C. SMITH, M.D.

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THE ANCIENT AND PRESENT STATE OF THE COUNTY AND CITY OF CORK.

CONTAINING A

NATURAL, CIVIL, ECCLESIASTICAL, HISTORICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION THEREOF.

BY

CHARLES SMITH, M.D.

Æquum est enim meminisse & eos, qui discerent homines esse, et eos, qui Judicent, ut si probabilia dicentur, nihil ultra requiratis. Cicero Univers.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

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M,DCC,LXXIV.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE same motives that induced a republication of the History of Waterford, by the late learned Dr. Smith, persuades the editor to offer a new edition of the History of Cork, by the same hand: both works have received considerable corrections, and many important additions, from the author's manuscripts; no expence has been refused to give each publication every additional embellishment, that was thought might contribute to obtain the encouragement of the public.

Nov. 6. 1749.

AT A BOARD OF THE PHYSICO HISTORICAL SOCIETY, THE REVEREND AND RIGHT HON. THE LORD VISCOUNT STRANGFORD IN THE CHAIR.

MR. CHARLES SMITH having laid before the Society a MS. copy of the ancient and present STATE OF THE COUNTY AND CITY OF CORK, with an accurate two-ſheet map of that county, &c. It is Ordered, that the ſaid work be publiſhed, with the approbation of this Society,

Signed, STRANGFORD.

J. MARSHAL, Secretary.

Imprimatur

ED. BARRY, M. D. Vice-Preſident.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

JOHN

EARL OF ORRERY,

Baron of BROGHILL, and Baron BOYLE of MARSTON,

MY LORD,

IT might have been a presumption in the Author, to have inscribed this Work to Your Lordship, if the subject of it did not, in some measure, merit your Lordship's notice: for I humbly conceive, the description of a country, that owes so many great advantages to your Lordship's ancestors, cannot

not claim a more proper patron, than one of the noble family of BOYLE; so that I flatter myself, it will not be thought impertinent to present it to your Lordship, since it would be unpardonable to inscribe it elsewhere.

This county has had the honour to give the title of Earl to the first of your Lordship's ancestors who settled in IRELAND; a dignity none ever more justly merited. Although that great man received personal honour by the title of Earl of CORK, yet the county received more intrinsic benefits from him, who was certainly the greatest advancer of every improvement in it, that ever the kingdom knew. He not only erected seats and private buildings, but churches, hospitals, schools, bridges, and other public works, owe their foundation to his munificence: nor were these all; for IRELAND received such additional strength from the considerable towns he built, witness those of BANDON, CLOGHNAKILTY, INISKEEN, &c. that when the penetrating CROMWELL saw them, he acknowledged "if there had been "an Earl of CORK in every county, the "IRISH could never have rebelled."

But these (though lasting monuments of worth and magnificence) were not the only benefits this county received from your Lordship's ancestors. For, when a torrent of destruction wasted the land, in the times of anarchy and rebellion, the sons of that nobleman made a brave stand against the enemy; one of whom fell, fighting for his religion

religion and his country, in the battle of LISCAROLL, where three of his brothers alſo ſignalized themſelves; and the youngeſt (afterwards Lord SHANNON) narrowly eſcaped being ſlain, in a magnanimous and ſucceſsful attempt to recover his brother's body, with his horſe and arms, from the enemy.

It would, my Lord, be tedious to mention the particular actions of your noble anceſtor, the firſt Earl of ORRERY, in this country. The ſeveral battles he fought in it, were ſo many defeats given to the IRISH; in which, though always victorious, he charged at the head of ſingle troops, in compariſon of an army on the enemy's ſide. In imitation of his father, he alſo founded towns, and planted ENGLISH colonies in this county, of which CHARLEVILLE and CASTLEMARTYR are remaining inſtances. Theſe were, my Lord, actions truly noble, and truths that will long ſhine in the IRISH annals.

This noble and heroic conduct of ſo many illuſtrious anceſtors, would be thought, by many perſons, a ſufficient ſtock of honour for them to ſubſiſt upon, without any purſuits of their own; but your Lordſhip hath nobly diſtinguiſhed yourſelf, by receiving nothing from your family, which you have not ſhewn an equal ability and willingneſs to repay, and tranſmit to your poſterity; and the circle of your acquaintance obſerve you with pleaſure, exerting the ſame public ſpirit, the ſame generoſity and love of liberty, and the

the ſame taſte for the polite arts, that has not only rendered the name and family of BOYLE ſo truly amiable to GREAT-BRITAIN and IRELAND, but alſo ſo much celebrated throughout EUROPE.

May the ſame happy taſte be ever as conſpicuous in your Lordſhip's poſterity, and may the example of your Lordſhip continue to influence them to the purſuit of it, as you have done THAT ſo well pointed out to you by your anceſtors, is the ſincere wiſh of,

MY LORD,

Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient,

and devoted humble Servant,

Charles Smith.

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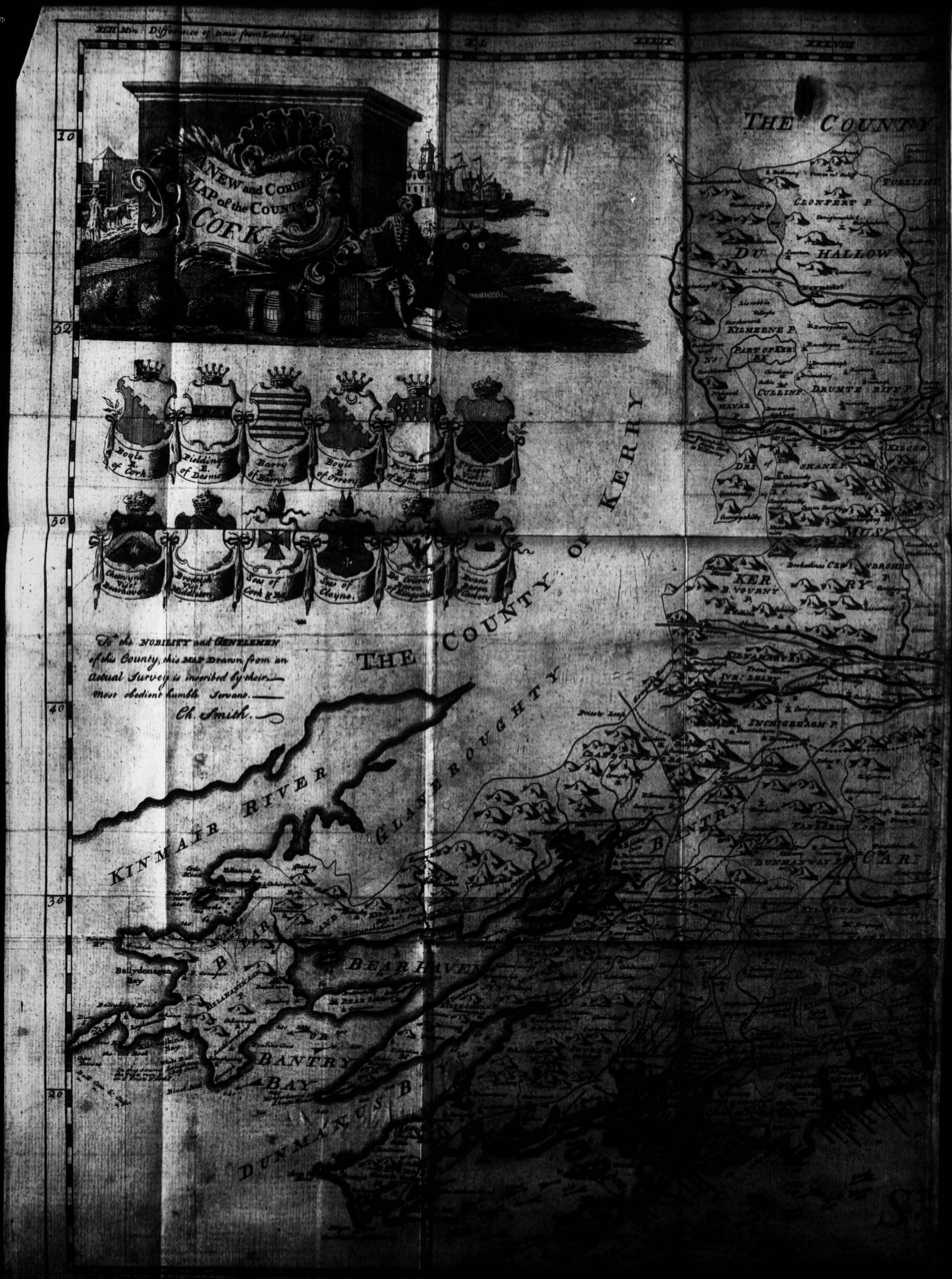
INTRODUCTION.


A NEW and CORRECT MAP of the COUNTY of COFK
Boyle E. of Cork
Fielding E. of Desmond
Barry E. of Barrymore
Boyle E. of Orrery
Percevall E. of Egmont
St Leger Vist Doneraile
Cherwyn Vist Bearhaven
Brodrick Vist Middleton
Sees of Cork & Ross
Sees of Clayne
De Courcy Baron of Kinsale
Evans Baron Carbery
To the NOBILITY and GENTLEMEN of this County, this MAP Drawn from an Actual Survey is inscribed by their Most obedient humble Servant. Ch. Smith.
THE COUNTY OF KERRY
THE COUNTY
KINMAIR RIVER
GLANERROUGHTY
BEAR RIVER
BANTRY BAY
DUNMANUS B
Ballydonagan Bay
CLONFERT P.
DU HALLOW
KILMEENE P.
PART OF KERRY
CULLINF.
DRUMTEE RIFF P.
NAVAN
SHANE P.
KILCOR
MUSK
KERRY
INCHIGEELAGH P.
BANTRY
DUNKANWAY P.
CAR

OF LIMERICK
TIPPERARY COUNTY
WATERFORD COUNTY
GEORGE'S CHANNEL
The Boggra Mountains
This vast uninhabitated Waste Consists of Heath and Bog, in Summer it is grazed by vast herds of Cattle.
REFFERENCES
Towns
Castles
Churches
Churches in Ruin
Charter Schools
Forts &c. Villages
Barracks
Bishoprics
Place of Battle
Spaw Wells
Decayed Abbeys
Roads
Bogs
Bounds of Baronies
Bounds of Parishes
The figures on the Coast shew the Soundings in feet
The figures on the Roads are reputed Miles
L.V. Stands for Limestone Vales
The Dots on the Coast shew how the Tides run
* * Boroughs
Scale of Irish Miles of 2240 Yards each
Scale of English Miles of 1760 Yards each
Ridge Sculp. Dublin

INTRODUCTION.

AN unusual, and, I must confess, an unmerited indulgence, received from the public, upon printing a description of nother county, has given the author of that tract ncouragement to undertake the following performance.

The reader will be pleased to allow, that a vork of this kind may have some reasonable cause o plead excuse for a few slips, either in point of tyle, or other minute incidents. Hurry is a plea commonly brought by most writers; a plea, as weak as it is frivolous; and the public may, with ustice, retort, that there was no necessity for the ppearance of such hasty performances, since publishing an immature work was, of all faults, the greatest, as it was in the power of the writer to mend his fault, at the time he pleaded his excuse. But, I humbly conceive, that although this plea is not to be admitted in favour of the general class of writers, a performance so mixt as what I now offer, and which might require much abler hands, skilled in very different branches of science to execute, (which there are no great hopes of procuring;) I presume, I may be allowed to plead this general excuse, for smaller errors that may, inevitably, creep into a work of this nature.

Such a work as this, is not to be wholly executed in the closet or study. Great part of its

materials are to be ſought for in the field; and every place viſited, to make proper inquiry into its antiquities, and its civil and natural hiſtory; which laſt conſiſts of very different branches of ſcience. The topography of each place muſt be noted; its bearing, diſtance, latitude, and longitude obſerved; with all the correctneſs and aſſiſtances aſtronomy, and practical trigonometry, afford.

I conceive, it is the buſineſs of a writer, who deſcribes a country, to relate his obſervations without ornament; and in ſo plain and ſimple a manner, that a perſon, who may afterwards view the places deſcribed, may be put into the eaſieſt way to ſee what the author relates. A laboured elegancy of ſtyle, beautiful turns of period, and a ſtudied connection of all parts of a diſcourſe, will, undoubtedly, render ſuch deſcriptions moſt pleaſing to a reader of a polite and claſſical taſte; but if he deſigns to be more than a reader, and to conſider his author in another light than as a writer of romance; that is, if he deſigns to have recourſe to the originals from whence thoſe deſcriptions were taken; he will ſoon obſerve the difference between a native ſimplicity, and the additional ornaments of a deſcriptive ſtyle. Some, indeed, affect a Ciceronian ſtyle in deſcription; but were Tully himſelf to paint a country, he certainly would avoid a florid diction on ſuch a ſubject. In my deſcription of places, I have conſtantly endeavoured to draw the picture as like the original as poſſible; this, to me, was the moſt eaſy, as well as the moſt pleaſing part of my taſk; for, as M. Paſchal obſerves, (1) "Curioſity is little better "than meer vanity; for the moſt part, we deſire "to ſee things that we may relate them; few "would undertake ſuch dangerous voyages, and "travels,

(1) Paſchal's Thoughts.

travels, for the bare pleasure of entertaining their sight, if they were bound to secrecy on their return, and for ever cloistered from conversation."

I have, in the introduction to a former work of this kind, sufficiently proved the great advantages industrious foreigners have been of to several nations.

Among other methods of inviting artists and traders to settle in a country, artful descriptions, even beyond the truth, have been used by other nations. When the Dutch first began to plant their East-India settlements, almost every wharf and landing place in Batavia, beside their churches, fortifications, and buildings, were pompously engraved on copper, and embellished with all the pleasing variety of landscape the painter's art was master of; and this, to induce the european Hollanders to quit their native soil, and strengthen their infant colonies; many years since grown so powerful, as to vie with their mother country in strength, and support it with their rich commodities. Hence I would infer, that a just description of a country, which needs no exaggeration to recommend it, may be one method of inviting foreigners to settle in it.

If we cannot, like Italy or Holland, boast of the beauties of art, and improvements of planting and building in this country, we may, at least, present our readers with natural beauties, no less pleasing and attractive. It is a true piece of wisdom in any state, by the magnificence of its public structures, by a neatness and symmetry in its private ones, which may atone for splendour and ornament; and by adorning towns with pleasant and regular plantations of trees, and public walks, to invite travellers to come and see them. There are few countries but what have instituted great marts or fairs; and contrived, by extraordinary public

ſhews, to draw a concourſe of people to them, fr the neighbouring, and remote nations; whoſe v travelling and intercourſe, increaſe wealth a trade; and are a ſecret motive to people to inh a country, where they may meet with more e tertainment than at home. Such were the Gr olympic games, which drew together a prodig concourſe of people from all parts; and whe ſimple wreath, only, was the reward of the vict which made Tygranes (2), a Perſian command cry to his general, "Heavens! to what men you leading us? inſenſible of intereſt, they co bat only for glory." Such were alſo the triump trophies, and ſecular plays of ancient Rome; juſts and tournaments formerly uſed in all courts of Chriſtendom; the feſtivals of the m celebrated orders of knighthood; and the pre carnivals of Venice and other cities; with the bilees of modern Rome. In the Netherlands, th have their kirmiſhes, and, in ſome of them, a great deal of pageantry, as well as traffic; be equally allurements to pleaſure, as to gain. other country, in Europe, can boaſt of ſuch a m titude of hands as the United Provinces; nor a ſpot of ground of the ſame extent can equal riches. The perſecution, in the empire, for r gion, under Charles V. in France, under He II. and in England, under queen Mary, for great numbers out of all thoſe countries, to ſhe themſelves in the Netherlands, where the l protected thoſe oppreſſed ſtrangers; who peop their towns, filled them with manufactures, raiſed the city of Antwerp to ſuch renown, as c tinued till the arrival of the duke of Alva, whoſe rigorous proceedings, more than 100, families quitted the country, and were recei and protected by the ſeven United Provinc (3) t

(2) Xenophon.

) then countenanced by England and France. rom which period, trade flourished at Amsterdam, d decayed, in proportion, at Antwerp. The ng civil wars, in France, Germany, and, lastly, England, increased the swarm in this republic, vited there by the maritime situation of the untry, the easiness of the government, goodess of the laws, freedom of conscience, and rength of their cities; all which, in a few years, onspired to raise the credit of the bank of Amerdam to an incredible sum. Insomuch, that me have estimated it at no less than 3000 tuns of old (4). Sir William Temple, (who was, probably

(3) Nothing can give an higher idea of the advantages of mmerce to a nation, than the flourishing condition of the utch republic. Before the revocation of the edict of Nants which established great numbers of manufacturers both in gland and the United Provinces) the manufactures of that epublic consisted in very little more than their linen and oollen cloths. It was to those refugees, the Dutch owed e erecting, among them, the arts of weaving the richest silks nd brocades; which latter was principally set up in Amsterdam. They also taught them the art of ribbon weaving, aking paper, weaving stockings, gold and silver laces, hats, ringes, and point; dressing leather in all its different branches, s tanning, currying, alluming, making buff, purple, blue, ellow, and crimson Morocco; the art of gilding and stamping it; refining and making all sorts of sugar; making salt, leaching wax, &c. all which, before the edict of Nants, were ittle known to the Dutch.

Their sea-ports contain an almost incredible number of ships, nd vessels of all sorts. Sir William Temple, in his curious remarks on those provinces, thinks them equal to all the other hipping in Europe: And yet their harbours are but very indifferent; for that of Amsterdam, which is so much frequented, is so shoal, that the smallest vessel cannot come up to the city but at high water; nor can large vessels enter the Texel, without unlading; and yet no less than 15,000 vessels sail yearly out of this port, for the Baltic only; besides an incredible number to England, France, Spain, the Mediterranean, the East and West-Indies, &c. A celebrated Dutch writer informs us, that no less than 15000 herring busses sail yearly out of the ports of Holland to fish.

(4) The Dutch call 100,000 florins a tun of gold.

bably, carried to ſee it, being then ambaſſador at the Hague.) ſays, that whoever is entertained with the ſight, ſhall never fail to find, the appearance of a mighty real treaſure, in bars of gold and ſilver; but the burgomaſter having only the inſpection of this bank, and no man taking a particular account of what iſſues in or out from one age to another, it is impoſſible to make any juſt calculation, what proportion the real treaſure may hold to the credit of it. Its ſecurity lies not only in the effects that are in it, but in the credit of the whole town or ſtate of Amſterdam, whoſe ſtock and revenue equal thoſe of many kingdoms (5).

It is aſſerted, that the paper credit of England and Holland, more than ten times exceeds their national caſh; but this credit is founded moſtly on the ſecurity of the nation itſelf. How ſuch a national bank, with proper counters kept in the ſeveral trading towns of this kingdom, would augment its commerce, and render paper currency completely ſecure, I leave the intelligent reader to determine.

We need not ſeek for examples of the benefits arising from commerce among the ancient Tyrians,

(5) In 1672, when Lewis XIV. was at Utrecht, there was a general run on this bank, occaſioned by the univerſal terror of the French troops. The magiſtrates took ſome of the moſt conſiderable, and moſt popular of thoſe who talked loudeſt, and offered to convince them, by ocular demonſtration, that the vaſt treaſures depoſited in the bank were really there. An infinite number of bags certainly appeared, which the magiſtrates affirmed to be full of money; and that upon proof it would be found, that the original ſums lodged in the bank were there to a ſtiver; but they ſaid, at the ſame time, that thoſe who continued to diſtruſt them, and to break the public credit, by making their demands at a time when the ſtate was in ſo great an exigency, ſhould be ſtigmatiz'd as bad ſubjects, and ſhould not be permitted to replace their money in the bank when the ſtorm was over This bold declaration had its effect; the call ceaſed, and the bank preſerved its credit *.

* Burriſh's Batavia Illuſtrat.

ns, Carthaginians, or Alexandrians; more modern imes afford us a number of authentic hiſtories of he kind. The French hiſtorians inform us, to he honour of trade, that Jaques Cœur, a native of Bourges, by his merchandiſe, gained as much profit as all the other merchants of France together. His immenſe riches, ſo lawfully acquired, and the probity of the man, celebrated his fame in foreign countries, and made him known at court. Charles VIII. of France, promoted him to the miniſtry, intruſted him with the adminiſtration of his finances, and made him his great treaſurer. Yet, his elevation did not interrupt his commerce; it only ſerved him to perſevere in it with more reputation, and ſucceſs. This generous merchant, whoſe heart was greater than his fortune, had ſtill more exalted views in following his merchandiſe, and preferring his country's intereſt to his own gain. He found means, out of his private fortune (which aſſiſted more than the royal treaſury) not only to re-eſtabliſh the affairs of the kingdom, exhauſted by along war; but alſo to carry on enterpriſes againſt its ancient enemies, and to unite to the crown the rich province of Normandy, which England had, for many years, poſſeſſed.

It was to commerce, that noble Florentine family, the Houſe of Medicis, owed its riſe. The anceſtors of Coſmus the great, (the father of his people, and deliverer of his country) according to the cuſtom of the Italian nobility, neglected not this reſource to ſupport themſelves in the honour of the magiſtracy, and the expences of war. Coſmus, more intelligent or more fortunate than his predeceſſors, acquired ſuch a fortune by trade, as equalled the treaſures of the other ſovereigns of Europe, and which made him be all his life ſo much ſought after, and regarded in the affairs of Italy. His brother Laurence, who alſo merited the ſame title, as alſo that of father of the belles lettres, was

was so well known at the Ottoman Porte, on account of the number of factors he employed all over the Levant, and the numerous fleets he sent thither, that the proud Ottoman emperor Bajazet, not only always regarded him as one of his allies, but also honoured him with the appellation of his friend. The successors of those two great men, by following their steps, did not deprive themselves, by a false delicacy, of the advantages of commerce. At length, the merits of another Cosmus raised this family to the sovereignty of Tuscany, from whom sprang two queens of France, four pontiffs to the church, and a great number of cardinals. Posterity will scarce believe, the amount of the immense fortune raised by this house, were there not many still in being, eye-witnesses of it; and to the time of the dissolution of the Medicean court, the palace of the grand duke was ever open to traders and manufacturers.

The great remoteness of Ireland from the continent of Europe, the very little that is said of it by authors, and the young gentlemen of it, when they visit foreign nations, passing all for English, make it very little known to the rest of Europe. Bleau, at the end of his volume of Scotland, (which is one of the best in his great collection) has only five of Speed's bad maps, and a few pages of the description of this kingdom. Moreri is very short, incorrect, and trifling; and Echard, labours under the same defects. Moll, who published a small set of maps of this kingdom, made great complaints of the few and superficial corrections that were made on those he sent, for that purpose, to Dublin.

The old geographers, particularly those maps handed down to us as Ptolemy's, are greatly erroneous. Cambden, Sanson and Morden, only copied the errors of other geographers. I have, indeed, met in Speed with the course of some rivers (though very incorrect)

ct) and the ſituation of ſome lakes, &c. more ſtly expreſſed, than even in ſome more modern aps; but he had no notion of the true diſtances places, nor their latitude; and the true ſhape of e coaſts was as ill deſigned. Riccioli, in his Geoaphia Reformata, was one of the firſt that placed r principal towns near their true latitude. Dublin e has in 53 deg. 11 min. which is nearer the truth an any who have gone before him.

Sir William Petty's ſurveys, as far as they go, e tolerably exact, as to diſtance and ſituation of laces; but his ſurveyors did not trouble themſelves ith taking the altitude of the pole, ſo that the titudes of places are wanting; neither are the oads marked down, nor is the ſea coaſt, in any toerable degree, exact. Thoſe particulars being foeign to the deſign of his ſurvey, which was only o render an account to the ſtate of the number of cres that were forfeited lands, many other tracts eing left blank; and from thoſe returns, ſir Wiliam Petty formed his maps. The fate of a great part of ſir William's performance is to be regretted. The plates of all the barony maps, to the number of 252, being on board a ſhip, were, during the late wars in queen Anne's time, taken by a French privateer, and carried into St. Malo's; and ſome ſay, they are now in one of the French king's libraries.

In the year 1733 (6), cardinal Fleury, having thought it neceſſary to conſtruct a map of France, being informed that the work could not be better carried on than by the aſtronomers of the royal academy of ſciences, applied to M. Caſſini on that head, who was of opinion, that, in order to execute it with the utmoſt exactneſs, the ſame method ought to be employed, as was formerly for the meridian; by taking, through the whole extent of the king-

dom,

(6) Vide Phil. Tranſact. Numb. 445. p. 27. Jan. 1737.

dom, triangles linked together, by the means of objects seen successively one from another, &c. This project of making a map, by such triangles, had been already offered to M. Colbert, by M. Picart, in 1681, but was not then executed; however, M. Cassini proposed, that these triangles should be begun in a direction perpendicular to the meridian, in order to render those operations of service towards the decision of the question relating to the true figure of the earth. Upon this hint, I proceeded in my survey of this county; which will be found to be of a considerable extent. The road from Cork to Limerick, I found had been, some time ago, exactly chained, and each mile marked on a map of the same, with all the respective windings, which made 63 English miles. But laying a rule directly on the map, from one city to the other, in a right line, they are not further than 46 miles asunder, almost N. and S. which admeasurement, being exactly chained, I thought it would be no difficult task to carry on the said line south to Kingsale, by which I had an almost north and south meridian for one degree of latitude; which also served as a base for all my several triangles. When I took the sides of these triangles, from elevated places, as on the tops of mountains, I found it necessary to reduce them to what they would be, had they been observed in plains parallel to the horizon; for this purpose, the shortest method of taking those heights, I found was by the barometer; making a proper allowance, by the best constructed tables, for that purpose.

The latitude and longitude of the out-lines of this county, viz. the extream east and west points for the latter, and the northern and southern extremities for the former, were determined by observations, of which a more particular account will be given in the second chapter of this volume.

The

The antiquities of this kingdom are a ſubject, which, although, in ſome ſort, already treated of in general, yet there is, in every part of it, ſufficient ſcope for more diſcoveries in this way; which can never be made without viſiting every particular part of the country, where one not only meets with the remains of edifices, inſcriptions, MSS. and records, but alſo, in ſome places, with intelligent perſons, ſkilled in the native language, traditions, and ancient writings of the country; from all which I have received many curious hints and diſcoveries, that I flatter myſelf will be no way diſagreeable to a perſon who delights in ſuch reſearches. Though, to confeſs the truth, the beſt hand that can be made of this part of ſtudy, is to collect, and gather together, what fragments remain, in the beſt manner we can. For as lord Bacon (7) juſtly ſays, "Antiquitates ſeu Hiſtoriarum reliquiæ ſunt tanquam tabulæ naufragii, quas homines induſtrii & ſagaces ex genealogiis, faſtis, titulis, numiſmatibus, archivis & inſtrumentis tam publicis quam privatis, a temporis diluviis eripiunt & conſervant."

The natural hiſtory lies more open; but its knowledge is ſtill to be diſcovered by inquiries made on the ſpot. Dr. Douglas (8) ſays, that the great ſir Iſaac Newton was ſenſible that ſomething more than knowing the name, the ſhape, and obvious qualities of an inſect, a pebble, a plant, or a ſhell, was requiſite to form a philoſopher, even of the loweſt rank. We all of us (ſays he) remember that ſaying ſo frequently in his mouth, that natural hiſtory might, indeed, furniſh materials for natural philoſophy. It was not, that he deſpiſed ſo uſeful a branch of learning as natural hiſtory, he was too wiſe to do ſo; But ſtill he judged

(7) De Augm. Scientiar. Lib. 2. Cap. 6.

(8) Preface to Winſlow's Anatomy.

judged that this humble hand-maid to philoſophy, though ſhe might be well employed in amaſſing materials and implements, for the ſervice of her miſtreſs; yet muſt very much forget herſelf, and the meanneſs of her ſtation, if ever ſhe ſhould preſume to claim the throne, and arrogate to herſelf the title of queen of the ſciences.

Doctor Shaw has obſerved, in his abridgment of the philoſophical works of the hon. Robert Boyle, (9) "That this great philoſopher was always "taken up with the objects around us, and of "which we are or may be put into poſſeſſion, "though we remain ignorant of their properties, "virtues, and uſes, till he calls them out, ſets them "before us, and ſurpriſes us with a ſight of our "own ignorance of things ſo near us, ſo momen-"tous in themſelves, and ſo neceſſary to our well "being, and the true enjoyments of life. There "is no condition or profeſſion of men but may be "benefited by his diſcoveries. The mechanic, "the merchant, the gentleman, all are benefited "by Mr. Boyle. He ſhews us trades in a new "light, and makes them what they really are, a "part of natural philoſophy; and conſidering "them accordingly, reveals ſome of their myſte-"ries. The goldſmith, the lapidary, the jew-"eller, the refiner, the ſtone-cutter, the dyer, "the glaſs-maker, artiſans of all kinds, will, from "him, receive the beſt informations, as alſo the "huſbandman, &c. Thus no part of mankind "is neglected by him, but he ſhews a more parti-"cular regard to thoſe profeſſions, wherein the "health of the ſpecies is more nearly concerned. "In a word, there is ſcarce any art or natural pro-"duction known, but he makes ſome improve-"ment in it."

Hence

(9) Gen. Pref. 2d Edit. London 1738. p. 13, in 4to.

Hence we ſee the uſefulneſs of ſuch diſcoveries, eſpecially in a country where few or none have been made, and very little wrote, either on its origin, improvement, or natural hiſtory: In which branch, I muſt acknowledge the kind aſſiſtance of my friend Dr. Rutty, of Dublin, chiefly in the botanical part of this work; alſo, in making inquiries into the proper uſes of the foſſils tranſmitted to the phyſico-hiſtorical ſociety, and experiments on the mineral waters.

It would ſeem prepoſterous to introduce a number of ſtrangers into this kingdom, before ſufficient methods are diſcovered for employing them. But we ſhall not be long to ſeek for work for them, our neighbouring kingdoms ſet us examples ſufficient, by employing their hands in huſbandry, manufactures, and merchandiſe. The neglect of which, with an account of ſuch as may be eaſily ſet up among us, and the manner they are carried on in other countries, where they flouriſh; I intend to treat of in the following ſheets.

When we ſhall mind our true intereſt, in employing, and encouraging, every where, all our idle hands; and afterwards thoſe of other nations, who may be induced to ſettle among us: When our nobility and gentry become examples in thoſe particulars; when we ſhall be hereby engaged to encloſe and improve every foot of our land; to make the utmoſt of our home-growth, above and under ground, and of all our ſea-ports; it is very eaſy to foreſee what an additional luſtre this iſland will be to the diadem of the Britiſh empire, both abroad and at home, in beauty, ſtrength, and glory.

It would be ingratitude to cloſe this introduction, if I did not acknowledge the many obligations I lie under to the nobility and gentry of this county, who aſſiſted me in this undertaking; particularly in communicating ſeveral valuable materials and manu-

manuſcripts, which will be found quoted in the civil hiſtory, and annals of the county; and other encouragements afforded me in the proſecution of this work. And I ſhould ſtill acknowledge it as a further favour, that if any thing conſiderable be omitted, either in relation to the natural or civil hiſtory, or antiquities of the country, they will be pleaſed to adviſe me of it, in order to print it in an appendix to this work, or in a future edition.

THE

THE ANCIENT and PRESENT STATE OF THE COUNTY and CITY OF CORK.

BOOK I.

Containing the ancient Names of the Territories and Inhabitants, with the civil and ecclesiastical Division of this County, &c.

CHAP. I.

Of the ancient Names of the Territories and Inhabitants of this County, together with those of the middle and present Age.

PTOLEMY (1) places several people in this country, since known by the names of the counties of Cork and Desmond, and calls them Coriondi, Udiæ or Vodii, Velabori, and Uterini, which seem to be a corruption of the name Iberni, and are, according to Baxter (2), only synonimous names for one and the same people.

The Coriondi, whose name still bears some affinity to the Irish name of this tract, were the inhabitants

(1) Geograp. lib. 4. (2) p. 134.

bitants of the middle part of the county, particularly near the present city of Cork. They seem to be derived from the ancient Coritani, a British tribe whom Cambden places in Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Rutland, Lincolnshire, &c. or, according to that other celebrated antiquarian, Llhuyd, who makes them only to be a small colony, inhabiting Lincolnshire: But whether our Coriondi be a colony of the British Coritani (3), or not is, at this distance of time, no very easy matter to determine. It is certain, that many of the ancient British people retired into Ireland, upon the invasion of the Romans, in the reign of the emperor Vespasian, about the year of Christ 76, during the government of Petilius Cerealis in Britain. And Cambden adds, that they fled hither, some, for the sake of ease and quietness; others, to keep their eyes untainted with the Roman insolence; and others again, to preserve their liberty.

The Irish, to this day, call all marshy places bordering on rivers, corcass grounds. The boats made of wattles, covered over with raw hides, in which the old Irish, as well as the ancient Britons used to sail, were called, in the Irish tongue, curraghs, in the old British, corcog; which comes very near the Irish name for Cork, viz. Corcach, signifying in the Irish language, a marshy place, or rather a naval place, or a place of curraghs, i. e. boats (4). Hence the latin name of those people, Coriondi, i. e. navigators, from corion, leather. The Welsh, to this day, call skins Crogh, from the greek Χρόα, and also in the latin Corium.

(3) The name Coritani might easily be changed for the word Coridani, which last our people have been called, by meer transmutation of the letter t into d, a change frequent in language, as Alexanter to Alexander, &c. and many examples might be given of this also in the Irish, was it proper to enlarge on so needless a criticism.

(4) Cork harbour was, in ancient manuscripts, called Bealach Conglae.

e may give any credit to the old Irish chronicles, e first who made use of leathern boats in Ireland, as Eochaid Vairceas, king of Ireland, A. M. 3394, e surname Vairceas, signifying an open skiff, or oat. They add, that this prince was banished o years before he came to the throne, but, with number of his followers, kept the sea (5), in se-ral vessels, from which he often landed his men, spoil the inhabitants, in these kind of boats. hey are mentioned as a sort of miracle, by Festus vienus (6), describing the Oestryminides, or isles Scilly.

Non usque navibus turbidum late fretum
Et belluosum gurgitem oceani secant,
Non hi carinas quippe pinu texere,
Facere morem non abiete, ut usus est,
Curvant phasello: sed rei ad miraculum,
Navigia junctis semper aptant pellibus,
Corioque vastum sæpe percurrunt salem.

et not in ships they try the watry plain,
nd rouse the shapeless monsters of the main.
or neither gallies fram'd of lofty pine
hey know to make, nor weaker fir to join
barks; but wondrous! skins to skins they sew;
ecure in these to distant regions go,
nd pathless seas with keels of leather plow.

(5) The ancients called our ocean, by the name of the Ver-ian sea; which sea was called, by the Britons, Morveridh, e. the Irish sea; for Mór, in the British tongue, signifies the , and Everdhon Ireland; and hence Lhuyd thinks the an-nt name Vergivium is derived. But Camden will either ve it from Morveridh, or Farigi or Fairrge, (the letter F ing pronounced like a V consonant,) which signifies, in the Irish, the seas. Marcianus Heracletea, who wrote a ographical treatise, in Greek prose, called περίπλοι, says, t Ireland has 16 nations, 11 famous cities, 5 remarkable montories, and 15 principal rivers.

(6) De oris Maritimis.

The method of making those boats is also described by Lucan (7), thus.

Utque habuit ripas Sicoris, camposq; reliquit,
Primum cana salix, madefacto vimine, parvam
Texitur in puppim, cæsoque induta juvenco
Vectoris patiens tumidum superenatat amnem.
Sic Venetus, stagnante Pado, fusoque Britannus
Navigat oceano: Sic cum tenet omnia Nilus,
Conseritur bibula Memphitis cymba papyro.

Cæsar the champaign leaves, and spreading ground,
When Sicorean waves his troops surround;
The twisting willows to the keel he joins,
And reeking hides cements, and close the lines.
Proud of their crew, they waft them to the shore,
Such Venice knows, such Britons had before,
And such as river Nile to Memphis bore.

From Cæsar's own description of this passage in his Commentaries, it appears, that he had learned the method of making these boats from the Britons. For, says he, "cum in his angustiis res esset, atq; "omne, vice ab Afranianis militibus, equitibusq; "obsidirentur, imperat militibus Cæsar, ut naves "faciant, cujus generis cum superioribus annis "usus Britanniæ docuerat. Carinæ primum, et "statumina ex levi materia fiebant, reliquum cor-"pus navium viminibus contextum Coriis intege-"batur, &c." When things were brought to such extremities, and all the ways were guarded and shut up by the soldiers and horsemen of Afranius, Cæsar ordered the soldiers to make such boats as he had seen used in Britain formerly: The keels whereof were made of light stuff, and small timber, and the upper parts formed of osiers, covered with hides. And Pliny (8) says, "ad eam Britanni vitu-libus

(7) Lib. 4. (8) Lib. 4. cap. 16.

s corio circumſutis navigare." We have an ex-
le alſo of another place taking its name from a
t or veſſel, viz. the country of Liburnia, being
rt of Croatia, from Liburna, a kind of ſhip uſed
theſe people.

The Vodii or Udiæ, were a people which
ter (9) will have to inhabit the inland parts
Munſter. They took their name from their
ation in a woody country; the Britiſh words
dheiu, Guydieu, denoting wood. Ptolemy, if
maps handed down to us be his, places thoſe
ple on the coaſt, between the mouths of the
e and Avenmore (which laſt, I take to be the
urona of that ancient geographer) S. of the
iondi. So that the great Cambden's conjec-
e, for placing them in the county of Kilkenny,
nded only in the likeneſs of the ſound of the
rds Vodii, or Udiæ, to Idou or Idouth, a ter-
ory in that county, comprehending the modern
ony of Faſſaghdining, cannot be admitted;
the poſition of that Barony is very remote from
S. coaſt of Munſter: Nor need we ſeek elſe-
ere for thoſe Vodii, than in the very ſpot aſſign-
them by Ptolemy, viz. the barony of Imokilly;
ich, in the Iriſh tongue, ſignifies the woody
ritory; the ſame as the word Vodii, a latin ter-
nation of the Britiſh Vydhieu, alſo means. The
ef place in which tract is Youghal, in old wri-
gs called Ochella, derived from the words O-chill,
Y-chill, the place of a wood. In all ages, whole
untries, cities and towns, have been denomi-
ted from trees, as Cypariſſa in Greece, Ceraſus
Pontus, Laurentum in Italy, Myrhinus in Attica:
alſo ports, mountains, and eminent places, as
Viminalis, Æſculetum, &c. probably, from
ſpontaneous growth and abounding of ſuch
es in the reſpective ſoils.

(9) Gloſſ. page 283.

Ptolemy places, near the Notium of Mu (which is now called the Miſſen-head, and, in I Mullavogy-head) a people named Vellabori, in ſ copies of this geographer they are called ου and alſo ουιλίβορι. We can neither ſeek for the ginal of thoſe people, nor of the former; as t both take their names from the nature of the co try; for Bel, or Bel Abor, in the old Britiſh, ſi fies the head of a bay, probably Biar or Bear-he

The ſame geographer calls thoſe people, wh inhabited the more weſtern parts of this coun viz. about Bear-haven and Bantry, Uterini, a in ſome editions, Iberni. That theſe Iberni h their origin from the Iberi, or Spaniards, who, the Iriſh writers, have been ſaid to ſend early co nies into Ireland, is very probable; not only fro the affinity of the name, but alſo from thoſe pa of Ireland lying nearer, and more oppoſite to Spaniſh coaſt than any other. The diſtance b tween cape Ortugal in Spain, and cape Clear Ireland, being but 150 leagues, almoſt oppoſite each other N. and S. and as far as to Uſhant France, which is two thirds of the way, may b in a manner, coaſted; the uſual method of ſailin in thoſe remote ages; they not daring to ventu far to ſea, not having the uſe of the compaſs ſteer by, but obſerving the ſun by day, and th ſtars by night, to direct them. Yet, notwithſtand ing theſe difficulties, many of the ancients unde took long voyages, as the Phenicians and Carth ginians, which laſt nation had many colonies Spain, who often ſailed to Britain, and other no thern climes. Certain it is, that in Ariſtotle's tim (10) the Greeks had ſome notion of this iſland which limited their knowledge of the weſter world. I make no doubt, but the northern an eaſtern parts of Ireland were peopled from Britain thoſe parts lying oppoſite and contiguous to eac other

(10) De Mundo, cap. 3.

er; the navigation being ſhort and ſafe, even in en boats. Yet, if all the kingdom was origi- ly inhabited this way, it would be hard to con- ve how there ſhould remain ſuch a diverſity of nners, cuſtoms, and dialects, between the nor- ern and ſouthern parts; which diverſity being mmon to all the other nations of Europe, can be ing to nothing elſe, but to the different colonies y were firſt peopled with.

I ſhould not dwell ſo much on this ſubject, but t many modern Engliſh writers treat this colony the Iberi, under Mileſius, as a fable. But the trary appears from the teſtimony of all the old ſh MSS. which, like other early hiſtories, are nded with truth and fable; beſides, the remains the Iriſh tongue is ſtill ſpoken among the Vaſcones d Cantabrians, as is ſhewn by Lhuyd in his cheologia, where we may alſo meet with many gular cuſtoms of theirs, which agree with the iſh; as wearing bonnets, ſhort ſkiens, or durks. Cantabria, the peaſants ſtill wear Iriſh courrans, rough ſhoes, without heels; uſe their pipes, nces, and ways of dancing; and, in their ſhape d features, reſemble the tall, thin make, and ack, ſlender hair of our Momonian Iriſh; a very ifferent kind of bodied men, from the ſquat, ſhort, ick-limb'd people of the eaſtern coaſts, reſem- ling the Welſh, from whoſe country they un- oubtedly came (11).

Having

(11) It may not be amiſs to quote a very ancient writer in is place, * who ſays, that Eberus, Erimon, Ir, Don, Amer- gus, and Calptha, were the 6 ſons of Mileſius, who landed Ireland. From Eberus ſprang the Momonii, or people of unſter. From Erimon, were derived the people of Leth- nii, and the Lagenii, or people of Leinſter. The Ulides, or eople of Ulſter, ſprang from Ir. From Don, the territory Teach Duin, in the weſtern parts of Ireland; and from alphtha, the river Inber Calptha was called, where the Bo- danus

* Prima vita ſanct. Patric. ſcholia veteris ſcholiaſt.

Having given some account of those people m tioned by Ptolemy in this country, I shall next lect together what I find, by any good autho related of the ancient Irish septs, dispersed this large county, with the names their diffe territories went by, before the arrival of English.

Cork, before the arrival of the Strongbo conquerors, was a kingdom of itself, the king which were the Mac-Cartys; that family b found in possession of it by the English. Diarm who was Mac-Carty-More, king of Cork or D mond, swore fealty, gave hostages, and subje his kingdom to a yearly tribute to king Henry in the year 1172 (12). This kingdom comp hended all that tract of country, from Lismore Brandon hills, in the county of Kerry, where t face the eastern parts of that county. Besides county of Cork, and the western parts of Wat ford, it also comprehended another county, f merly called Desmond; which county, being n a part of those of Cork and Kerry, it may not amiss to mention its extent. It was divided i three tracts. 1st, Clancare, which lay next t sea, between the bay of Dingle and Kilmaire ver. 2d, Bear, lying between that river and B try; and 3d, Iveragh or Evaugh, situated betwe Bantry and Baltimore. There was also anoth part of it, which lay near the Shannon, being t small barony of Iragticonner. Desmond, in t Irish language, signifies South Munster.

T

danus empties itself. These ancient accounts differ much fr each other; some making only three sons of Milesius to la in Ireland, whom Keating ‡ follows; but the landing of the as well as of Partholanus, they all place in the bay of Bantr which they call Inber Sceine.

(12) Ware's Ann. p. 7.

‡ Page 83.

The Irish antiquarians allow but eight families of royal extraction in Munster, of which, they place four in Carbery (13), which comprehended all the S. W. part of this county: And these were, besides the Mac-Cartys above-mentioned, O Mahon or Mahown, O Donovan and O Driscoll (14). Those Mahowns derive their pedigree from Kean Mac-Moyle More, who married Sarah, daughter to Brien Boruma, king of Munster, by whom he had Mahown, the ancestor of all that sept. For, in that king's reign, surnames were given to the Irish, and were commonly deduced from the name of their principal ancestor, with O or Mac annexed. It is from this Kean, that the village of Iniskean, in Carbery, has its name: and from this sept, that Bandon is called sometimes Droghid Mahon, and the castle near it Castlemahon. The head branch of the family resided in west Carbery, and were called O Mahownfune, alias Owinyerer, or of the west, where

(13) The territory of Carbery took its name from an ancient Irish chief, so called. There were three brothers, according to the Irish antiquarians, 1. Carbry Riada, 2. Carbry Musc, and 3. Carbry Bascoin, who are said to be sons to Fiachad, who was brother to Eana Aighnach, monarch of Munster. They, and their posterity, were called Earniade Mumhan; from the first of these, this barony is said to take its name; and some add, that from him, or his race, Dailriada, in Scotland, was called. The second brother is said to give his name to Muskery, as did the youngest to Corca Bascoin, a territory where the city of Cork now stands. In the reign of Ollioll Olum, king of Munster, Carbry Musc presented a poem to the king, wherein he celebrated the valour, generosity, and magnificence of that prince, who so greatly liked the performance, that he rewarded him with the two Urmhumhains, i. e. upper and lower Ormond, called afterwards, from this Carbry, Muskery, and contained all the country from Ossory to Carrigneshure. Keating.

(14) According to the genealogical tables added to Keating, all the tribes and septs of the O Mahonys, in the counties of Cork and Kerry, are descended from Cas, brother to Nadfraoch, and son of Corc, kings of Munster.

In an ancient life of saint Kieran, quoted by Archbishop Usher, Carbery is called Corcaluidhe.

where they had many castles, the chief of which were at Ardintenant and Three Castle-head (15). This family had also anciently possessions in part of the modern barony of Muskery, viz. the parishes of Kilmurry, Moviddy, Caneboy, Aglish, &c. which bore the name of Ive-flan-lee, from Flan, one of the Mahonys nursed there, who conquered almost all this tract, as appears from those ancient Irish lines.

O Glaise crithe fuair flan
Na ciocha thuaig adteorinn
Mar ar shaig cuan achros
Gan chios uatha ach deaglais.

West from the stream of Glaisecrithe brook,
To Muskery's paps, where holy Patrick struck
His crosier; thence unto the southern main
The conquering Flan o'er all this tract did reign,
No rent, or tribute, for this land he paid,
But to the church alone, his offering made.

From this Flan, descended Beake; from whom, according to the Munster Annals, the territory of Kinalmeaky (16) took its name, which was anciently part of Carbery (17).

The family of O Donovan (18) was the next mention-

(15) Vide a note of the names of all the plowlands belonging to O Mahown-fune in Duaghe, a part of west Carbery, in the Lambeth library, L. fol. 105.

The division of the territory of Ivagh (a part also of Carbery) among the O Mahonys, may also be seen, in the manuscripts of the same library, X. X. fol. 10.

(16) Kinalmeaky signifies the head of the noble root. From Kean a head, Neal noble, and Mecan a root, in old Irish, probably alluding to this sept of the Mahonys.

(17) The last of this sept, who was called Conogher O Mahony, was slain in Desmond's rebellion, and died seized of the seigniory of Kinalmeaky. Cox, vol. 1. p. 383.

(18) The O Conailles and O Cullinanes, also derive their pedigree from the same origin as O Donovan. What is remarkable

entioned, as allowed to be of royal extraction; eir territory, in this county, went formerly by e name of Clancahill, a part of weſt Carbery, omprehending the large and mountainous pariſh f Drumalegue, and other tracts; in which pariſh ey had their chief reſidence, at Caſtle-Donovan. his family came hither, from a barony in the ounty of Limerick, called Coſhma, where they uilt the famous caſtle of Crom, which afterwards ll to the Kildare family; and from which the otto, Crom-a-Boo, ſtill uſed by that noble houſe, as taken. The repreſentative of this ancient fa-ily, has his ſeat at Banlaghan, in weſt Carbery. nother ancient ſept, alſo ſaid to be of royal ex-raction, are the O-Driſcolls (19), who took this urname, as they pretend, from Heiderſgoil, ſon of in, who ſprang from Ith, ſon of Bregoan, which th, they will have to be uncle to king Mileſius. ther antiquarians, with more probability, ſay, they ad their name from Conary more Mac-Eidriſcoll, ing of Ireland. But be that as it may, this ſept ad poſſeſſion of a large tract, both in this county nd in Kerry, called Iveragh, and alſo Cothilia, in ld Iriſh records, being a very conſiderable country n the S.W. coaſt. They had in it ſeveral ſtrong aſtles, viz. Dunaſhad, now Baltimore; and oppoſite o it, in the iſland of Iniſherkin, Dunelong caſtle; n which iſland, ſir Florence O-Driſcoll founded a Franciſcan abby, anno 1460. The iſland of Cape Clear alſo belonged to them; the caſtle of which lace, together with all their other caſtles, were, by r Fineene O-Driſcoll, delivered up to the Spani-rds, anno 1601; but were retaken, by the Engliſh, two

arkable of this laſt family of the O Cullinanes, is, that it as never known without one or more phyſicians in it, which remarked by Cambden; inſomuch that when a perſon is ven over, they have a ſaying in Iriſh, even O Cullinane can-ot cure him. Which profeſſion ſtill continues in the family.

(19) Keating's Tables.

two years after. In order to ingratiate himself with queen Elizabeth, a fleet of English ships of war were supplied, for a considerable time, with fresh provisions, by this sir Fineene O-Driscoll, who also nobly entertained all the captains, and other officers, in his castles. The queen being informed of it, pardoned his joining the Spaniards, and sent for him to court. But before he arrived there, the queen died; and during his absence, great part of his possessions were intruded into, by sir Walter Coppinger, which caused this ancient family to fall to decay.

I have already taken notice, that the Mac Carty were kings of Cork, but the chief of this name in Carbery, was Mac-Carty Reagh, who was also the chief person in the whole territory of Carbery. He is not only in the Irish chronicles, but also in several patents and records, stiled prince of Carbery; and it is certain, that he enjoyed a chief-rent, more or less, out of the greatest part of this barony, computed to be 300 l. per annum; which, for the most part, was paid in hogs, beeves, sheep, and the like; and was counted a greater and more noble chiefry, than was received, in those times, out of any other seigniory in Ireland.

It is also manifest, from the honourable marriages (20) and noble alliances of this family of Mac-Carty Reagh, that it was always esteemed amongst the

(20) Donald Mac-Fineen Mac-Carty Reagh, was married to Elinor, daughter to Gerald, the eighth earl of Kildare, who was lord lieutenant of Ireland, anno 1496, by whom he had four sons, 1. Florence, commonly called the deaf, who died without issue male. 2. Cormac Mac-Carty Reagh, ancestor to the family of Banduff in Carbery. 3. Sir Donogh, alias Mac-Carty Reagh, ancestor of Charles Mac-Carty More, who lived in the reign of king William, and of Donogh Mac-Carty, of Carigypheeaghane, in Kerry, Esq; 4. Sir Owen Mac-Carty Reagh, ancestor to the family of Trale in Carbery, and of Owen Mac-Carty, lieutenant-colonel in 1689, to Mac-Carty More. Sir Donogh and sir Owen were Mac-Carty Reagh during their lives. Thomas, their elder brother, had issue Donald.

the moſt conſiderable in Ireland; nor was there any of this houſe in rebellion againſt the crown of England, until the unhappy year of 1641; which makes it ſtrange, that ſo great a man as the head of this houſe was, had then but 1200 l. per annum. But the Iriſh give two reaſons for this; the firſt is, that the younger ſons of the family had drawn off many tracts from the patrimonial eſtate: And, another, that in the infancy of Daniel, who was called Ni-pipy (21), (who was Mac-Carty Reagh by taniſtry) his uncle, ſir Donogh Mac-Carty, gave his own ſon Florence, a better eſtate in Carbery, than he left to the heir; or than his ſon got by Mac-Carty More's daughter. For he gave him Tough Carriganaſlig, containing 12 plowlands; Tough Mountain, being 7 plowlands; and Tough Iniſkean, 12 plowlands. So that he left Mac-Carty Reagh, only the 10 plowlands of Kilbritton (22), 3 of Coolmain,

(21) This Donald Ni-pipy, was ſo called, becauſe, in his time, ſome pipes of wine were caſt on ſhore at Burrin, and conſequently, were his right, being a wreck, and accordingly he had them; which, in thoſe ſuperſtitious times, was reckoned very fortunate; the wreck being eſteemed (as the Corniſh mens phraſe is) Gods' goods. His grandſon, Donald Mac-Cormac, was high ſheriff of this county, and a proteſtant, anno 1635. The additional name of Reagh, was annexed to this family, from the time of Donald Reagh, one of its anceſtors, to diſtinguiſh it from the other family of Mac Carty More.

(22) Kilbritton belonged to the lords Kingſale, long before Mac Carty Reagh poſſeſſed it. For, by a compoſition of Walter de la Haye, the king's eſcheator of Ireland, anno 23 Edw. I. 1295, the manor of Kilbritton and Ringrone, with the mills, fiſheries, &c. thereto belonging; the lands of Corrotsheran, Holderneſs, Liſſynin, Tathax, Lyſſidie, and Kingſale, in the county of Cork; and other places in the extent roll taken on the occaſion, being ſeized into the king's hands, upon the death of John de Courcey, who was ſlain by Mac Carty the ſame year, in the iſland of Inchydonny, (as appears by a certificate of Samuel Mollineux, Ulſter king at arms, concerning the ſaid battle.) This Walter reſtores the ſaid lands, &c. on a compoſition of 12 l. 12 s. to James Keating, per brevi domini

main, 2 of Downdaniel, 4 of Ballynadee, 1 of Burrin, 2½ of Gorticlogh, now Skibbereen, one plowland of Knockandee, and ſome other parcels, beſides his chief rent.

Of all the Mac-Cartys of Carbery, the abovementioned Florence Mac-Donogh was the moſt famous. He was a man of extraordinary ſtature, and as great policy; he had competent courage, and as much zeal as any body, for what he imagined to be true religion, and the liberty of his country. He married Ilen, daughter and heireſs to the earl of Clancare (23), and, purely by his merit,

mini regis, &c. And the ſaid Walter de la Haye reſtores the country of Glynardall, and other lands in the county of Kerry, to the ſaid Keating, for the uſe of the heir of the ſaid John, lord Courcy. Concordat cum original. in theſ. infra Caſt. Dubl. rememb. Philip Percevall. penes dominum de Kingſale.

(23) Donald Mac-Carty More, earl of Clancare (a territory in the county of Kerry) was ſo created by queen Elizabeth, anno 1566, having reſigned his eſtate to her, and then had it reſtored, to hold of the crown of England, by fealty, after the Engliſh manner. He was, at the ſame time, created baron of Valentia, an iſland adjoining. Cambden ſays, he was a man eminent, of great power in thoſe parts, and a bitter enemy to the Fitz-Geralds, who diſpoſſeſſed his anceſtors, kings of Deſmond, of their country.

In a manuſcript, called a Breviate of the getting of Ireland, &c. in the College library, E. Tab. 3. N. 18. Mac-Carty More, of Deſmond, and theſe following, are enumerated among the chief Iriſh captains of Munſter. Mac Donogh, of Duhallow. O Donogh, of Roſs, by Loughlean, in Kerry. O Donogh, of Glanfleſke. O Kief, of Drumtariff, in this county. Mac Awly, of Clan-Awly. O Callaghan, of Clonmeene, in the ſame. O Sullivan-More, of Dunkerron, in Kerry. O Sullivan-Bear, of Dunboy, in this county. Mac Gillycuddy, of Doneboo, in Kerry. Mac Fyneen, of Ardentully, &c. Theſe were all followers of Mac-Carty More; they brought into the field 60 horſe and 1500 foot. They, and all other of Mac-Carty's followers, with his own forces, were to be at the call of the earls of Deſmond. Mac-Carty Reagh, of Carbery, could raiſe 300 footmen, and 60 horſemen; his territory extended, in length, 50 miles, and, in breadth, 30 miles. Thoſe following were his followers. O Driſcoll, of Baltimore. Barry Oge

merit, dispossessed her bastard brother Donald, of the name and title of Mac-Carty More, which he himself assumed, by the unanimous suffrages of Tyrone, the clergy, and the people: this is the more strange; for, in Ireland, they usually prefered bastard sons before daughters, in order to preserve the name and the family, as in the Roman adoptions, and to defend the country. For this marriage, without the queen's licence, this Florence was sent to the Tower of London, where he was kept eleven years; and then, being set at liberty, he joined in Tyrone's rebellion.

The other clans of the Mac-Cartys, in Carbery, and their territories, were, first, the branch of Clancrimine, so called from Mac-Crimin, a sept of the Mac-Cartys, whose seat was at Ballynorohor, anciently one of the best castles in this county; which he justly forfeited, together with his life, for a barbarous murder by him committed, anno 1641. A second branch of the Mac-Cartys possessed a tract, called Glawnacrime, being the parish of Fanlobush, now Dunmanway; near which place, they had their residence, in a castle lately demolished by sir Richard Cox. This family was famous for extravagant hospitality, a practice formerly much applauded in this county. The last of this house was called Teige O-Downy, who, besides the forenamed castle, had another, which is still standing, called Togher. A third branch of this family, had the surname, or rather the sorbiquet of Rabagh, i. e. the hospitable.

West of the last territory, was another small tract in Carbery, called Clandonel-Roe's country, the Mac-Cartys also possessed it. As did another small branch of the same name, a little territory to the

Oge Roe, and Barry-Oge, Oge, O Mahon, of Ardintenan, O Donovan, Mac-Patrick, O Crowley, O Mulrian, &c. He was also subject to the call of the earls of Desmond.

the eaſt of Dunmanway, formerly called Mac-Inganauras, though ſome give this laſt to the Collins's.

Theſe were the chief Iriſh ſepts in this large barony of Carbery, which is the greateſt in Ireland; nor could I hear of any other who poſſeſſed any conſiderable territory in it, except the O-Crowleys, who inhabited a tract, called Kilſhalow, which lay weſt of Bandon, on the river of that name. This family derived their deſcent from Diarmuid, of Mylurig, in Conaught. Their country, in old MSS. is deſcribed to have been woody and mountainous; and mention is alſo made of a ſmart ſkirmiſh happening in it, between the Mac-Cartys, of Carbery, and the O-Learys, of Muſkerry, anno 1600.

I have already obſerved, that Kinalmeaky was a part of Carbery, as was alſo the modern barony of Ibawn and Barriroe, which, though divided by an arm of the ſea, comprehends but one ſmall barony. The tract, called Ibawn, i. e. the fair territory, was, after the coming in of the Engliſh, wreſted from the old proprietors, by lord Arundel, commonly called lord Arundel, of the Strand; and, from him, it fell to the Barrymore family. There are the remains of an ancient caſtle on the ſtrand of Cloghnikelty, formerly called Arundel caſtle (24), but now Rine caſtle. Barryroe has its preſent name from a branch of the Barrys (25); but anciently it belonged to the O-Cowigs, who have been quite extinguiſhed by the conquerors; yet there are

(24) Spencer, in his view of the ſtate of Ireland, obſerves, that the lord Arundel, of the Strand, who was anciently a great lord, and had an eſtate of 3500 l. per ann. was, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, a tenant to the lord Barry, to whom he performed thoſe ſervices which were only due to the queen.

(25) The greateſt part of this tract, is now in the Barrymore family. In the Lambeth library, MS. X. X. fol. 25. are the lord Barry's titles to the lands of Barryroe.

are ſome remains of them in a promontory, called Dun O-Cowig, which was fortified with a ſmall old caſtle. They were originally deſcended from the O-Driſcolls, before mentioned. There was alſo a ſept of the O-Donovans in thoſe parts, named O-Hea, whoſe reſidence was at a caſtle, called Ahimilly; and they had a territory, called Pubble O-Hea, in this tract. The reſidence of the Barrys, in this barony, was named Rathbarry, which was a ſtately caſtle in its time; it is now called Caſtle-Freke, and is the ſeat of ſir John Freke, bart. All this tract fell into Engliſh hands, anno 1642, being taken by colonel Myn.

Another Iriſh ſept, weſt of Carbery, are the O-Sullivans, who were diſtinguiſhed into the names of O-Sullivan Bear, and O-Sullivan Bantry (26). Bear, probably, retains its name from the Iberi beforementioned. Bantry (in ancient times named Bentraighe) was reckoned a part of Carbery, and is ſaid to have its name from Beannt Mac-Farriola, a perſon deſcended from the O-Donovans and Mahonys. A ſon of his, called Bair Briver, poſſeſſed that ſmall rugged tract, called by the name of Minterbairr, being now the pariſh of Killegrohan. I find, in latter times, the O-Dalys had this territory, who were ſucceſſively bards or poets, to the O-Mahon, and the Carew family. O-Glavin, who

(26) Vid. An inquiſition concerning O-Sullivan's lands in Bear and Bantry, preſerved among the MSS. of the Lambeth library, X. X. fol. 13. Vid. alſo, an account of the particular forces of O-Sullivan in this part of the country, in the ſame library, manuſcript X. X. fol. 105.

In a manuſcript, called, a Breviate of Ireland, and the diverſity of Iriſh in the ſame, preſerved in the college library, E. Tab. 3. N. 8. wrote by Philip O-Sullivan Bear, and preſented to the king of Spain, anno 1618, by Florence, titular archbiſhop of Tuam; after O-Neil, and O-Donnell, the author ſets down Don Dermitius O-Sullivan among the ancient Iriſh ſeculars in Ireland. This Dermot was then at Madrid, and aſſumed the title of earl of Bearhaven.

who was alſo their termon, or ſteward, poſſeſſed a part of it. By theſe names, Daly and Glavin, I deſign the family, and not any particular branch of it. In Bantry bay, there is ſtill a place, called Adragoal, probably, named from a clan of the Gauls or Celtiberi, who landed here. Ardgoal, or Ardgyle in Scotland, is the ſame name. A colony of the clan of Gaul, or Celtiberi, ſailed over from Ireland to the weſtern iſles, and gave the country of Argyle, in Scotland, their name. They called that country Gael Albenich, from old Albania; and thoſe of Ireland, Gael Erinich; both nations, to this day, retaining the ſame language, manners, and cuſtoms.

Kerricurihy and Kinalea are now one barony; the former was anciently called Muſkery Millane, and was poſſeſſed by the Mac-Cartys, but granted, after the conqueſt, to Richard de Cogan, as I ſhall ſhew hereafter. It is, in old manuſcripts, called Long a Gowganig, i. e. Cogan's Ship; and comprehended, not only the tract now called Kerricurihy, but alſo the barony of Imokilly, in which laſt the Carews, ſoon after the Engliſh conqueſt, likewiſe ſettled. In queen Elizabeth's time, it went by the name of Kerry-wherry. The other part, called Kinalea, was anciently named Inſovenagh; and being alſo a territory of the Mac-Cartys, was granted to Robert Fitz-Martin, by king John (27), anno 1208. But, in latter times, it was poſſeſſed by Barry-Oge.

Having thus far treated of the ancient tracts, and ſepts of the maritime parts of this county; I now proceed to the inland territories. And firſt, of the large barony of Muſkery, which ſtill retains its ancient name, and was, according to the conqueſts of the Iriſh upon each other, ſometimes of a greater, and, at other times, of a leſſer extent. Kerricurihy, called, as before, Muſkery Millane, being once a part

(27) Ware's Annals.

art of it; as was alſo Muſkery Donegan, a tract ying round Baltimore. It was anciently a wild and oody country, and ſo continued till the days of ambden. The Mac-Cartys (28) were, for many ears, the chief proprietors of it; and ſo continued ng after the conqueſt of the Engliſh: The head f this branch being created viſcount Muſkery, and arl of Clancarty, which titles have been forfeited ince the revolution.

The other Iriſh ſepts of Muſkery, were the O-Learys, who had a conſiderable territory in the weſt of this barony, called Iveleary, and many caſtles. Alſo the Swinys, Riardans and Murphys, who were all followers of Mac-Carty. The modern barony of Barrets, was alſo a part of Muſkery; as was, formerly, the preſent barony of Barrymore.

The eaſtern extremity of Barrymore, was called, in the Engliſh grants, the cantred of Olethan, alſo Ivelehan; part of it had the name of Coſhbride, which territory extended into the county of Waterford, and there ſtill retains its name. Beſides the Mac-Cartys, who poſſeſſed the weſtern part, which belonged to Muſkery; the O-Lehans, an ancient Iriſh ſept, inhabited the eaſtern, whoſe chief ſeat was Caſtle-Lehan, now ſoftened into Caſtle-Lyons. This country was granted, ſoon after the Engliſh came over, to the Barrys, who were, for ſome ages, called lords Barry, of Caſtlelehan. The great iſland, anciently called Arda-Neimhid, was alſo poſſeſſed by the ſame family.

The modern barony of Duhallow, in ſome old manuſcripts Alla, is a large tract, of which Mac-

(28) I purpoſely omit giving a particular account of this branch of the Mac-Cartys, called the Clancarty family, in this chapter, as they will frequently occur in the hiſtorical part of this work.

Donough, a branch of the Mac-Cartys (29), w chief. He is, in ſeveral old chronicles, ſtiled prin of Duhallow; and lived in this country, with h followers; in great ſplendor, till the year 164 His dependants were O-Kief, chief of Poble O-Ki a country in the north-weſt part of this county Mac-Auliff, chief of Clan-Auliff; and O'Callag an, chief of the territory, called Poble O-Callag an (30), weſt of Mallow, being the preſent pariſh of Kilſhanick, and Clonmeene, where the chi ſept of the O-Callaghans lived, and where a de ſcendant of the family ſtill remains. Mac-Do nough

(29) Vid. a note in the Lambeth library, manuſcript X. L fol. 15. concerning the ſeveral ſepts and lordſhips of the Mac-Cartys, of Carbery. Alſo the diviſion of Duhallow, amon the Cartys, X. X. fol. 43. 97.

(30) By an inquiſition taken at Mallow, on the 25th of October, 1594, before ſir Thomas Norris, vice-preſident of Muſter, William Saxey, eſq; and James Gould, eſq; chief and ſecond juſtices of the ſaid province, by virtue of a commiſſion from the lord deputy and council, dated the 26th of June before, it is found, among other things, "that Conogher O-Callaghan, "alias the O-Callaghan, was and is ſeized of ſeveral large "territories in the inquiſition recited, in his demeſne, as lord "and chieftan of Poble-Callaghan, by the Iriſh cuſtom, time "out of mind uſed; that as O-Callaghan aforeſaid, is lord of "the ſaid country, ſo there is a taniſt, by the cuſtom of the ſaid "country, who is Teig O-Callaghan; and that the ſaid Teig "is ſeized as taniſt, by the ſaid cuſtom, of ſeveral plowlands "in the inquiſition mentioned; which alſo finds, that the cuſ-"tom is further, that every kinſman of the O-Callaghan had a "parcel of land to live upon, and, yet that no eſtate paſſed "thereby, but that the lord, (who was then Conogher O-Cal-"laghan,) and the O-Callaghan for the time being, by cuſtom "time out of mind, may remove the ſaid kinſmen to other "lands; and the inquiſition further finds, that O Callaghan "Mac-Dermot, Irrelagh O-Callaghan, Teig Mac-Cahir O-Cal-"laghan, Donogho Mac-Thomas O-Callaghan, and others, "were ſeized of ſeveral plowlands according to the ſaid cuſ-"tom, ſubject nevertheleſs to certain ſeigniories and duties, "payable to the O-Callaghan; and that they were remove-"ble by him to other lands at his pleaſure." In the reign of king James I. taniſtry was condemned as a lewd and barbarous cuſtom. Vid. Davis's Reports, p. 28, &c.

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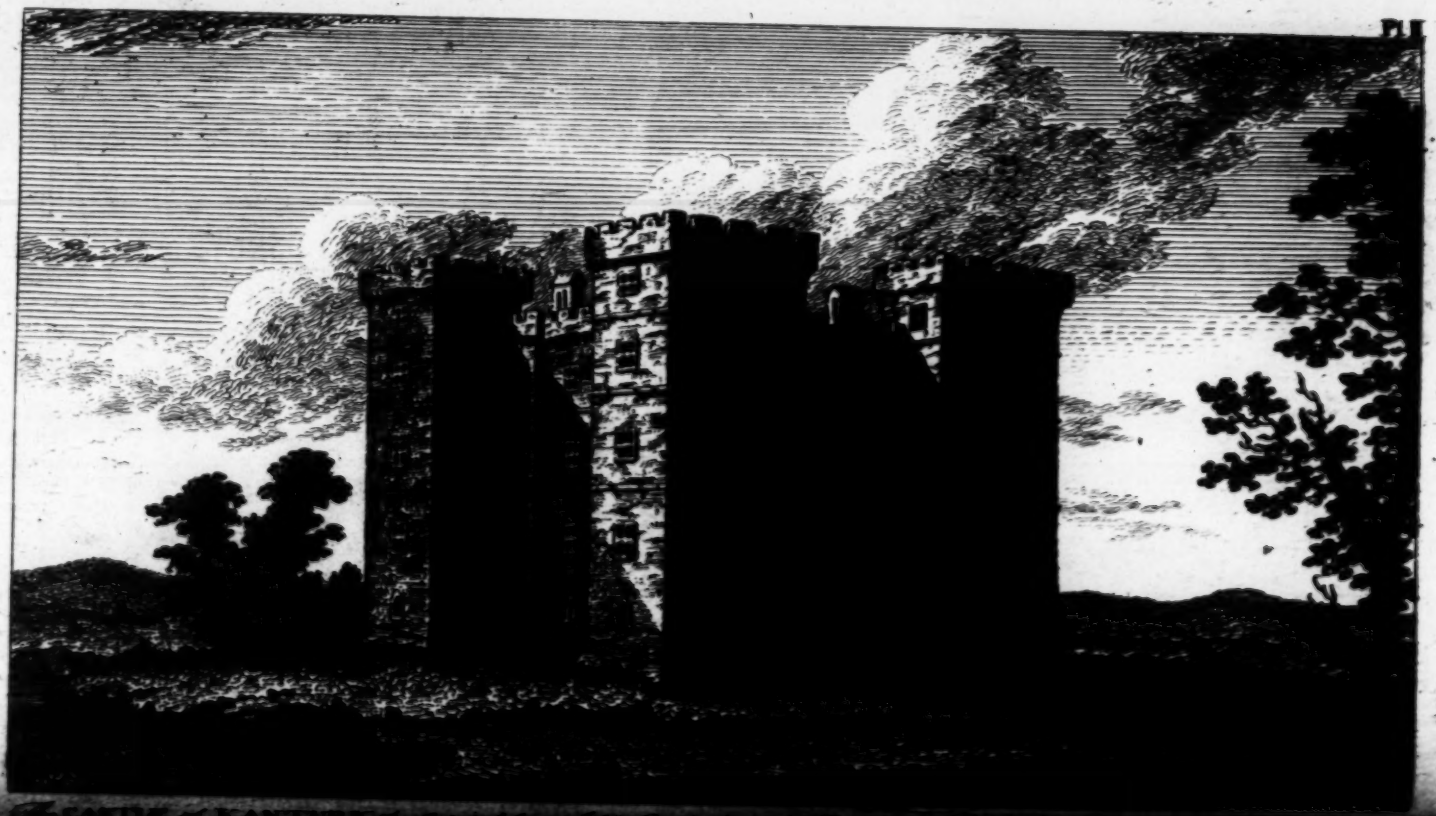


ough's chief residence was at Kanturk, near which e the sumptuous ruins of one of his castles (31). nno 13th of James I. letters patent were passed to ermot Mac-Owen Mac-Carty, of the town, and nds of Keantwirk, Lohort, and divers other lands, c. containing the greatest part of the territory of uhallow, with a chiefry and other duties and cus- oms, out of the territories of Poble-O-Callaghan, oble-O-Kief, and the lands of Donough-Oge, ith the royalties of all waifes, strays, goods of elons, court-leet, and court-baron, view of frank- ledge, &c.; a weekly market and annual fair, ith power to impark 550 acres, to have free chace nd free warren throughout the said territory, and ivers other ample privileges, to be held in free nd common soccage of his majesty's castle of Dub- in. Dated at Dublin, June 6, 1615 (32).

(31) Penes Comit. de Egmont.

(32) Upon the first of Feb. 1666, it was certified, by the court of claims, that sir Philip Perceval, knight, deceased, had lent more money to Dermot Mac-Owen Carty, alias Mac-Donough, upon the territories of Duhallow, and manor of Kanturk, than they were worth; and that the said sir Philip was in actual possession of them, upon the 23d of October, 1641. That the equity of redemption, which was of no value, was forfeited by the said Dermot's engaging with the rebels; and that sir Philip Perceval, bart. then a minor, grandson and heir of the said sir Philip the elder, was legally entitled to the said lordship and manor.

On the 20th of Feb. 18 Car. II. 1667, the said sir Philip Perceval, bart. passed patent for the said lordship and manor, to him and his heirs for ever.

On the 10th of December, 27 Car. II. 1675, the said sir Philip Perceval, bart. lord of Duhallow and Kanturk, passed another patent for the said lordship and manor.

On the 15th of January, 36 Car. II. 1683, sir John Perceval, bart. lord of Duhallow and Kanturk, brother and heir to the said sir Philip Perceval, passed another patent for the same. From whom the same descended to John, late earl of Egmont, &c. son and heir to the said sir John Perceval, bart. from whom it descended to John, now earl of Egmont, &c. lord of Duhallow and Kanturk, son and heir to the said earl.

Penes Comit. de Egmont.

The large tract, now known by the names of the modern baronies of Armoy or Fermoy, Orrery and Kilmore, and Clangibbon, was, before the arrival of the Engliſh, a principality of the O-Kiefs, called Fearmuigh; which, ſay the Iriſh antiquarians, is a contraction of Fera Muighe Fere, which Flaherty interprets, viros Mogruthii Militis; and adds, this Mogruth was a Druid, who, for ſervices to his prince, had thoſe territories given him, vid. Ogygia, p. 336. or, according to others, it is a contraction of Fera Muigh fene, ſignifying the huſbandman's graſſy plains, and thus Colgan calls it (33). The princes of this tract did ſometimes ſo enlarge their territory, by conqueſt, that this whole county, in ſome Iriſh manuſcripts, is called Fermuigh, the patron ſaint of which was, in ancient times, St. Mulac (34), whoſe feſtival was on the 30th of January. But of this ſaint and his church, recorded in old manuſcripts to have been ſo famous, there are now no traces here. The O-Kiefs of this country, pretend to be deſcended from a brother of Feidlimid Eochaid, ſecond ſon of Aongus, monarch of Ireland.

Anno 954, Donogh Mac-Kief, king of Fermoy, commanded the Iriſh forces in an expedition againſt the Danes, under Kenedy, prince of Munſter, whoſe father Callaghan, with his brother Duncan, were retained priſoners by them. Donogh, with the aſſiſtance of an Iriſh fleet, purſued the Danes into Ulſter, and, after an obſtinate battle, reſcued the priſoners, who were then on board a Daniſh veſſel (35).

Keating mentions another prince of this territory, called Dubhagan, who was ſlain in a battle, fought by Flan Fiona, monarch of Ireland, aſſiſted by the Leinſter forces, againſt Cormac Mac Cuillinane, king

(33) Act. Sanct. p. 148. (34) Ib. id. (35) Keating, p. 548.

king of Munster, in the plains of Magh Ailbhe, near Leighlin. This battle was fought about the year 908, in which king Cormac, who was also bishop of Cashel, lost his life.

Keating also says, (p. 264.) that this country was bestowed, by Fiachadh Muileeathan, king of Munster, upon an eminent Druid, for delivering his army out of the power of his enemy. This fable is still believed, and reported in this country; and all their antiquaries add, it was given to this Druid for causing the sun to stand still, an hour or two, till the abovenamed monarch's forces gained the victory; and so by synderosis, they will have it called Fermoy. But this country was also named Armoy, i. e. the fresh field, and sometimes Urmagh, which has the same signification. This territory, after the conquest, was granted to Flemming, and, by the marriage of his daughter Amy, came to the Roches, or de Rupe, who were lords viscount Fermoy, and anciently barons of Poolecastle, alias Castlelough; and all this tract is yet called Roche's country (36). Another part of the ancient Fermoy, now Condons and Clangibbon (37), was,

(36) It is said, that Roche, who married the heiress of Flemming, first ingratiated himself, by killing one of the Condons, against whom Flemming employed him as his champion; and that he slew this Condon, by a cross-bow shot in the thigh; which part happened to be uncovered, by the rising up of his cuirass.

(37) The White Knight, otherwise stiled Clan-Gibbon, was descended from Gilsebert, or Gilebert, called, by the Irish, Gibbon; the eldest son, by a second wife, of John Fitz-Gerald, ancestor to the houses of Kildare and Desmond. From whom also descended Mac-Gibbon, of Mohawnagh. They had large possessions in this territory; a part of which is now the estate of the right hon. the lord baron of Kingston, whose grandfather, sir John King, was, September 4, 1660, so created by king Charles II. This first lord married Catherine, daughter to sir William Fenton, knt. and dame Margaret Fitz-Gerald, his wife, sole heiress to the family called the White Knights, from whom the estate is descended to the present lord.

was, after the conquest, granted to the Cantons, alias Condons, one of whom was called baron of Ballyderawne, now a ruined castle, near the exit of the river Araglin. Orrery, after the English conquest, was possessed by the Barrys; from whom, in old records, it has been called Orriria-Barria. They had several castles in this tract, which they held till the general rebellion of 1641. The northern parts of it, near Limerick, were possessed, mostly, by the Fitz-Geralds, till the same time.

Thus, having given an ample detail of the old Irish septs, and ancient territories in this county, I proceed to lay before the reader, an account of the grants, made to the first English adventurers, by the kings of England.

This kingdom being reduced to the power of the English, and publicly proclaimed so to be, king Henry II. distributed large possessions to the several adventurers, who had assisted in the reduction of it. This monarch granted the whole kingdom of Cork to Robert Fitz-Stephen (38) and Milo de Cogan. The words of the charter are as follows.

"Henry,

(38) Robert Fitz-Stephen was son to Stephen, constable of the castles of Abertiny and Pembroke, and Anne, daughter to Rees Gruffydth, prince of south Wales. She had been concubine to king Henry I. by whom he had a son Henry, father to Miles and Robert Fitz-Henry, who were also adventurers under Strongbow. Her second husband was Gerald, ancestor to the Fitz-Geralds, by whom she had Maurice and William; which Maurice, came into Ireland with this Robert Fitz-Stephen, anno 1169 or 1170, and took Wexford, whereby a way was opened for conquering this kingdom. Robert had two sons, Radolph, and Mereduk who died in Cork, March 14, 1179-80, greatly lamented, and was slain in 1185, with Milo de Cogan, the younger, who was some time governor of Dublin, and joint sharer with his father in the kingdom of Cork, between Waterford and Lismore, by treachery, having (according to Giraldus Cambrensis) but a little before married the daughter of Milo de Cogan.

This Robert Fitz-Stephen, after his father, was also governor of Cardigan or Abertiny castle in Wales, and ancestor to the

" Henry, by the grace of God, king of England, and duke of Normandy and Aquitain, and earl of Anjou; to all archbishops, abbots, earls, barons, justices, and all his ministers and faithful subjects, French, English, and Irish, greeting. Know ye, that I have granted, and by this my charter confirmed, to Robert Fitz-Stephen and Milo de Cogan the government of my city of Cork, with the cantred which belonged to the Ostmen of the said city, which I retain in my own hands; to have and to hold them together during my pleasure, and as long as they shall serve me faithfully. I moreover, by this my charter, give, grant and confirm to them and their heirs, all the kingdom of Cork, except the said city, and the before-mentioned cantred, which I retain in my own hands; to hold to them and their heirs, of me and my son John, and our heirs, by an exact division towards the cape of Saint Brandon on the sea-coast, and towards Limerick and other parts, and as far as the water near Lismore, which runs between Lismore and Cork, and falls into the sea, by the service of 60 knights, to be performed thereout to me and my son John, and our heirs; the service of 30 knights to be performed by the said Robert, and his heirs; and the service of 30 knights, by the said Milo, and his heirs. Wherefore, I will and strictly command, that the said Robert and Milo, shall have and hold the government of the said city and cantred, in manner as is before mentioned; and that they and their heirs, shall have and hold all the king-

" dom

the Fitz-Stephens of this country, now extinct. He was the first Englishman that landed in Ireland in an hostile manner, with 30 knights, 60 esquires, and 300 foot soldiers, and after several successes, he was by king Henry II. together with Hugh de Lacy, Maurice Fitz-Gerald, his half brother, and Robert de Bruce, made joint governors of Ireland.

" dom aforesaid, except the said city and cantred, " (which I retain in my own hands) from me and " my son John, and our heirs, by an exact divi- " sion, as is above described; well and peaceably, " freely and quietly, entirely, fully and honour- " bly, in wood and in plain, in meadows and " pastures, in waters and mills, in warrens, ponds, " and fishings, in ways and paths, and in all other " places and things belonging thereto; with all " their liberties and free customs; so that from the " aforesaid river that runs between Lismore and " Cork, the whole land as far as Waterford, to- " gether with the city of Lismore, shall remain in " my hands for the government of Waterford. " Witnesses present, John, bishop of Norwich, " Adam, bishop of St. Asaph, and Augustine, bi- " shop of Waterford, Richard de Lucy, William " Fitz-Adelm, my sewer, Hugh de Lacy, Hugh " de Burid, Roger Fitz-Remfey, Maurice de Pren- " dergast, Robert Dene, Robert Fitz-Eliodore, " Jeoffrey Poer, and Harvy de Monte Marisco. " At Oxford."

This charter seems to be granted about the year 1177; for, at that time, according to Hoveden (39), " the king came to Oxenford, and, in a general " council there held, created his son John, king " in Ireland, by the grant and confirmation of pope " Alexander."

Two years after, Fitz-Stephen and Cogan came to a partition of seven cantreds; which Giraldus Cambrensis (40), who lived at that time, thus describes. " Therefore Dermod of Desmond (41), " being brought to terms, and other powerful men " of those parts, Fitz-Stephen and Milo divided " seven cantreds between them, which were conti- " guous to the city, and which they then possessed " in

(39) In vita Hen. II. (40) Expugnat. Hib. lib. 2. cap. 18. (41) Mac-Carty.

" in great security; three of which, eastward, fell " to Fitz-Stephen's lot, and four, westward, to " Milo's: The one had the fewer in his division, " because they were the best; and the other had " the larger number, because they were of worse " quality. The government of the city remained " in common to them both, and the tribute of the " other 24 cantreds, which remained undivided, " was to be equally distributed between them, " when they should be brought under subjection." Cambrensis has left us but very imperfect accounts of the distribution made by Fitz-Stephen and Cogan to others; the death of Cogan, which happened in 1184, putting some stop to the undertaking. But the confirmation charters of king John, granted in the 8th year of his reign, afford some light in this matter; for he then " confirmed to William de " Barry, the donation made by Robert Fitz-Stephen " (to Philip de Barry, his sister's son (42), and fa- " ther

(42) This Philip de Barry, succeeded his elder brother Robert de Barry, who was the first man (says Cambrensis) that was wounded in the conquest of this kingdom, and was also the first who ever manned an hawk in this island. The same author gives a noble character of him, and says, " he was a man rather ambitious to be eminent, than to seem so."

This family hath afforded several eminent persons, besides the above Robert de Barry, viz. Giraldus Cambrensis, who, in 1185, attended king John into Ireland, in quality of his secretary, and was bishop of St. David's, alias Minevia in Wales, and refused the bishoprieks of Ferns and Leighlin, in Ireland, which were then vacant. During his stay here, he collected materials for his topography of Ireland, and his vatinical history of the conquest of it; but finished them in England. 2. Sir David de Barry, who was lord justice of Ireland, anno 1267. He subdued the Mac-Carrys in this county, founded the abbey of Buttevant, and enlarged the revenues of that of Ballybeg, founded by his grandfather Philip de Barry. 3. Gerald de Barry, lord bishop of Cork, anno 1350. 4. James Barry, lord Buttevant, (anno 1556.) 5. David viscount Buttevant, who did great service in Tyrone's rebellion, in 1601. 6. David, the first earl of Barrymore, who served against the Scots,

"ther of the ſaid William, whoſe heir he was) of "three cantreds in his lands of Cork, i. e. Olethan, "with all its appurtenances, and of two other can-"treds, i. e. Muſcherie-Dunegan, and the cantred "of Killede, by the ſervice of ten knights, as the "charter of the ſaid Robert, which he had there-"of, teſtified." Thus far the charter of confirmation, which agrees with the charter of Fitz-Stephen, except that the two cantreds of Muſcherie-Dunegan and Killede, granted to Philip de Barry, are not mentioned therein by name; but he was to have two cantreds in the kingdom of Cork, ſuch as ſhould fall to him by caſting lots. King John's charter of confirmation of Fitz-Stephen's grant to Philip Barry is enrolled, (43) de anno 21 Eliz. and Fitz-Stephen's grant is in the ſame roll; the former whereof bears date the 21ſt of Feb. regni Johannis 8vo. (44) "He alſo granted to A-"dam de Rupe, (or Roch,) the cantred of Roſſe-"lihir, with all its appurtenances, ſave the de-"meſnes of the biſhop of that ſee, by the ſervice "of

Scots, anno 1639, and in the Iriſh rebellion of 1641, as will further be ſeen in the annals of this county.

There is an iſland, called Barry Iſland, on the S. W. coaſt of Glamorganſhire in Wales; which, with a caſtle on the oppoſite ſhore, had their names from this family.

(43) Harris's Ware, p. 195.

(44) By an inquiſition taken at Cork, before William de Roſe, prior of the hoſpital of St. John of Jeruſalem, chief juſtice of Ireland, on the eve of St. Bartholomew, 29 of Edward III. 1355, it appeared from the oath of Girald Fitz-Maurice and others, that it would not be to the king's loſs, nor to any others, if the king granted William Barry power to beſtow one carucate of land, with its appurtenances, in Cleynboly, in the great iſland, and the advowſon of the church of Downgourney; and leave to John Barry, to give 20 parcels of land in Muſcry O-Lethan, and Ibawne, and to John Fitz-Gerald, to give one carucate and half of land in Garanacor in Ibawne, and the advowſon of the church of Rathratha, and two acres of land, in Kylmide, in Kinaletha, with the advowſon of that church, &c.

of five knights; alſo to Richard de Cogan, the cantred of Muſcrie-O-Millane, with the appurtenances, by the ſervice of 5 knights, lying between the harbour of Cork and the port of Inſovenagh, and 25 Knights fees, which he ordered to be ſet out to him in ſome other place, by the advice of Meiler Fitz-Henry, lord juſtice of Ireland, and John Mareſchall, by the ſervice of 4 knights: ſaving to the king, and his heirs, the aforeſaid harbour, and his own demeſnes. Alſo, to Robert Fitz-Martin, 20 knights fees in the cantred of Inſovenagh, and 20 knights fees in ſome other place, which he ordered to be ſet out to him by the advice of Meiler Fitz-Henry, lord juſtice of Ireland, and John Mareſchall, and Philip de Prendergaſt, by the ſervice of 4 knights, in full of all ſervices." Laſtly, he gave to two brothers, "Henry and Maurice Fitz-Philip, one cantred of land, in which Dunalahoth is ſituated, by the ſervice of 5 knights."

In the reign of king Edward III, Thomas de Carew ſet up a title as heir to Fitz-Stephen, to all his ſhare of that great eſtate. But by an inquiſition taken at Cork, before ſir Anthony Lucy, lord juſtice, on the 31ſt of Auguſt, the 5th of Edw. III, it was found "that Robert Fitz-Stephen died ſeized of the moiety of the eſtate granted by king Henry II. to him and Cogan; and that the ſaid Fitz-Stephen was a baſtard, and died without iſſue of his body; that the claim of Thomas de Carew, aſſerting, that he and his anceſtors were heirs to Fitz-Stephen, could not be true, becauſe the ſaid Fitz-Stephen was a baſtard, and died without heir of his body (45); and further, that the ſaid Fitz-Stephen, in his life-time, enfeoffed Maurice Fitz-Thomas, before he was created "earl

(45) A collateral branch cannot be heir to a baſtard, nor any but the iſſue of his body.

"earl of Desmond, of the castle and manor of "Dunemarke, and the moiety of the estate granted "to him by king Henry II. (46)"

For want of male issue, the kingdom of Cork descended to daughters, and notwithstanding what was found by the above-mentioned inquisition, which was much influenced by the power of Maurice Fitz-Thomas Fitz-Gerald, the first earl of Desmond (47), a large part of this country came, by marriage,

(46) This title was again set up in the reign of queen Elizabeth, anno 1568, by sir Peter Carew, who brought his cause before the lords of the council, and came to Ireland very well recommended, being fully resolved to prosecute the recovery of this ancient estate; who, besides other lands in Leinster, laid claim to one half of the kingdom of Cork, viz. Imokilly, Trybarry, Muskery, Trycourcy, Carbery, Kinalmeaky, Collymore, and Collybeg, (two territories, near Skibbereen, in west Carbery); Iwaugh and Synnagh O-Donovan, Bantry, Bear, Minterbarry, Clandonogh, Cloigboigh, Iveragh, Kerrycurrihy, Clanmoris, Iragticonnor; (these two last in Kerry,) Duhallow and Coshbride.

This sir Peter Carew sent his agent, John Hooker, to Cork, where he had a solemn meeting with Mac-Carty Reagh, sir Cormac Mac-Teig, lord Muskery, Barry-Oge, O-Driscol, O-Daly, and others. They proposed to advance 3000 kine, with sheep, hogs and corn, in proportion for the present; and that if sir Peter would live among them, they would pay him an annual reasonable rent. Upon which, Hooker took an house for sir Peter at Cork, and another at Kingsale. But as sir Peter was travelling to Cork, he fell ill at Ross, in the county of Wexford, and died there the 27th of November, 1575. Cox, vol. 1. p. 327.

(47) The Carews of Ireland are said, by Camden and other genealogists, to be * descended from Arnolph de Montgomery, who built the castle of Pembroke, in Wales. He had the title of that earldom, and afterwards fortified his castle in the behalf of his brother the earl of Shrewsbury, in the time of his rebellion against king Henry I. They were both banished the realm, anno 1112; and this Arnolph being outlawed, the castle of Pembroke came to the crown. Odericus Vitalis, p. 573. (who was a monk of Utica, and a writer of the Norman history) says, that he married Lafracoth, a daughter to

* Dugdale, vol. 1. p. 481.

marriage, to (48) Robert de Carew and Patrick de Courcey, who enjoyed it, anno 20 Henry III. viz. about the year 1236. De-Courcey's part was afterwards subdivided among daughters, who were heirs general of that ancient family. The Carews were stiled marquisses of Cork, and built the castles of Ardentully, Dunkerron and Dunemarke (49), in the

to one of the kings of Ireland, and their posterity took the name of Carew, from Carew Castle, in Pembrokeshire.

Anno 3d Edward II, 1310, the king issued a precept to Maurice de Carew, to distrain the lands of David le Barry, and Maurice Fitz-Gerald, for services and duties due to him, as lord of several of their possessions. Bibl. Lamb. L. fol. 38.

In the same place, may be seen a note of such lands as Thomas Fitz-Maurice held of Maurice de Carew, at the death of the said Thomas, which were forfeited to the king; but restored again to Maurice de Carew, anno 1312.

In the same library, there is a grant from John de Carew, lord of the manor of Castle-Cork, to Richard Fitz-Peter de Carew, of the custody of all the lands belonging to George Fitz-Adam, dated anno 1334. Ibid. fol. 23.

Anno 1340, the king issued writs to the sheriffs of Cork, and Kilkenny, to possess John de Carew, of the manor of Clonmentach. Ibid. fol. 35.

Anno 1567, the possession of Castle-Cork, and all other lands belonging to this family, in this county, were delivered into the hands of Richard, the son of sir Peter Carew, which amounted to near one half of the county, as appears from MSS. in the same place.

About this time, sir Peter Carew, first petitioned sir Henry Sidney, then lord deputy of Ireland, and not only laid claim to a vast estate in this county, but also to the lands of Ballimaclethen, in Odrone, against sir Christopher Chever; which petition, with sir Peter's answer, and the names of such lands as he claimed in this county, may be seen at large in the Lambeth Library. See also farther concerning this claim, in the fourth book of this work.

(48) Hooker, p. 46. Hanmer, p. 158. Brady, p. 369.

(49) Anno 1601, when sir George Carew, lord president of Munster, was in the west of this county, he and his army quarter'd at Dunemarke, a castle in Bantry bay; which the author of Pacata Hibern. calls Carew Castle, and says it belonged to the president's ancestors.

Anno

the weſt of this country; and others in Imokilly, to protect them from the natives. The chief men of this family, with many other Engliſh ſettled here, removed into England, upon the breaking out of the civil wars, between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, to the great prejudice of the Engliſh intereſt in this country. De-Courcey, who remained in Ireland, beſides dividing his lands as portions to his daughters, loſt many of them by force, and, in particular, the cantred and caſtle of Kilbritton, which were wreſted from him by Mac-Carty Reagh, who, with numbers of the Iriſh, attacked the few Engliſh that remained in this part of the kingdom. Notwithſtanding, this ancient and noble family enjoys a conſiderable eſtate to this day, in the barony, called, from them, Courcey's country, and have conſtantly preſerved their loyalty untainted, being never concerned in any rebellion againſt the crown of England. Their ancient ſeat was, for many ages, at Dun Mac-Patrick, ſo called from Patrick de Courcey, who gave the name of Mac-Patrick to his poſterity. This place, in ancient records, is ſaid to have been a royal ſeat of the kings of Ireland, being called Duncearma. The right hon. Gerald de Courcey, the preſent lord Kingſale, quarters the arms of Cogan, in right of the marriage with the daughter and heir of Milo de Cogan, the firſt grantee of the kingdom of Cork (50).

Beſides

Anno 1304, an order iſſued to pardon Maurice de Carew, 400 l. arrears, which he owed the king for his lands in Deſmond, becauſe he was ſerving the king in Scotland. Manuſcript. in Bib. Lamb.

(50) The ancient nobility in this county, in Henry IVth's time, according to a letter then ſaid to be wrote by the inhabitants, were, the lord marquis Carew, whoſe yearly revenue was 2200 l. per ann. The lord Barnwell, of Bearhaven, who had 1600 l. per ann. The lord Uggan, of the great caſtle, 1300 l. per ann. The lord Balram, of Emforle, his revenue 1300 l.

Besides a considerable estate, which came to Maurice Fitz-John Fitz Gerald, by his marriage with Juliana, heiress to John, lord Cogan of Belvoir (51), which I take to be Bellvelly in the great island,

1300 l. Lord Courcey, of Kilbritton, his revenue 1500 l. sterl. The lord Mandeville, of Barnehelly, 1200 l. sterl. The lord Arundel, of the Strand, 1500 l. per ann. The lord baron of the Gaurd, 1100 l. The lord Slinie, of Baltimore, 800 l. sterl. per ann. The lord Roche, of Poole Castle, his revenue, besides havens and creeks, (which the letter takes notice all the other lords also had) 1000 l. per ann.

This letter says, that the king had all Barry Oge's estate by forfeiture, worth 1800 l sterl.; and desires that those lords and the Irish may be bound over, upon pain of life and goods, not to make war upon each other, by which the country was brought to destruction, and the Irish, who were formerly drove to the mountains of Glanerought, were now returned, and become stronger than the English, of whom only the lords Roche, Courcey and Barry, then remained; and requests, that proper persons may be sent over to command the English, and quiet the country. See the letter, at large, in Campion, p. 94. Sir Richard Cox, vol. 1. p. 162. says, this letter was wrote in Henry VIth's time, anno 1449. But I have seen a letter from archbishop Usher, to the lord Courcey, dated at Drogheda, Dec. 12, 1626, (of which I took a copy) wherein the primate says, this letter was wrote in Henry the IVth's time, and gives an account of the lords Courcey mentioned in several ancient records, which he furnished lord Kingsale with, on occasion of a dispute between that lord, and sir Dominick Sarsfield, who was created viscount Kingsale by king Charles I. but was obliged afterwards to change his title for that of Killmallock.

(51) This Maurice was the only son to John Fitz-Thomas, by his first wife. He married Johana, or Juliana, daughter and heir to John, lord Cogan, of Belvoir, who brought into the Desmond family, the estate of Carigoline, Carigrohan, Castlemore, Mallow, Rathgogan, &c. His second wife was Matilda de Barry. Those lands are mentioned, with many others, in an inquisition, taken the 3d of Edw. III. 1310, by which Juliana de Cogan enfeoffed him in the said lands.

Stanihurst, in his description of Ireland, printed 1586, in Holling. Collect. p. 37. says, that Maurice Fitz-Thomas, a Geraldine, was created earl of Desmond, anno 1300; but falsely, for he was created in 1329, as appears by his patent, dated at Gloucester. He made the following verses for him.

Evasi tandem, jactatus fluctibus altis
Et precor in portu sit mea tuta ratis.

island, Robert Fitz-Geoffry Cogan granted to James the seventh earl of Desmond, all his lands in Ireland, being half this county; (of which he possessed himself, by virtue of a letter of attorney, dated the 12th of June, 1438) to the further prejudice of the Carew and Courcey families. The earl married in Conaught, and brought the Ne Sheehys into this county, which he retained as his life-guard; a sept afterwards very eminent, both in this and the county of Limerick. This earl, by the aid of James, earl of Ormond, whose family he had assisted against the Talbots, obtained a patent, in 1444, for the government or custody of this county, together with those of Limerick, Waterford and Kerry, in which he was suffered (during the government of Richard, duke of York, who was his gossip, and of Thomas, earl of Kildare, his kinsman) to raise upon the king's subjects, the Irish impositions of coign and livery, cosherings, bonnaught, &c. Notwithstanding these illegal extortions, he procured licence to absent himself from all future parliaments, only sending a sufficient proxy in his room; as also to purchase whatever lands he pleased, by what service soever they were held of the crown. Thus, by these and other usurpations upon the liberties of the people, this family came to be the most powerful subjects of their time; and gained large possessions, not only from the natives, but also from the English, many of whom, rather than undergo such exactions, quitted the country, and had their estates seized by Desmond and his followers, who were very numerous in this county (52), as well as in Waterford, Limerick and Kerry.

I shall

(52) Gerald Fitz-Gerald, grandson to the above-mentioned earl, and youngest son to Thomas the eighth earl, (who was beheaded at Drogheda, for his unjust exactions, according to Davis, or, according to Russel's history of this house, which I have

I ſhall here only take notice, that (as ſir John Davis
ve in manuſcript, by the malice of king Edward the IVth's
een, for adviſing the king not to marry her) built the caſtle
Mocollop, upon the borders of this county and that of
aterford, and was the founder of the family of Coſhbride,
erritory in both counties.

He was knighted, and married the daughter of Maurice,
d Roche, viſcount Fermoy; by whom he had James, his
ir, and Thomas, the father of John, who built the caſtle of
lmacow, lately fallen to ruin. There were many of the
tz-Geralds' caſtles in this tract, near the river Bride; thoſe
this county are Mogeely, once a ſeat of the earls of Deſ-
ond, of which hereafter. Alſo Connough, built by Thomas
tz-Gerald Roe, eldeſt ſon of James, the fifteenth earl of
eſmond, by a daughter of Maurice, lord Roche, from whom
s father was divorced, upon pretence of being too near of
n. This Thomas did not concern himſelf in the rebel-
on of his relations; but lived peaceably in his caſtle of
onnough, where he died, anno 1593, and was interred
mong his anceſtors, in the franciſcan abbey at Youghal. He
d iſſue by Ellis, daughter of Richard Poer, lord of Curragh-
ore, three ſons, James, John and Gerald, and one daughter,
argaret, who was married to Donald Mac-Carty Reagh, and
as mother of Cormac or Charles, great grandfather to Donald
ac-Carty Reagh, who lived at the time of the revolution.

As this ſir Thomas was ſet aſide by his father, upon pretence
his being illegitimate, the earldom fell to Gerald, who was
e eldeſt ſon by a ſecond wife, and daughter to lord of Ely
-Carrol; ſo that Thomas had only the barony of Kilnata-
on, and the manor of Caſtlemore, near Cork, aſſigned him.
ide a grant of lands from James, earl of Deſmond, to this
homas, in the Bodleian library, Laud. fol. 27.

After Deſmond's rebellion was over, the eldeſt ſon of this
Thomas took up arms, joined O-Neal, earl of Tyrone, in
s rebellion, and was afterwards known by the name of the
gane earl of Deſmond; of whom I ſhall give a further ac-
unt, in the third book of this work.

The Fitz-Geralds of Caſtle-Martyr, formerly called ſeneſ-
als of Imokilly, (being ſo appointed by the earls of Deſ-
ond, who were lords of this barony) derived themſelves
om a ſecond ſon of Maurice, knight of Kerry, fourth ſon of
hn Fitz-Thomas Fitz-Gerald, who was murdered at Callin,
Deſmond, by Mac-Carty This eſtate was given them by
eir couſin Thomas Nappah, which they enjoyed till the re-
llion of 1641, when it was forfeited by Edmund Fitz-Gerald.
r John Fitz-Edmond, of Cloyne, was alſo deſcended from
e houſe of Deſmond.

Davis (53) obſerves) Maurice Fitz-Gerald, the fi earl of Deſmond, raiſed the greatneſs of his hou by Iriſh exactions and oppreſſions; ſo Gerald, t laſt earl, reduced it to nothing, by the ſame me and, at length fell into open rebellion, where periſhed, with numbers of his followers.

When this laſt earl was attainted, September 1582, he was poſſeſſed of a prodigious eſtate in t counties of Kerry, Cork, Waterford, Limerick, &c His lands, extending 150 miles, and contain 574,628 acres of Engliſh meaſure, on which we many ſtrong caſtles; he was lord of the regali of the county palatine of Kerry, lord of Imokill in this county, &c. (54) He had a great numb of vaſſals, and of his kindred and ſurname, abo 500 gentlemen; raiſed coin and livery, ſhra &c. upon his tenants, through all the county Limerick. He had all wrecks of the ſea, throu

The whole barony of Kerricurihy was given to ſir Mau of Deſmond, by his brother James, the 15th earl of Deſm This ſir Maurice murdered James Fitz-Maurice, (who was little before, returned out of England, to take poſſeſſion of t earldom, upon the death of his grandfather, Thomas Mac earl of Deſmond) in the barony of Fermoy, as he was going the county of Limerick. This ſir Thomas of Deſmond, p ſeſſed this barony 30 years, and was himſelf ſlain, anno 15 by Dermot Mac-Teig Carty, lord Muſkery. He left iſſue t ſons and three daughters. The eldeſt daughter was married Mac-Carty Reagh, the ſecond to lord Roche, and the third the ſaid Dermot Mac-Teig, lord Muſkery. Thomas, the eld ſon, ſoon died after his father's murder, leaving iſſue Thom Oge, who was alſo ſlain; but James, his ſecond ſon, liv long after. He brought the Italian forces to Smirwick, Kerry, and was ſlain by the ſon of William de Burgo, a Bourk, anno 1579, for which his father was created lord ba of Caſtleconnel. By this rebellion, the barony of Kerricur became forfeited to the crown, by act of parliament, 28 El cap. 7.

(53) Hiſtorical Collections.

(54) Anno 1418, the manors of Moyallow, Broghil, a Kilcolman, were aſſigned to Maurice, ſon of Thomas the 6 earl of Deſmond, by his uncle James, who uſurped the ea dom.

the ports and creeks of the county of Kerry; s. 4d. out of every fishing boat in the port Ventry and Ferreters island. It was asserted, at he was able to raise, at a call, 600 horse, nd 2000 foot; all which possessions were utterly rfeited, and, by act of parliament, vested in the ueen and her heirs; as were those (55) of his conderates, a great part of which were restored to them,

(55) The following persons were, by an inquisition held at handon castle, in Cork, September 9, 1588, found to be conerned in the earl of Desmond's rebellion, and were, most of hem, attainted by act of parliament. Patrick Condon, of loghleigh, esq; sir John Desmond, knt. John Piggot, esq; sir ohn Fitz-Gerald, knt. sir James Fitz-Gerald, knt. Edmund itz-Gerald Fitz-Gibbon, of Curribehy. Edmund Power, of allvinn. Donnough Mac-Cormac Oge, of Loughsaily. Dermot Oge O-Leary, of Carrignecuragh. Richard Fitz-Garret, f Drumada. Dermot Mac-Edmund Oge, of Bantry. Teig Mac-Edmund Oge, of the same. Conogher Mac-Daniel Mac-Rory, of the same. Teig Mac-Daniel Mac-Rory, of the same. Teig Roe Mac-Fineen, of the same. Dermot Mac-Fineen, of the same. Eugene Mac-Fineen, of the same. Daniel Mac-Conogher Mac-Mahony, of Rossbrin. Maurice Fitz-Gerald, f Carigoline. Ulick Barret, of Curribehy. Cormac Mac-Carty. David Mac-Gibbon, of Cosnnekily. Maurice Fitz-Edmund Garrett, of Rathcourcy. John Fitz-Garret Mac-Shane, of the Great Wood. Gibbon Roe Mac-Shane Oge, of he same. Conogher O-Mahony, of Castlemahon. Rory O-Donoghoe, of Ross-Donoghoe. John Barry, of Ballygoran. James Mac-Conogher, of Drumbeg. James Fitz-John, of Poulinkerry. John Fitz-David Condon, of Kilbree. Richard Fitz-David, of Raheniky. Feneen Mac-Art, of Downbolloge. Gerald Fitz-Richard, of Ballynaclashy. Art Mac-Donnel Mac Art, of Glanprehan. Thady O-Keif, of Knockaregan. Edward Barry, of Bragoge. Richard Magner, of Castle-magner. John Fitz-Edmond, of Ballymarter. John Fitz-James Fitz-Edmond, of Tymacmague. Garret Fitz-Richard Fitz-Morris, of Ballintemple. John Fitz-Garret, of Dromada. Martin Fitz-Richard Fitz-Gibbon, of Curribehy. John Fitz-Edmond, of Ballycrenan. Patrick Callaghan, of Clonmeene. Richard Rynferk, of Rinkinfecky. Garret Fitz-John, alias Mac-Robinson, of Ballymacudy. John Supple, of Ightermurragh. Fordorough Mac-William Mac-Brien, of Kilnatoragh. William White, of Whites-island. Edmund

them, as to Patrick Condon, and the white knig their countries: Alſo a conſiderable quantity to veral of the Fitz-Geralds and others. The reſt the forfeitures were divided into ſeigniories; a granted, by letters patents, to ſeveral Engl knights, eſquires and gentlemen, who were call undertakers, from thoſe grants, and their bei obliga

Fitz-William Oge, of Garran-James. Richard Mac-Mor of Liſquinlan. Gerald Supple, of Ighternuragh. Tho Mac-Carty, of Kilbolane. Theobald Roch, of Creg. Ja Gare, of the iſland of Inchydonny. Tieg Mulrian, of Ow O-Mulrian. In the ſame inquiſition, the manor of Glya, a Cullin, the caſtle and 30 carrucats of land of Cloghroe, t iſland of Inchydonny, and the ancient corporation of Bal nemony, were found to belong to the queen.

The ſame jury enquired into the death of James Barret, Barret's country, and made a return thereof.

They alſo preſented the names of all perſons whom th ſuſpected were apt to work miſchief, and were ill diſpoſed the government. They alſo made a return of all the abbe and religious houſes, which were in this county, and becam annexed to the crown. They preſented the names of ſe perſons, in this county, as held lands of the queen, by knig ſervice in capite; and died, leaving their heirs in minority, w the quantity and value of all ſuch lands. They returned ſuch as alienated their lands without licence; alſo, an acco of lands concealed from her majeſty in this county, whic fell to the crown by eſcheat, attainder, ſuppreſſion of abbe and who were then in poſſeſſion of them. At the ſame tim there is another preſentment of the grand-jury of this county ſhewing how, and in what manner, the earl of Deſmond's rent were paid; and a liſt of all the Iriſh poets, chroniclers an rhymers, that were then in this county. All which preſen ments are preſerved in the Lambeth library, according to catalogue of them among the MSS. in the library of Trinit College, Dublin.

The chief lords and gentlemen in this county, in queen El zabeth's time, were, beſides thoſe above mentioned, the earl o Clancare. The lord viſcount Buttevant. The lord Muſker The lord viſcount Roche, of Fermoy. Courcy, lord baron o Kingſale and Ringrone. The biſhops of Cork, Roſs, and Cloyne Sir Warham St Leger. Sir Fineen O-Driſcoll. Sir Owen O Sul levan. O-Donovan. O-Callaghan. Mac-Auliff. Alſo the Bar rets, Cordons, Barry-Oge, the Barrys, Cartys, Flemmings (Skiddys), Meaghs, Waters, Giraldines, Ruſſels, O-Kief, a Owen Mac-Carty Reagh, the ſeneſchal of Imokilly, &c.

liged to perform ſeveral conditions mentioned in e queen's articles, for the plantation of this pro- nce; an abſtract of which, is as follows.

" All forfeited lands (56) were to be divided in- manors and ſeigniories, containing 12000, 8000, 00, and 4000 acres each, according to a plot d down. The undertakers to have an eſtate in -farm, yielding for each ſeigniory, of 12000 res, for the firſt three years, 33l. 6s. 8d. ſterl. . from 1590 to 1593, and from mich. 1593, l. 13s. 4d. ſterl. and rateably for every inferior gniory, yielding, upon the death of the under- ker, the beſt beaſt as an heriot. To be diſcharg- of all taxes whatſoever, except ſubſidies levied parliament. Bogs, mountains, &c. not to be cluded, till improved, and then to pay ½ d. for ch Engliſh acre. Licence to the undertakers to nſport all commodities, duty free, into England, r five years. That none be admitted to have ore than 12000 acres. No Engliſh planter to be rmitted to convey to any meer Iriſh. Every ner of 6000 acres, to impark 600 for the breed- g of horſes, &c. and the other ſeigniories a rate- le proportion. The head of each plantation to Engliſh, and the heirs females to marry none t of Engliſh birth, and none of the meer Iriſh be maintained in any family there.

Each freeholder, from the year 1590, to furniſh e horſe, and horſeman armed. Each principal ndertaker for 12000 acres, to ſupply three horſe- en and ſix footmen, armed, and ſo rateably, for e other ſeigniories; and each copy-holder, one otman armed. That for ſeven years to come, ey ſhall not be obliged to travel out of Munſter on any ſervice; and after that time, no more an ten horſemen and twenty footmen, out of one gniory of 12000 acres, and ſo rateably; and ſuch

(56) Manuſcript in Liſmore.

ſuch as ſerve out of Munſter, to be paid by the queen.

That the queen will protect, and defend the ſaid ſeigniories, at her own charge (57), for ſeven years to come. All commodities brought from England, for the uſe of the ſame ſeigniories, to be duty free, for ſeven years. The acres to contain 16 feet and ½ to the perch, after the manner uſed in England. Dated 27th of June, 1586, 28 Eliz."

The plot of the queen's offer for the peopling of Munſter.

" For a ſeigniory, containing 12000 acres, the gent. was to have for his own demeſne 2100 acres. Six farmers, 400 acres each. Six freeholders, 100 acres each; and lands to be appropriated for mean tenures (of 50, 25, 10 acres), 1500 acres; whereon 36 families, at leaſt, muſt be eſtabliſhed. The other ſeigniories, of 8000, 6000, and 4000 acres, were laid out in the ſame manner in proportion. Each undertaker was to people his ſeigniory in ſeven years."

Notwithſtanding, no perſon was to be an undertaker for more than 12000 acres, by the above articles; ſir Walter Raleigh procured a warrant of privy ſeal, dated Feb. 3, 1585-6, granting him three ſeigniories and a half in the counties of Cork and Waterford; (the lands mentioned therein may be found in the hiſtory of that county) (58) and accordingly letters patent were paſſed, dated the 16th of October, 29 Eliz. 1586, granting the ſaid three ſeigniories and a half to ſir Walter Raleigh (59), in the counties of Cork and Waterford.

The other undertakers and grantees in this county were, beſides ſir Walter Raleigh,

To

(57) This article was not performed.

(58) Page 44.

(59) Sir Richard Cox ſays, by miſtake, (led into it by the above-mentioned articles) that ſir Walter Raleigh had but 12000 acres granted him; but the contrary appears from the privy ſeal, and letters patent above mentioned, which remain in the caſtle of Liſmore.

To sir Warham St. Leger,	6000	acres.
Hugh Cuff, esq;	6000	acres.
Sir Thomas Norris,	6000	acres.
Arthur Robbins, esq;	18000	acres.
Sir Arthur Hyde,	5574	acres.
Fane Beecher, esq;	12000	acres.
Hugh Worth, esq;	12000	acres.
Thomas Say, esq;	5775	acres.
Arthur Hyde, esq;	11766	acres.
Edmund Spenser, esq;	3028	acres.
Sir Richard Beacon, in Cork and Waterford,	6000	acres.

The grants in the counties of Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary and Waterford, were also very great. Some of the undertakers encroaching upon the loyal Irish, a proclamation was issued to restrain them. In the year 1602, sir Richard Boyle purchased all sir Walter Raleigh's grants (60); and not only those, but also a great part of Beecher's seigniory, on which he built the town of Bandon; and so stocked and planted the country with English, that, on the 30th of August, 1611, there were reviewed, at Tallow, by sir Richard Morrison, knight, vice-president of Munster, and the other commissioners authorised for that purpose, a troop of 80 horse, mostly gentlemen and freeholders, compleatly armed, besides 186 pikemen, 356 armed with shot, 6 halberts, besides drums, trumpets, &c. in all 550, being English tenants, planted on the seigniories granted to sir Walter Raleigh, by sir Richard Boyle, afterwards earl of Cork (61). And on the 30th of August, 1622, there were reviewed before his Majesty's commissioners at Bandon-bridge, being part of the seigniory granted

(60) The bargain and sale from sir Walter Raleigh to sir Richard Boyle, bears date the 7th of December, 1602, the 45th of Elizabeth.

(61) Manuscript at Lismore.

granted to Fane Beecher, esq; a troop of 66 horse, well armed and mounted, commanded by captain Andrew Kettleby, and 564 foot, well armed and trained, commanded by captain Anthony Stawell, captain Herbert Nicholas, captain Richard Crofts, and captain Anthony Skipwith, with five lieutenants, five ensigns, six serjeants, and six drums. Among whom, were 125 English tenants, who had leases for 200 years; and several freeholders, all tenants to sir Richard Boyle, the first earl of Cork.

On the 5th of September, the same year, there were (62) reviewed at Tallow, by the same commissioners, 235 horse, in four troops, well mounted, armed, and disciplined, commanded by sir Robert Tynte, knt. sir John Leake, knt. captain Robert Gore, and captain Roger Carew, with 20 other officers, lieutenants, cornets, &c. also 754 foot, in eight companies, commanded by captain Richard Smith, captain Thomas Mansfield, captain John Strongman, captain Richard Joliff, captain Anthony Southwell, captain John Oglethorp, captain Gregory Segar, and captain Gyles Bernard, with lieutenants, ensigns, serjeants, drums, &c. among whom were 18 freeholders, and 30 copyholders, all tenants to the earl of Cork; and by him planted on the seigniories purchased from sir Walter Raleigh.

The great services performed by these forces and their descendants, under the lords Dungarvan, Kinalmeaky, and Broghil, sons to the said earl, upon the breaking out of the rebellion, will appear hereafter (63).

The

(62) MS. at Lismore.

(63) The following are the number of horse and foot, the earl of Cork's tenants were obliged to furnish upon occasion, with the patrimony given by his lordship to each of his sons, which affords a short view of the great possessions acquired by that noble lord.

On

The long continuation of the civil wars in this untry, from the year 1641, to the year 1660, ry much weakened the Engliſh intereſt in it; t the loſs was, in a great meaſure, repaired, by e officers, ſoldiers, and adventurers, who began to ttle in the country. The chief of whom, as I d them ſigned to a declaration, publiſhed at Cork, ebruary 18, 1659, antecedent to the reſtoration king Charles II. were colonel Ralph Wilſon, lieu-nant colonel John Widenham, lieutenant colonel enjamin Lucas, lieutenant colonel A. Barrington, utenant colonel Francis Foulk; majors William Vade, William King, N. Purdon, Richard Good-yn; captains Andrew Ruddock, J. Wakeham, Geoffry

On the eſtate of lord Dungarvan, his eldeſt ſon.

In the county of Waterford.

The manors of Dungarvan, Pilltown, Affane, Cappoquin, d Bewley. Alſo the manors of Liſmore, Tallow and Liſ-ny, Ballinatray and Stronecally, furniſhed, by their leaſes, 5 foot, and 43 horſe.

In the county of Cork.

In and near Youghal, the manor of Inchiquin, the lands of lmacow, the manors of Kilnataloon and Coole, the poſſeſſi-s of part of St. Francis's-abbey, in Cork city, 58 foot and horſe.

In the eſtate aſſigned to lord Kinalmeaky, his ſecond ſon.

Part of Gill-abbey, the manor of Kinalmeaky, lands of lbeg and Kilbroghan, the manor of Coolefadda, the town Bandon-Bridge, and Ballymodan, lands in the barony of rbery, 395 foot, 114 horſe.

In lord Broghill's poſſeſſions, afterwards earl of Orrery.

Part of the abbey of Molana, in Mac-Awliff's country, in e manors of Broghil and Rathgogan, the manor of Aſkey-g, and ſeveral other lands in the counties of Limerick and rry, 418 foot, and 132 horſe.

In the poſſeſſions aſſigned to Francis Boyle, eſq; afterwards d Shannon.

The manors of Carigoline, Carigtoghill, and Barry's-court, d the lands and manor of Tracton-abbey, 430 foot, and 145 rſe.

In the eſtate aſſigned to Robert Boyle, eſq; his youngeſt ſon.

Lands in the barony of Fermoy and Condons, the abbey nds of Fermoy and Caſtle-Lyons, lands in the counties of Clare d Tipperary, and in the province of Conaught, 228 foot, d 30 horſe.

Geoffry Dillon, James Manſerghe, Robert Ruſſel, John Nicholls, Sampſon Towgood, Thomas Cullen, D. Coghlan, Hump. Hartwell, Thomas Lucas, Will. Pope, Will. Hartwell, John Friend, Chriſtopher Perkins, &c. beſides ſeveral officers, who had afterwards their debentures allotted them in this county. What alſo contributed to ſtrenghten the Engliſh intereſt in thoſe parts, and weaken that of the Iriſh, was, that numbers of the latter, who had eſtates in this county, were tranſplanted into Conaught, and had lands aſſigned them there.

In the year 1666, the militia of this county were commanded by the following gentlemen, under the earl of Orrery, then lord preſident of Munſter, Anthony Woodbiff, eſq; Emanuel Moor, eſq; Mr. Francis Armitage, Mr. Robert Harris, captain Robert Gookin, lieutenant George Syms, Mr. John Langton, Mr. William Baldwin, captain Richard Hull, lieutenant Thomas Beecher, cornet Bryan Townſend, Mr. Edward Townſend, &c. officers of horſe. The foot officers were, captain John Freke, captain John Giffard, captain Richard Townſend, major Boyle Hull, lieutenant Francis Beamiſh, Mr. Richard Hutchins, lieutenant John Giffard, lieutenant Curtis, &c. Lord Orrery, in a letter to the duke of Ormond, takes notice, that the militia were all in excellent order, and well diſciplined, They were undoubtedly as well officered as any militia ſince their time, moſt of the commanders having ſerved in the civil wars. In Auguſt, 1666, the duke of Ormond, lord lieutenant, made a progreſs through this county, and was eſcorted by the horſe militia of each barony, who made a fine appearance; the earl of Orrery, and chief gentry of the country, being their officers.

In the year 1667, the militia of the city of Cork, conſiſted of 600 foot and 60 horſe, all ready for duty (64).

In

(64) Orrery's Letters.

In the year 1681, they amounted to 500 foot, and two gallant troops of horse; and might have been much larger, if there had been a demand. Those in the county, at that time, consisted of 1600 foot, and 26 independent troops of horse; though the whole barony of Muskery (a small part excepted) was in the earl of Clancarty's hands, and occupied by his popish tenants.

Anno 1691, when sir Richard Cox was sent, by the lords justices, to govern this county and city, and the militia thereof, notwithstanding many protestants were dispersed, and lost to the country, sir Richard raised, in three weeks, eight compleat regiments of dragoons, and three of foot, which 11 regiments contained 6000 men. This militia defended a frontier of 80 miles against the enemies forces, made irruptions into their quarters, and brought off a booty worth 30,000 l. Besides, when the siege of Limerick was formed, 1000 of them guarded the important pass of Killaloe, as appears from general Ginkel's letters of thanks to them, where their courage, fidelity and diligence, are applauded.

I forbear to mention the number of the militia taken at the last arrays, anno 1746, as they do not much exceed those in 1691; whereas one might reasonably expect, at least, five times the number. For the cause of this decrease of the protestant interest, in this county, I refer the reader to an excellent pamphlet, called Seasonable Advice to Protestants, &c. published anno 1746.

An Alphabetical List of the Noblemen and Gentlemen in the Commission of the Peace for this County, in the year 1773, *exclusive of the Mayors of* Cork *and* Youghal, *the Sovereign of* Kinsale, *and the Provost of* Bandon, *all for the time being.*——Note, *Thus marked* *, *were appointed since the first edition of this work, published in* 1750.

Adderley, Thomas, esq;
Aldworth, Boyle, esq;
Aldworth, Richard, esq;
*Aldworth, St. Leger, esq;
*Anderson,

*Anderſon, William, eſq;
*Aſhe, Richard, eſq;
*Atkin, Walter, eſq;
*Auſten, William, eſq;
*Ball, Robert, eſq;
*Beecher, Edward, eſq;
Bernard, Arthur, eſq;
*Bernard, Francis, jun. eſq;
Bernard, Francis, jun. eſq;
*Bernard, James, eſq;
*Bernard, John, eſq;
*Bernard, Roger, eſq;
Berkeley, rev. Robert,
*Bligh, rev. Robert,
*Bouſfield, Benjamin, eſq;
Bowerman, Henry, eſq;
*Bowles, George, eſq;
*Brereton, George, eſq;
*Brown, rev. Edward,
*Browne, Richard, eſq;
*Browne, rev. St. John,
*Bullen, John, eſq;
*Bullen, Robert, eſq;
*Butler, Thomas, eſq;
Callaghan, Robert, eſq;
*Capell, Joſeph, eſq;
*Carey, Peter, eſq;
*Carey, William, eſq;
*Cheiſer, Richard, eſq;
*Chinnery Broderick, eſq;
*Chinnery, rev. George,
Chinnery, Nicholas, eſq;
*Colthurſt, ſir John, bart.
*Colthurſt, John, eſq;
*Connor, Roger, eſq;
Conron, Chriſtopher, eſq;
*Coote, Chidley, eſq;
*Copinger, Maurice, eſq;
Corker, Thomas, eſq;
*Cotter, ſir James Lawrence, bart.
*Cowley, William, eſq;
*Creagh, Michael, eſq;
Creed, John, eſq;
*Croſts, Wilis, eſq;
*Croker, Taylor, eſq;
*Croſs, Philip, eſq;
Dalacourt, Robert, eſq;
*Davies, Henry, eſq;
Davies, Rowland, eſq;
Davis, rev. Michael,
*Deane, Jocelyn, eſq;
*Deane, ſir Robert Tilſon, bart.
*Devonſhire, Abraham, eſq;
*Donoghue, John, eſq;
*Drew, Francis, eſq;
*Durdin, Alexander, eſq;
*Earberry, Matthias, eſq;
*Elphin, right rev. Jemmett, lord biſhop of,
*Evans, Eyre, eſq;
*Evans, Nicholas Green, eſq;
*Evans, rev. Thomas Waller,
*Eyre, Richard, eſq;
*Falkiner, Riggs, eſq;
*Fitzgerald, Richard, eſq; of Mitchelltown
*Fitzgerald, Robert, eſq;
Fitzgerald, Robert Uniacke, eſq;
Fitzmaurice, hon. John,
*Fitzſimmons, Walter, eſq;
*Freeman, Joſeph, eſq;
*Freeman, Matthew, eſq;
Freke, ſir John, bart.
French, Savage, eſq;
*Fuller, William, eſq;
Gibbons, Thomas, eſq;
Gifford, Arthur, eſq;
*Godſell, James, eſq;
*Gould, Michael, eſq;
*Gordon, Robert, eſq;
Grady, Standiſh, eſq;
*Gray, Francis, eſq;
*Gray, Richard, eſq;
Gumbleton, Richard, eſq;
*Hendley, Matthias, eſq;
*Herrick, Falkiner, eſq;
*Hewitt, rev. Henry,
*Hewitt, Iſaac, eſq;
*Hingſton, rev. James,
Hoare, Edward, eſq;
*Hoare, Samuel, eſq;
*Hodnett, rev. William,
*Honner, Robert, eſq;
*Hull, William, eſq; of Caherinal
*Hull, William Richard, eſq;
*Hungerford, Thomas, eſq;
*Hutchinſon, Malley, eſq;
*Jackſon, Rowland, eſq;
*Jeffries, James St. John, eſq;
*Jephſon, Denham, eſq;
Jervais, Samuel, eſq;
*Jones, Edward, eſq;
*Kearney, James, eſq;
*Kenny, rev. John,
*Knight, Chriſtopher, eſq;
*Lawton, Hugh, eſq;
*Leader, William, eſq;
*Liſle, right hon. John, lord baron of,
*Lloyd, Edward, eſq;
Longfield, John, eſq;
*Longfield, Richard, eſq;
*Lumley, William, eſq;
Lyſaght, John, eſq;
*Lyſaght, Nicholas, eſq;
*Lyſaght, William, eſq;

*M'Carty,

*M'Carty, Ruby, esq;
*Manix, Henry, esq;
*Marshall, John, esq;
*Maffy, Hugh, esq;
*Meade, David, esq;
*Mellefont, Richard, esq;
*Meekler, rev. James,
Moore, Emanuel, esq;
*Morris, Abraham, esq;
*Morris, Jonas, esq;
*Mount-Cashel, right hon. Stephen, lord viscount,
*Newenham, sir Edward, knt.
*Newenham, Robert, esq;
Newman, Adam, esq;
Newman, Richard, esq;
*O Callaghan, Daniel, esq;
*O Leary, Denis, esq;
Parker, John, esq;
*Parker, Matthew, esq;
Parker, Robert, esq;
*Parsons, Thomas, esq;
*Peard, Christopher, esq;
*Pearde, Henry, esq;
*Philpott, Usher, esq;
*Purcell, James, esq;
*Purcell, rev. Richard,
*Purdon, Bartholomew, esq;
*Purdon, George, esq;
*Pusley, Henry, esq;
Roberts, Randal, esq;
*Roberts, William, esq;
*Roche, Edmond, esq;
Rogerson, John, esq;
*Rye, John, esq;
*St. Leger, Warham, esq;
*Scaly, George, esq;
*Shannon, right hon. Richard, earl of, *custos rot.*
*Snow, William, esq;
*Spaight, Thomas, esq;
*Spread, William, esq;
*Stawell, George, esq;
*Stawell, Samson, esq;
*Stawell, William, esq;
*Steele, Robert, esq;
*Strangford, right hon. and rev. Philip, lord viscount,
*Sullivan, rev. John,
*Supple, Edmond, esq;
*Supple, James, esq;
Supple, William, esq;
*Swayne, Benjamin, esq;
*Tanner, Jonathan, esq;
*Thornhill, Edward Badham, esq;
*Tisdall, rev. Michael,
Tonson, Richard, esq;
*Tottenham, Cliffe, esq;
*Townsend, Edward Mansell, esq;
*Townsend, Richard, esq;
*Townsend, rev. Richard,
Townshend, rev. Horatio,
*Townshend, John, esq; of Mardyke
Travers, Boyle, esq;
Travers, Robert, esq;
*Traverse, Walter, esq;
*Underwood, Richard, esq;
*Unlacke, John, esq;
*Wallis, Henry, esq;
*Wallis, John, esq;
*Warren, Robert, esq;
*Watkins, Westrop, esq;
White, Richard, esq;
*White, Simon, esq;
*Whitenham, rev. Thomas,
*Witheral, Joseph, esq;
Wrixon, Henry, esq;

CHAP. II.

Of the Ecclesiastical State of this County.

THE reader will find an account of the several abbies, monasteries and religious foundations, in the topographical part of this work, Book II. in their respective places.

In this county, there are three episcopal sees, Cork, Cloyne, and Ross; and a part of the diocese of Aghadoe, viz. the parishes of Drishane, Cullen, No-

Nohavel, Killmeen and Drumtariff, in the barony of Duhallow. The church of Drishane is in repair, the others in ruins. The rectories are impropriate, and belonged, formerly, to the dissolved nunnery of St. Catherine's, anciently called Monaster Ni Calliagh, in the county of Limerick. The bishop of Limerick presents to the vicarages.

SECT. I.

A State of the Diocese of CORK (1), *with respect to the several Parishes, Taxation in the King's Books, Patrons, State of the Churches, Proxies, and Glebes, as mentioned in the Down Survey, with other Observations.*

THERE is no valuation of this see, in the king's books. In a MS. in Marsh's library, there is mention made of a taxation thereof, anno 31st Eliz. at 40 l. sterl. and in another MS. in the College library, at 25 l. sterl. 33 Eliz. (2)

As by act of parliament, all ancient popish patrons, recover their right of presentation, upon their conforming to the church of England; I have made mention of such as I could discover, which are, for the most part, taken from an old roll, transcribed by Robert Travers, register of this see, anno 1628.

In this diocese, were anciently the following rural deaneries, viz. Kerriwherry, Kinalea-Citra, Kinalea-Ultra, Corkinane, Clansalney and Fenyragh; and afterwards Kerrycurihy, Kinalea-Ultra, Corkemoone and Kilsalney.

ABBRE-

(1) Vide a catalogue of all the possessions of this see, in the decretal epistles of pope Innocent III. and by him confirmed, anno 1199.

(2) This see is now taxed at 40 l. sterling, as appears by a certificate out of the auditor-general's office.

ABBREVIATIONS. Par. for parish. Rect. for rectory, or rectorial. Ch. for church. K. B. for king's books. Vic. for vicarial, or vicarage. Preb. for prebend. Pat. for patron.

DIGNITARIES.

DEANERY of the cathedral church of St. Finburr. Consisting of the vic. of Templebredy, the entire rect. of Cullin, anciently called the rect. of St. Flannan, and the impropriate rect. of Temple-Martin. The cathedral in repair, the other ch. in ruins. Pat. the king. Taxed in the K. B. 3 l. Proxies for the whole, 15 s. Glebe in Cullen, 13 A. 2 R. 16 P. The deanery house at Dean's Court, near the cathedral.

CHANTORSHIP. Consisting of the rect. of Currigippane, the rect. of Corbally, the rect. of Carrigrohan, anciently St. Peter's, and one rectory of Kinneigh. Carrigrohan ch. in repair, the others in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 8 l. Proxies for the whole, 5 s. 9 d. Glebe in Carrigippane, 3 A. 1 R. 8 P. In Carrigrohan, in two parcels, 7 A. 1 R. In Kinneigh parish, belonging to the whole, 19 A. 3 R. 8 P. This ch. was anciently a cathedral, founded by St. Mocolomoge, but united to Ross. (3)

CHANCELLORSHIP. Consisting of the entire rect. of St. Bridget, the other vic. of Kinneigh, the vic. of Kilbonane, the vic. of Aglish, and the rect. and vic. of Moviddy. This last ch. in repair, the others in ruins. Pat. the bishop. The present chancellor holds all these, anno 1747, the corps of the chancellorship being very small The chancellorship taxed in the K. B. 2 l. Kilbonane, 1 l. Moviddy, 1 l. 10 s. proxies rect. of St. Bridget, 5 s. vic. of Kinneigh, 1 s. 6 d. vic. of Kilbonane, 1 s. vic. of Aglish, 2 s. and Moviddy, 3 s 4 d. Glebe of Kinneigh, vide the Chantorship. In Kilbonane, 12 A. 16 P. in Moviddy, 48 A. 2 R. 8 P. in Aglish, 5 A. 3 R.

TREASURERSHIP. Consisting of the entire rect. of Kilbogan, the entire rect. of Rathdowtan, one rect. of Macloneigh, and the entire rect. of Ballynadee; the last ch. in repair, the others in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 1 l. Proxies for the whole, 18 s. Glebe in Macloneigh, 4 A. 3 R. 8 P. Anciently Patrick, son of Robert de Courcey, presented to the rectory, and, in another roll, one Garrot is said to be patron.

ARCHDEACONRY. Consisting of the entire rect. of St. Peter's, Cork, the ch. of Dunbolloge, (anciently called St. Georgii de Dunbolloge, and to which, formerly, belonged a particle, called Wormley, to which the lord Roche presented) the entire rect. of Nohavel, the rect. of Kilmohonoge, (to which, formerly, belonged a particle of Bellgooly, presented to by one

(3) In some old records, called Sanct. Molum & Mocollomoge de Kinneigh.

one Brit,) and the entire rect. of Dunisky. St. Peter's and Nohavel ch. in repair, the others in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 7 l. 1 s. 8 d. Proxies for the whole, 1 l. 5 s. Glebe at Dunbolloge, 1 A. 2 R.

PREBENDS.

Prebend of Kilbrogan. The rect. and vic. of the ch. of St. Michael, of Kilbrogan, and one rect. of Aglish belong to the same preb. Kilbrogan ch. in repair, the other in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Not taxed in the K. B. Proxies for Kilbrogan, 6 s. for Aglish, 2 s. 6 d. Glebe of Aglish, vid. the Chancellorship.

Prebend of Killaspugmullane, (i. e. the ch. of the Bishop's Bell) besides which parish, one rect. of Canaboy, alias Canaway, belongs to this preb. This last ch. in old records, is called Sanct. Brendani de Kannavoy. Killaspugmullane in repair, the other ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 6 l. Glebe of Canaway, 6 A. 2 R.

Prebend of Cahirlag. (This ch. made a preb. anno 1349, by John Roche, bishop of Cork, as appears from an ancient record.) The ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. One Mac-Cottyr anciently presented to it. Not taxed in the K. B. Proxy 5 s. Glebe 5 A.

Prebend of Lisleary. (Anciently named Sanctæ Brigidæ de Lisly Clerigy.) This ch. made a preb. anno 1332, by John de Baliconingham, bishop of Cork. The ch. is in ruins. Pat. the bishop. One Meagh, or O-Mide, presented anciently to this preb. Taxed in the K. B. 3 l. Proxy 6 s. 9 d.

Prebend of the Holy Trinity, alias Christ-Church, Cork. Ch. in repair. Pat. the king. Proxy 9 s. Not taxed in the K. B.

Prebend of Killanully. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 4 l. Proxy 6 s.

Prebend of Inskenny (anciently Ballimolmihel.) Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 2 l. 5 s. Proxy 6 s.

Prebend of Kilnaglory, (anciently called Beatæ Mariæ de Beaver, and made a preb. anno 1326, by Philip, bishop of Cork.) Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 2 l. 5 s. Proxy 3 s. No glebe.

Prebend of Killbritton, (anciently named Capella de Kylsinthin de Killbritton.) Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 1 l. 13 s. 4 d. Proxy 4 s. No glebe.

Prebend of St. Michael-Shanbally. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 1 l. Proxy 3 s. It was, according to an ancient roll, made a preb. anno 1326, by Philip, bishop of Cork. Ware says, Philip of Slane died this year, who was bishop.

Prebend of Desertmore. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 3 l. Proxy 3 s.

Prebend

PREBEND of DRUMDALEGUE. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. as a preb. of Ross, 1 l. Proxy 3 s.

VICARS CHORAL in number four. In a MS. wrote by Robert Travers, register, anno 1628, (transcribed from an ancient roll) p. 10, are these words, "Concessio Richardi episcop. Corcagiensis prebendariis ecclesiæ cathedralis Corke, ut propter exilitatem nullum habeant vicarium, sed presbiterum anualem qui parochianiis suis deserviat. Dat. craft. annuntiat. B. M. 1278." Note, according to sir J. Ware, Robert Mac-Donnogh was bishop of Cork, at this time; but his name was Richard, as appears from this MS. And, in the same page, is as follows, "Concessio magistri hospitalis de Morn ejusdem tenoris prebend de Moyallo. Dat. die ascentionis Beat. Virginis anno 1298." In the same MS. p. 10. "De proprietatibus vicariorum ecclesiæ cathedralis. Concessio iisdem vicariis facta per Walterum episcopum, Philip. decanum & capitulum Corcagiæ, 204 pedum terræ in longitudine, jacent. inter ecclesiam predictam ex parte orientali, & curiam episcopi ex parte occidentali, in latitud. 200 pedum, inter viam regiam ex parte Australi, & viam quæ ducit ad curiam predict. ex parte Aquilon. Dat. crastino purificationis anno 1328. Appropriatio vicariæ de Corbally per Johanem episcop. Geraldinum decanum, & capitulum Corcagi. iisdem vicariis facta. Dat. 5. Novembris 1348. Quæ appropriatio predict. confirmata fuit per Edwardum regem anno regni sui 220. per suas litteras patentes. Teste Walter de Bermingham justic. Hiberniæ. Collatio iisdem fact. per Milonem episcop. Corcagiens. eccles. parochialis de Desertserges 30. Junii 1431. Concessio ecclesiæ Beat. Mariæ de Narde iisdem vicariis facta per Jordanum episcop. Corcagiensis. Dat. 31. Septemb. 1441. Concessio ecclesiæ Kilroan iisdem, per eundem episcop. anno 1447.

"Donatio ecclesiæ parochialis de Drynagh & particulæ de Drumlag. in parochia de Desertserges, facta iisdem vicariis, per Robertum Coggan, anno 1437. & confirmat. per eundem episcop. anno 1456. Donatio iisdem vicariis facta per Edmund Riddefort, rectoriæ Fanlobbis & Kineagh, confirmata per Jordanum episcopum Corcag. & Cloniensis an. 1477. Legatio, iisdem vicar. per Will. Nogle terrarum nuncupatar. Clasflow alias Clasduff, Boirnecarty, Ynerynybrenig, &c." There were anciently only two vicars choral in this cathedral, as appears from an inquisition taken, anno 1370, and the same is observed in the instrument relating to Cahirlag, p. 25. of the same MS.

To these vicars choral now belong, the entire rect. of Narde, called anciently Beatæ Mariæ de Narde (4), i. e. the ch.

(4) This ch. of Narde, was anciently possessed by Gill-abbey.

ch. of the Bleſſed Mary of the Spikenard. The ſcite of which ch. was, where the barracks of Cork now ſtand. The entire rect. of Marmullane, anciently called Beatæ Mariæ de Marmillane, given to the vicars, by the Roches of Carig. This ch. in repair. The vic. of Corbally, the entire rect. of Killowney, and the rect. of Drynagh; theſe three churches in ruins. The rect. of Deſertſerges, and the rect. of Fanlobbiſh; theſe two in repair; the laſt, is now the pariſh ch. of Dunmanway, the ſcite of which, was removed, by act of parliament. Pat. the biſhop. Taxed in the K. B. 16l.

PARISHES.

Ardnegihy, an entire rect. The ch. in ruins. Pat. the biſhop. Not taxed in the K. B. Proxy 3s.

Aglish, one rect. belongs to the preb. of Killbrogan, which ſee. The biſhop preſents to the vic. Proxy for the vic. 2s. Glebe, 5 A. 3 R.

Athnowen rect. and vic. (anciently called Beatæ Mariæ de Athnowen.) Ch. in ruins. Pat. the biſhop. The maſter of Mourne preceptory was formerly pat. of this rectory, on the E. of the river Bride, and the prioreſs of Grany, on the W. The biſhop always preſented to the vic. Taxed in the K. B. 1l. 10s. for the vic. Proxy 4s. There is alſo one rect. which is improp. Proxy 3s. 4d. Ballydologe, alias Kilroan, an entire rect. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the biſhop. (Anciently the heirs of Adam de Barry preſented to the rect. and the biſhop to the vic.) Not taxed in the K. B. Proxy 6s.

Ballybey. Anno 1270, the pariſh of Narde was granted to Reginald, biſhop of Cork, by prince Edward, then lord of Ireland, by donation from his father king Henry the IIId. "for the relief "and amendment of the ſtate of the church of Cork," as the record ſaith: As alſo, the chapel of St. Peter, at Cork, to hold in frank almoigne. Dated the 20th of May that year. But A. D. 1299, king Edward the Iſt. recovered againſt Robert, biſhop of Cork, by writ of right of advowſon, the patronage of the ſame churches, viz. St. Mary of Narde, in the ſuburbs of Cork; the ch. of Kilmanock, Nochynvall, and that of St. Peter's, of Dungarvan, in the ſuburbs of that city. The biſhop's defence, as to the advowſon of St. Mary of Narde, Kilmanock, and St. Peter's, was through the above-mentioned grant. But judgment was given againſt him, becauſe king Edward, when he made the grant, had no right to the ſaid advowſon, his father king Henry being then alive, and the prince having, at that time, nothing in Ireland, but by his father's gift; which ſhews that the prince was no other than a viceroy, or lord lieutenant. As to the church of Nochynvall, judgment was given againſt the biſhop by default.

BALLYMARTEL, alias KILLMEEDY, an entire rect. Ch. repair. Pat. the king. Anciently the Martels presented. Not taxed in the K. B. Proxy 3s.

BALLYNADEE. Vide the treasurership.

BALLYMODAN. Ch. in repair. The rect. is improp. the earl of Cork impropriator. Pat. to the vic. the bishop. Anciently Barry-oge. Vic. taxed in the K. B. 2l. Proxy 3s. 6d. for the vic. and 3s. for the rect.

ST. BRIDGET. Vide the chancellorship.

BRINNY vic. The ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Not taxed in the K. B. Proxy 2s. Anciently the prioress of Grany presented to the rect. and the bishop to the vic. The rect. is improp. Proxy 2s. 6d.

CAHERAGH, an entire rect. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Not taxed in the K. B. Proxy 4s.

ST. CATHERINE'S. Vide St. Mary Shandon.

CAHIRLAG. Vide the prebends. Glebe, 5 A.

CARIGALINE, anciently called BEAVER, an entire rect. Ch. in repair. Pat. the king. Not taxed in the K. B. Proxy 1l. 6s.

CARIGIPPANE rect. belongs to the chantorship, which see. Glebe, by the Down survey, 3 A. 1 R. 8 P.

CARRIGROHAN. Vide the chantorship.

CHRIST-CHURCH, Cork. Vide the Holy Trinity, a preb.

CONWAY rect. and vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 10s. Proxy 4s. Another rect. is part of the preb. of Killaspugmullane, which see.

CORBALLY vic. belongs to the vicars choral, which see. The rect. is part of the corps of the chantorship, which see.

CROSSENHARE, alias BALLYMONEY. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. in the diocese of Ross, 2l. Proxy 6s.

CULLEN, an entire rect. is part of the corps of the deanery, which see.

DESERTSERGES vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. by the name of Desertselligie, 2l.

DESERTMORE. See this among the prebends.

DOWNDERROW. Ch. in repair. An entire rect. Pat. Francis Kearny, esq; Taxed in the K. B. 3l. Proxy 1l. 4s.

DUNBULLOG is part of the corps of the archdeaconry, which see. Glebe, 5 A.

DUNISKY, an entire rect. is part of the archdeaconry.

DURRIS, alias DURRUS (5) rect. is improp. the earl of Cork impropriator. It anciently belonged to the priory of St. Catherine's. The bishop presents to the vic. Ch. in ruins. Vic. taxed in the K. B. 1l. 6s. 8d. Proxies for the vic. 4s. and for the rect. 4s.

(5) Durrus, i. e. a pilgrimage.

Drumdalegue. See this among the prebends.

Drynagh (called also Dundrynan) rect. belongs to the vicars choral. The bishop presents to the vic. The rect. is taxed in the K. B. 2 l. and the vic. the same, which last pays 3 s. proxy. It anciently belonged to Gill-abbey, and a part to Mourne preceptory, as appears from some old MSS.

Fanlobbish. The rect. belongs to the vicars choral, which see. The bishop presents to the vic. which is taxed in the K. B. 1 l. 10 s. and pays proxy 3 s. Anciently called Sanct. Morragh, alias Gobbancorn de Fanlobbish. The scite of this church is removed, by act of parliament, to Dunmanway, by 2 Anne, c. 11.

Garivoe rect. Ch. in ruins. Lord Kinsale is pat. Not taxed in the K. B. Proxy 9 s.

Inchegeelagh rect. and vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop; anciently the master of Mourne preceptory allocated to the rectory. Taxed in the K. B. 3 l. It has also one rect. imp. the earl of Cork impropriator. Proxy 2 s. Glebe, by the Down survey, 74 A.

The Church of the Little Island, formerly called Sancti Lappani de Insula parva. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. The ancient pat. to the rect. were the heirs of Walter de Cardyffe. Rect. taxed in the K. B. 3 l. vic. 2 l. Proxies 6 s.

Inskenny, a prebend, which see.

St. John of Jerusalem, an entire rect. This ch. in ruins, in the south liberty of Cork. Also St. Nicholas, a ch. in repair, that belongs to the choir. Pat. the bishop. The prior of Bath, in England, anciently presented to St. John's, and the heirs of John Ballyfort to St. Nicholas. Not taxed in the K. B. Proxies for St. John's 4 s.

Inishonane rect. and vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Anciently Barry-oge presented. Rect. taxed in the K. B. 5 l. 6 s. 8 d. the vic. 2 l. 10 s. Proxies 1 l.

Kinsale. The rect. is improp. and anciently belonged to the prior of Bath, in England; the present impropriator, is Mr. Robert Chudleigh. The bishop presents to the vic. Ch. in repair. It was anciently called Sanct. Molossus de Kuntaile. Vic. taxed in the K. B. 3 l. Proxies 3 s. for the vic. and the same for the rect.

Kilbrogan, a preb. which see. The rect. belonged to Mourne abbey.

Killanully, a preb. which see.

Kilnaglory, a preb. which see.

Kilbritton, a preb. which see.

Killaspugmullane, a preb. which see.

Kilgoban, is part of the corps of the treasurership, which see.

Killmihil rect. and vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Anciently the master of Mourne preceptory presented to

to the rectory. Taxed in the K. B. 1 l. proxy 8 s. Glebe, in the Down survey, 8. A.

KILCOAN, an entire rect. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Anciently the heirs of Adam de Barry presented to the rect. Taxed in the K. B. 1 l. Proxy, 3 s.

KILLCULLY rect. and vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Anciently the Lombards. Not taxed in the K. B. Proxy 3 s.

KILCONEY, alias KILOWEN, rect. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Not taxed in the K. B.

KINNEIGH. Vide the chantorship for one rect. The bishop presents to the vic. which is taxed in the K. B. 1 l. 10 s. Proxy 1 s. 6 d.

KILBONANE: the rect. is improp. which belongs to — Rye, esq; The bishop presents to the vic. Ch. in ruins. Anciently the prioress of Grany was rect. the vic. is taxed in the K. B. 1 l. Proxy 1 s. Glebe, 12 A. 16 R.

KNOCAVILLY, an entire rect. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Anciently Barry-oge. Rect. taxed in the K. B. 4 l. Vic. 2 l. 10 s. Proxy 10 s. Glebe, 20 A.

KILMOE rect. and vic. Ch. in repair, and dedicated to St. Brandon. Pat. the king, and bishop, alternately. Vic. taxed in the K. B. 5 l. 10 s. Proxy 4 s. Glebe, 3 A.

KILCROHANE: the rect. is improp. Mr. Richard Daniel impropriator; it belonged formerly to the priory of St. Catherine's. The bishop presents to the vic. Ch. in ruins. Taxed in the K. B. 2 l. 10 s. Proxy 4 s.

KILMACOMOGE rect. is improp. the earl of Cork impropriator. The bishop presents to the vic. Ch. in repair. Taxed in the K. B. 2 l. Proxies 2 s. The scite of this Ch. was removed, by act of parl. 2 Anne, chap. 2.

LEIGHMONY, an entire rect. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the king. Anciently the Barrys. Taxed in the K. B. 2 l. Proxy 4 s.

LISLEARY. Vide the prebends.

MACLONEIGH, is part of the corps of the treasurership. One rect. taxed in the K. B. 1 l. the vic. 2 l. One rect. of this parish belonged to Mourne preceptory. There is another rect. and vic. to which the bishop is pat. Glebe, 4 A. 3 R. 8 P.

MARAGH rect. and vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Anciently Milo de Courcy. Not taxed in the K. B. Proxy 6 s.

MARMULLANE. Vide the vic. choral.

ST MARY SHANDON, Cork, rect. and vic. and the rect. of St. CATHERINE, near the same; the former ch. in repair, the other is not. Pat. the earls of Kildare and Barrymore, alternately. Anciently the lord Barry presented to St. Catherine's; and the lords Roche formerly were pat. of the rectory of St. Mary Shandon, and the bishops of the vic. The rect. is taxed in the K. B. 3 l. and the vic. 3 l. 10 s. Proxy for St. Mary

Mary Shandon 8s. for St. Catherine's 1s. There is another ch. in this parish, called St. Anne's, of which see more, chap. ix. lib. II.

St. Michael. Vide the prebends.

Moviddy rect. and vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Anciently the master of Mourne preceptory was pat. to the rect. The vic. taxed in the K. B. 1l. 10s. Proxy 3s. 4d. Glebe, 48 A. 2 R. 8 P.

St. Nicholas. Vide St. John of Jerusalem.

Narde. Vide the vic. choral.

Nohavel, is part of the corps of the archdeaconry, which see.

St. Paul's, an entire rect. Ch. in repair, in the city of Cork; of which see more chap. ix. lib. II. The earls of Kildare and Barrymore, alternate patrons. Proxy 6s.

St. Peter's Cork, is part of the corps of the archdeaconry, which see.

Rathclarran rect. and vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 3l. 16s. 8d. Proxy 11s. 6d.

Rathconny, an entire rect. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Anciently the Stantons were pat. Taxed in the K. B. (by the name of Rathwony,) 1l. 10s. Proxy 3s.

Rathdowtan, belongs to the treasurership.

Ringcurran rect. and vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the king. Anciently Barry-oge. The vic. taxed in the K. B. 4l. and the rect. 4l. Proxy 9s.

Ringrone rect. Ch. in repair. Pat. in dispute between the sovereign and burgesses of Kinsale, and lord Kinsale, with the bishop, alternately. Taxed in the K. B. 6l. Proxies 1l. 4s. Glebe, 3A.

Skull rect. and vic. Anciently called Sancta Maria de Scholia, and belonged to the university of Ross. Ch. in repair. Pat. the king, and the bishop, by turns. The vic. taxed in the K. B. 6l. 6s. 8d. Proxies 4s.

Taxax, (anciently Ty-Sassin. i. e. The Englishman's house.) An entire rect. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the king. Taxed in the K. B. 3l. Proxy 5s. Glebe, 4 A. 1 R.

Templebreedy vic. is part of the corps of the deanery. The rect. is improp. Proxies 6s. Temple-Martin, an improp. rect. is part of the same.

Temple-Michael, an entire rect. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 1l. Proxies 6s.

Templetrine, an entire rect. Pat. Francis Kearney, of Garret's-town, esq; Rect. taxed in the K. B. 4l. Proxies 6s. Ancient pat. were the Roches.

Templeusque. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 3l. Proxies 5s.

Trinity-

TRINITY CHURCH, Cork, a preb. which see among the prebends. The bishop presents to the vic. formerly the king.

These following are taken from an ancient MS. of Robert Travers, register, anno 1628.

Garinehie in presentat. hered. Johan. de Wall.

Particula Lysgormyn, in presentatione Coppynger.

Sanct. Bracknan de Ross-beg, Sanct. Catherin. juxt. Waterford rector.

Particula de Montamiston, the vic. belonged to the deanery, and the rect. to Gill-abbey.

Particula de Gortnagross, Garod the ancient patron.

Particula de Ballymolan, White of Kinalea Ultra, patron.

Sanct. Eldridæ de Dwaghe, particula de Cloghare & Kildorrery. Anciently belonged to the treasury.

Particula de Kilmanohill, White de Duagh, patron.

Sanct. Michaelis de Duagh Barry-oge, rect. and vic.

Particula Cowlpogdity, alias Coullobeta Pertinet. ad Kilmanahill, White de Duagh patronus.

Beat. Mariæ de Killmanan, priorissa de Grany est rect. episcop. confert vicar.

Beat. Mariæ de Mael, magist. de Mourne rector. in feodo, episcop. confert vic.

Clonhegy, magist. de Mourne est rect. episcop. confert vic.

Deserthony, magist. de Mourne est rect. vicarius de Moyallo est vicar.

Impropriations in the diocese of Cork, are the impropriate rectories of Ballyfoile, alias Poliplick, its proxy 6s. Ballynaboy, its proxy 8s. Ballyfeard, which rect. belonged, formerly, to Tracton-abbey, its proxy 5s. Barnahealy, which rect. was possessed by the monks of Gill-abbey, also called Monasterium de Antro, and was a particle of the parish of St. Finbarr, its proxy 1s. Clontead belonged to Tracton-abbey, its proxy 6s. Kilmoney belonged to Gill abbey, its proxy 3s. Kinure belonged to Tracton, its proxy 3s. Kilpatrick, near Tracton, belonged to the same; its proxy 4s. And the improp. rect. of Templebrakney belonged to the same. To all these, the heir of lord vis. Shannon is impropriator. The improp. rect. of Ballymodan has been already noticed. Killmurry, its proxy 10s. Kilnihil, its proxy 2s. Inchegeelagh has been already noticed. Durrus already noticed, they all belong to the earl of Cork, with the improp. rect. of Killmaconioge. The improp. rect. of Kinsale, already noticed, as was Kilbonane. The improp. rect. of Aglish — Cross, esq; impropriator, proxy 2s. The improp. rect. of Kilcrohane, already noticed. The improp. rect. of Templequinlan, proxy 1s. 8d. These are in the diocese of Ross.

A STATE

A STATE of the Diocese of ROSS. The bishoprick is taxed in the K. B. 10l.

DIGNITARIES.

DEANERY of the cathedral church of St. Fachnane, Ross. Ch. in repair. The rect. of Desert belongs to the said deanery. Pat. the king. Taxed in the K. B. 3l. 2s. Proxy 8s.

Chantorship. Taxed in the K. B. 2l. Pat. the bishop.

Chancellorship. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 2l.

Treasurership. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 6s. 8d.

Archdeaconry. Consisting of the rect. of Kilmacabea, the rect. of Kilfaughna-beg, the rect. of Kilcoe, the rect. of Kilcaskan, the rect. of Aghadown; this last ch. in repair, the others in ruins. Pat. the bishop. The archdeaconry is taxed in the K. B. 3l. 10s. Proxies for the whole, 5s. 4d.

PREBENDS.

Preb. of Timoleague. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 4l. The vic. also taxed 4l. Glebe, 3A.

Preb. of the Island. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 1l. 13s. 4d. Proxy 3s. 4d. The vic. taxed 1l. 13s. 4d.

Preb. of Carrigrohanmore. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop.

Preb. of Temple-Bryan. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop.

Preb. of Donaghmore. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. The rect. taxed in the K. B. 1l. the vic. 1l. Proxy 8d.

PARISHES.

Aghadown rect. vide the archdeaconry. The vic. is presented to by the bishop, and taxed in the K. B. 6l. Proxy 2s. 5d.

Ardfield vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 2l. Proxy 2s. 5d.

Castrum Ventry vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 1l. 16s.

Carrigrohanmore, a preb.

Clare-Island vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 3l. Proxy 1s. 8d.

Castlehaven. Vide Glanbarahane.

Creagh rect. and vic. alias Skibbereen. A ch. newly built at Skibbereen. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 2l. 10s. Proxy 3s. 1½d.

Desart vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 2l. Proxy 8d.

Do-

DONAGHMORE, a preb.

GLANBARAHANE rect. and vic. Ch. in repair. The rect. presented to by the king's patent, the vic. by the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 6l. Proxy 2s. 5d.

KILMACABEA rect. Vide the archdeaconry. The vic. is presented to by the bishop. Proxy 1s.

KILFAUGHNA-BEG rect. Vide the archdeaconry. The vic. is presented to by the bishop. Proxy 1s.

KILCOE rect. Vide the archdeaconry. The vic. is presented to by the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 10s. Proxy 1s. 8d.

KILCASKAN rect. Vide the archdeaconry. The vic. is presented to by the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 1l. Proxy 1s. 8d.

KILLAGHCONNENAGH vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. The rect. is taxed in the K. B. 4l. 2s. The vic. 5l. 3s. 4d. Proxy 8s. 9d.

KILCATERN rect. and vic. Ch. in ruins. Taxed in the K. B. 6s. 8d. for the rect. the same for the vic. Proxy 3s. 4d. Glebe, by the Down survey, 13 A.

KILMANAGH rect. and vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Proxy 3s. 4d. Glebe, by the Down survey, 10 A.

KILMALODA rect. Ch. in ruins. Pat. earl of Barrymore. Taxed in the K. B. 3l. Proxy 3s. 4d.

KILKERRANMORE. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 2l. Proxy 8d.

KILGARUFF vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 3l. Proxy 1s. 8d.

KILLSILAGH rect. and vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Proxy 4s.

KILLMINE rect. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 1l. 5s. Proxy 3s. 4d.

KILNEGROSS, an entire rect. Ch. in repair, (being lately built.) Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 1l. 6s. 8d. Proxy 3s.

LISLEE vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 6l. Proxy 2s. 8d.

MYROS rect. and vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Rect. taxed in the K. B. 3l. Vic. 6l. 6s. 8d. Proxy 5s. 4d.

RATHBARRY vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the earl of Barrymore. Taxed in the K. B. 6l. 13s. 4d. Proxy 3s. 1d.

TEMPLE-BRYAN, a preb.

TEMPLEQUINLAN vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 3l. Proxy 3s. The rect. is improp.

TEMPLE O-MALUS rect. and vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. The rect. taxed in the K. B. 2l. Proxy 3s. The vic. 2d.

TULLAGH rect. and vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 2l. Proxy 3s. 1½d.

Of

Of the ancient franchises of the see, viz. wrecks of the sea, &c. there is an inquisition among the records of the court of King's-bench, Dublin, in the case of Lawrence, bishop of Ross, who was elected 1290 *.

* Anno 29. Edw. I. Memb. 20.

SECT. II.

A State of the Diocese of Cloyne, *with the Names of the Dignitaries, and other Ecclesiastical Benefices in the same.*

THERE is no record relating to the state of this diocese further back than the year 1663, nor any entry relating to the livings, the old records being destroyed in the civil wars. By an act of parliament, the 2d of George I. the burgary of Cloyne, formerly the inheritance of sir John Fitz-Gerald, knt. subject to the payment of a fee farm rent to the see of Cloyne, became vested in the crown, by the forfeiture of the said sir John Fitz-Gerald, anno 1641; which lands were granted, by king Charles II. in augmentation to the see of Dublin, in pursuance of the act of settlement. By this act, the said lands are re-united to the see of Cloyne, with the consent of William, archbishop of Dublin, at the rent of 26l. per annum. The said lands and houses, called the burgary of Cloyne, consist of the lands of Ballycroneene, Ballycotten, &c.

This see is not taxed in the king's books; but in a MS. in Marsh's library, it is mentioned to be valued at 10l. 10s. sterl. anno 33 Eliz. and in another MS. in the college library, at 16l. sterl. It is now valued at 10l. 10s.

DIGNITARIES.

THE collegiate church of St. Mary, of Youghal, is united to the see of Cloyne, to which the bishop is warden. The ch. is in repair. Pat. the king. To serve this ch. his lordship keeps a curate, and an assistant curate. Taxed in the

K. B.

K. B. 100 marks. The vic. of Garankinfeky belongs to the mensal of the bishop of Cloyne. His lordship also holds in commendam, the union of Aghada, constituted of these parishes, viz. the rect. and vic. of Cork-beg, the rect. and vic. of Aghada, the rect. and vic. of Inch, otherwise Unich, the rect. and vic. of Rostillian, the rect. of Titeskin. The vic. of Cork-beg is taxed in the K. B. 2 l. Aghada, 1 l. 10 s. Inch, 1 l. Rostillian, 1 l. 10 s. Rect. of Titeskin, 1 l. 6 s. 8 d. Cork-beg ch. in repair, being built by act of parliament, 27 Anne, chap. 12.

DEANERY. Consisting of the entire rect. of Pharahy. Ch. in repair. Pat. the king. Taxed in the K. B. 3 l.

CHANTORSHIP. The corps thereof, consists of the rect. of Kilcredan, the rect. of Ballycarany, the vic. of Lisgoold, the rect. and vic. of Impherick, the rect. of Ballygourney, alias Ballytemple. The vic. of the same. The rect. of Mogeely, with the particle of Templebelagh. Pat. the bishop. The chantorship taxed in the K. B. 3 l. Most of the ch. in repair.

CHANCELLORSHIP. Consisting of the rect. and vic. of Clenore, the entire rect. of Aghacross, one rect. of Ballyvourney, the entire rect. of Monare, alias Temple-Molagy. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. The chancellorship only taxed in the K. B. 6 s. 8 d.

TREASURERSHIP. The corps thereof is the rect. of Templenicarrigy united, in a perpetual union, with those parishes, the vic. of Castrachore, the vic. of Mogeasagh, the vic. of Ballyspellane, the rect. and vic. of Inchynabacky, and called the union of Middletown, the entire rect. and vic. of Temple-Gall. The treasurership is taxed in the K. B. 3 l. Pat. the bishop.

ARCHDEACONRY. Consisting of the rect. of Disert. Ch. in repair. The rect. and vic. of Gortroe. Ch. in repair. And the rect. and vic. of Aghabulloge, alias Aghinagh. Taxed in the K. B. 1 l. 5 s.

PREBENDS.

The ancient prebendaries were ten, viz. Glanore, Ballyhowly, Donaghmore, Cool, Coolliny, Subulter, Lackeen, Bruhenny, Iniscarah, and Kilmacdonough. In another place, I find four more added, viz. Brigoone, Ballyhea, Aghultie, and Cahirultane. They are now as follows:

PREB. of AGHULTIE. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. by the name of the preb. of Ballyhooly, 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. The same preb. holds the united parish of Macrony, consisting of the vic. of Killworth, the vic. of Macrony, the vic. of Kilcrump, and the vic. of Letrim.

PREB.

Preb. of Iniscaran, to which is united the rect. and vic. of Matehy, under the name of the parish of Iniscarah. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 2 l. 10 s.

Preb. of Brigown, alias Marshalstown, The rect. and vic. of Ballyvourney. The rect. and vic. of Dungandonovan. Ch. in repair, at Mitchelstown. Pat. the bishop.

Preb. of Kilmacdonough. The rect. and vic. of Kilmahone. The rect. and vic. of Clonmult. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 4 l.

Preb. of Cahirultan. The rect. of Kilnamartery, otherwise Ballyoughter. The vic. of the same, and the vic. of Mogeely, as united by act of parliament, 9 Anne, chap. 23, and called the parish of Castlemartyr. Ch. of Castlemartyr in repair, built upon ground given by Henry Boyle, esq. being removed by the said act. The rect. of Litter. The entire rect. of Moyallow. The entire rect. of Killeagh. Those ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Ballymartyr taxed in the K. B. 1 l 5 s. Cahirultan, 6 s. 8 d. Glebe and spittle lands to Ballyoughter, 2 A.

Preb. of Killenemer. The vic. of Carrigtohil. Ch. in repair, with the particle of Kilcurfin. Pat. to Carrigtohil the bishop, and the earl of Barrymore, alternately; to the preb. the bishop only. Carrigtohil is taxed in the K. B. 2 l.

Preb. of Glanmore, alias Glanworth, to which belongs the particle of Legans. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 6 l.

Preb. of Ballyhea, consolidated with the vic. of the same. The vic. of Glanore. The vic. of Rathgogin. The entire rect. of Ballynorane, otherwise Aglishdraninagh. The rect. and vic. of Ardskeagh. The rect. of Shandrun, consolidated to the vic. thereof. Rathgogin (now Charleville.) Ch. in repair. This vic. taxed in the K. B. 3 l. Ballynorane rect. taxed in the K. B. 1 l. the vic. 10 s. The rect. of Shandrum, 7 l. 6 s. 8 d. the vic. 3 l. 13 s. 4 d. Pat. the bishop.

Preb of Coole. The rect. of Castletown, and vic. of the same. The rect. and vic. of Monaminy. The rect. and vic. of Kilcummer, alias Kilcrumer. The rect. and vic. of Bridgetown. The vic. of Wallstown, and the particle of Ballygregin, all united together, under the name of the parish of Castle-town. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. The preb. taxed in the K. B. 1 l. The vic. of Wallstown 6 l. Castletown 6 l.

Preb. of Killmaclenine. Ch. in repair. The vic. of Castlemagner, Ch. in repair. The vic. of Dromdenny. The vic. of Ballyclough, Ch. in repair. The vic. of Roskeen. The vic. of Kilcorney, Ch. in repair. The rect. and vic. of Cloameene, Ch. in repair. The vic. of Tulleash, the particle of Carigtoher. Pat. the bishop. Killmaclenine taxed in the

K. B.

K. B. 13s. 4d. Castlemagner 2 l. Drumdenny 2 l. 10s. Kosteen 1 l. 10s. Tuleash 2 l.

PREB. of SUBULTER. The vic. of Templebodane. Pat. the bishop. Subulter taxed in the K. B. 10s. Templebodane, alias Dromoyre, 2 l.

PREB. of COOLINIE. The entire rect. of Mullowny, otherwise Knocktemple. The perpetual curacy of Kilbolane. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Coolinie taxed in the K. B. 1 l. 10s. Kilbolane, 2 l. 10s.

PREB. of LACKEEN. The vic. of Clonfert, alias Trinity Christ Church Newmarket. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. The last taxed in the K. B. 1 l. 10s. Lackeen taxed 10s.

PARISHES.

AGHADA, a union. Vide the bishop's parishes, Art. 1.

AGHACROSS. Vide the chancellorship. Glebe, 4 A. 2 R. 32 P.

AGHABULLOGE. Vide the archdeaconry. Glebe, 13 A.

AGHULTIE, a preb. which see.

AGHERN vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. The king is pat. to the rect. The rect. taxed in the K. B. 3 l. The vic. 1 l. 10s.

AGHINAGH, rect. and vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Glebe, 14 A. 1 R. 24 P.

ARDAGH, an entire rect. Ch. in repair. Pat. the king.

ARDSKEAGH, rect. and vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Glebe, 4 A. 3 R. 8 P. This rect. of Ardskeagh belonged to the commandery of Mourne abbey.

BALLYBEG, an impropriation, Anthony Jephson, esq; impropriator.

BALLYCARANY. Vide the chantorship. Glebe, 2 A.

BALLYGOURNY. Vide the same.

BALLYTEMPLE. Vide the same. Glebe, 6 A.

BALLYVOURNEY. Vide the preb. of Brigown. This rect. belonged to Mourne preceptory.

BRIGOWN, a preb. which see. Glebe, 7 A. 30 P.

BALLYDELOGY vic. enjoyed by the preb. of Glanworth. The rect. is improp. Mr. Francis Hely impropriator.

BRIDGETOWN. Vide the preb. of Coole.

BALLYHEA, a preb. which see.

BALLYNORANE. Vide the preb. of Ballyhea.

BALLYCLOUGH vic. Vide the preb. of Killmacleniue. The rect. is improp. Barth. Purdon, esq; impropriator. Glebe, 1 A. 16 P.

BALLYSPELLANE rect. improp. Col. Carew impropriator.

BRITWAY, an entire rect. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Glebe, 17 A.

BOHILANE,

Bohilane, an entire rect. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Glebe, 8 A. 2 R.

Bruenhy, alias Churchtown, an entire vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the earl of Egmont.

Bothon, alias Buttevant, or Kilnamullagh, a perpetual curacy. Ch. in repair. The rect. is improp. Rich. Newman, esq; impropriator.

Bregoge. Ch. in ruins. The bishop is pat. to the vic. The rect. is imp. Richard Newman, esq; impropriator.

Cahirdówgan, a perpetual curacy. Pat. the bishop. The rect. is improp. Anthony Jephson, esq; impropriator.

Carigdownane, rect. and vic. Pat. the bishop. Ch. in ruins. This rect. anciently belonged to the preceptory of Monaminy.

Cahirultan, a preb. which see.

Cariglemleary vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. The rect. is improp. and belongs to the vicars choral of Christ-Church, Dublin. It anciently belonged to the preceptory of Monaminy. Vic. is taxed in the K. B. 2 l. 10s.

Carrigrohanbeg rect. and vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. The rect. belonged formerly to Mourne abbey.

Carrigtohil rect. is improp. col. Carew impropriator. For the vic. vide the preb. of Killenemer.

Castlelehan, alias Castlelyons, vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. The rect. is improp. Mr. Francis Hely, impropriator. Vic. taxed in the K. B. 5 l. 12s. Glebe, 17 A. in two parcels.

Castlemagner vic. Vide the preb. of Killmaclenine. The rect. is improp. Robert Longfield, esq; impropriator.

Castletown par. and union. Vide the preb. of Coole.

Casylemartyr union. Vide the preb. of Cahirultan.

Clondillane vic. Pat. the bishop. Rect. improp. the rev. R. Bligh impropriator. Glebe, 1 A. The vic. is taxed in the K. B. 6 l.

Clenore. Vide the chancellorship. The rect. is improp. lord bishop of Limerick impropriator. Glebe, 3 A. This rect. anciently belonged to the preceptory of Monaminy.

Clondromid rect. and vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 1 l. 10s. The rect. formerly belonged to the knights hospitallers of Mourne abbey.

Clonfert. Vide the preb. of Lackeen. The rect. is improp. Robert Longfield, esq; impropriator. Glebe, by the Down survey, 3 A. 1 R.

Clonmel vic. to which is united the par. of Temple-robbin, both in the great island. Ch. of Clonmel in repair. Pat. the bishop. The rect. of Clonmel belongs to the œconomy of Cloyne.

Clonmult. Vide the preb. of Kilmacdonough. Glebe, 1 A.

Clonpriest, an entire rect. Ch. in repair. Pat. the king. Glebe, 10 A.

Clon-

CLONMEENE. Vide the preb. of Killmaclenine. The rect. improp. Thomas Holmes Pomeroy, esq; impropriator. This rect. belonged formerly to Mourne abbey.

COOLINIE, a preb. which see.

COOLE, a preb. which see.

CORK-BEG. Vide Aghada. Glebe to Cork-beg, by the Down survey, 13 A. And in Aghada 12 A. 1 R.

DERRIVILLANE, enjoyed by the preb. of Glanworth. The rect. is improp. Mr. Francis Hely impropriator.

DISERT. Vide the archdeaconry. 42 A. 3 R. 8 P. of glebe, by the Down survey, in this par.

DONERAILE, a perpetual curacy. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. The rect. is improp. Mr. George Giles impropriator.

DOWNGORNEY, an entire rect. Pat. the bishop. Glebe, 3 A. 1 R.

DROMDENNY. Vide the preb. of Killmaclenine for the vic. The rect. is improp. Richard Newman, esq; impropriator.

DUNGANDONOVAN. Vide the preb. of Brigown.

DONAGHMORE. Pat. the bishop. Ch. in repair. Taxed in the K. B. 21. Glebe, 10 A.

FARAHY, alias PHARAHY. Vide the deanery. Glebe in this par. by the Down survey, 37 A. in one parcel, and 14 in another.

GARINKINPEKY, is the mensal of the bishops of Cloyne. Glebe, by the Down survey, 3 A. 2 R.

GARRIVOE vic. Pat. the king. Ch. in ruins. The rect. is improp. Henry Rugg, esq; impropriator. Glebe, by the Down survey, 3 A. 2 R.

GARRYCLOYNE rect. and vic. with the rect. and vic. of Granagh, united under the name of the par. of Garrycloyne, by act of par. 27 Anne, chap. 12. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Glebe, 3 A. 8 R. Garrycloyne rect. formerly belonged to Mourne abbey.

GRANAGH rect. belonged to Mourne abbey.

GORTROE rect. and vic. Vide the archdeaconry. Glebe, 4 A.

GLANMORE, or GLANWORTH, a preb. which see. The vic. belongs to Ballyhea.

INCH. Vid. Aghada.

ICHTERMURRAGH, an entire rect. Ch. in repair. Pat. the king. Glebe, 2 A. 1 R.

IMPHERICK. Vide the chantorship.

INISCARAH, a preb. which see. Glebe, 8 A. 2 R. 16 P.

INCHYNABACKY, a rect. and vic. Vide the treasurership. Glebe, 6 A. 2 R.

KILALTY vic. is enjoyed by the preb. of Glanworth. The rect. is improp. and belongs to the vicars choral of Christ-Church, Dublin.

KIL-

KILBRONY vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. The rect. is improp. Mr. John Watkins impropriator.

KILBRIN vic. Pat. the bishop. The rect. is improp. Robert Longfield, esq; impropriator. Vic. taxed in the K. B. 1l.

KILBROGAN rect. is improp. and belongs to the oeconomy.

KILCOLEMAN rect. and vic. united to a great particle of Aghabolloge, otherwise Magourney, and called the part of Magourney. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 2l.

KILBOLANE. Vide the preb. of Coolinie. The rect. is improp. the earl of Orrery impropriator. Glebe, 4 A. 4 P.

KILCUMMER. Vide the preb. of Coole.

KILCREDAN. Vide the chantorship. The king presents to the vic.

KILCORNEY vic. Vide the preb. of Killmaclenine. The rect. belonged, formerly, to Mourne abbey.

KILCRUMP rect. improp. the rev. Robert Bligh impropriator. For the vic. vide the preb. of Aghultie. Glebe, 13 A.

KILCURFIN, this particle belongs to the preb. of Killeenemer. The rect. is improp. and belongs to col. Carew.

KILNEMARTERY, an entire rect. Pat. the bishop. Glebe, by the Down survey, 25 A.

KILNEMARTERA, alias BALLYOUGHTERA. Vide Castlemartyr.

KILMACDONOUGH vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the king. Taxed in the K. B. 3l. The rest belongs to the preb. Glebe, 8 A. 3 R.

KILMACLENINE, a preb. which see.

KILMANLOE, otherwise SCRULANE, an impropriation, Robert Longfield, esq; impropriator.

KILMAHONE. Vide the preb. of Kilmacdonough. Glebe to Killeigh, 12 A.

KILMAHON rect. belonged to Mourne abbey.

KILLENEMER, a preb. which see.

KILLEAGH, an entire rect. Vide Cahirultan, a preb.

KILGULLANE, an entire rect. Vide the preb. of Glanworth. Glebe, 5 A. 3 R.

KILDORRERY vic. Pat. the bishop. The rect. is improp. the executors of the rev. Mr. Henry Harrison impropriators.

KILSHANICK rect. and vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. by the name of the vic. of Kilshane, 1 l. 10s. The rect. belonged, formerly, to Mourne preceptory.

KILLWORTH vic. Vide the preb. of Aghultie.

KNOCKMOURNE vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 1 l. 10s.

KNOCKTEMPLE. Vide the preb. of Coolinie.

LACKEEN, a preb. which see.

LITTER rect. vid. the preb. of Cahirultan. The bishop presents to this vic. Ch. in repair. Rect. taxed in the K. B. 3 l. 6s. 8d. The vic. the same.

LISCARROL vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. The rect. is impropriate, Francis Price, esq; impropriator. Taxed in the K. B. 5 l. 10s.

LISGOOLD, the vic. belongs to the chantorship. The rect. is impropriate, colonel Carew impropriator.

LETRIM vic. vid. the preb. of Aghultie. The rect. is impropriate, the revd. Robert Bligh impropriator. Glebe, 1 A. 16 R.

MACROOMP rect. and vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Not taxed in the K. B. Glebe, by the Down survey 2 A. The rect. belonged, formerly, to Mourne preceptory.

MAGOURNEY, the rect. and vic. of Kilcoleman is united to this par. vid. Kilcoleman. The rect. of Magourney belonged to Mourne abbey.

MACRONEY vic. vid. the preb. of Aghultie. The rect. is impropriate, rev. Robert Bligh impropriator.

MATTERY; Vid. Iniscarah, a preb. The rect. of Matteby anciently belonged to Mourne abbey.

MIDDLETOWN union, vid. the treasurership.

MOYALLOW, an entire rect. vid. Cahirultan, a preb.

MOGEELY rect. vid. the chantorship. The vic. united to Castlemartyr. Glebe, 13 A. 2 R.

MONARE, alias Templemolagy. Vid. the Treasurership.

MARSHALSTOWN vic. Pat. the bishop. Ch. in ruins. Rect. impropriate, the executors of the rev. Mr. Henry Harrison impropriators. Glebe, 2 A. 32 P

MONAMINY rect. and vic. vid. the preb. of Coole. At this place was, formerly, a preceptory of knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

MOURNE preceptory, alias TEMPLEMICHAEL rect. and vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the king. The whole tythes belonged, anciently, to the preceptory. Glebe, 42 A. lying in the par. of Desert.

MULLOWNEY, otherwise KNOCKTEMPLE, an entire rect. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop.

NATHLASH rect. and vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop.

NONANE. Vid. the Chancellorship.

PHARABY. Vid. the Deanery.

ROGERI CALVI, a rect. impropriate, Robert Longfield, esq; impropriator.

RATHGOGIN rect. is impropriate, lord Orrery impropriator. For the vic. vid. the preb. of Ballyhea.

RATHCDRMUCK rect. and vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. Redmond Barry, esq; Glebe, 17 A.

Raghin rect. is impropriate, Robert Longfield, esq; impropriator. The vic. is presented to by the bishop. The rect. belonged to Monaminy preceptory.

Rosdole, or Rosdagh, an impropriation, Anthony Jephson, esq; impropriator.

Roskeen vic. vid. the preb. of Kilmaclenine. The rect. is impropriate, Thomas Holmes Pomeroy, esq; impropriator.

Rostilian. Vid. Aghada. The rect. belonged to Mourne abbey.

Shandrum rect. and vic. vid. the preb. of Ballyhea.

Sonagh, or Sunagh, an impropriation, Anthony Jephson, esq; impropriator.

Subulter, a preb. which see.

Templebelagh, a particle united to Mogeely. Vid. the Chantorship.

Tullelaish vic. vid. the preb. of Kilmaclenine. Rect. impropriate, Mr. Mervin Anketel impropriator.

Templebodane vic. Pat. the bishop. The rect. is impropriate, and belongs to the vic. choral of Christ Church, Dublin; formerly, to the preceptory of Monaminy. Glebe, 5A.

Templerobbin. Vid. Clonmel.

Temple-Gall rect. and vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. The rect. of Temple-gall belonged, formerly, to Mourne preceptory.

Templeroan, an entire rect. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Formerly belonged to the preceptory of Mourne-abbey.

Teteskin. Vid. Aghada. Glebe at Teteskin, 9A. 2R.

Villa Nova, alias Ballynoe. Vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop, to the vic. and rect.

Wallstown. Vid. the preb. of Coole.

Youghal, united to the bishoprick.

There are, at present, 30 parish schoolmasters in the diocese of Cloyne.

CHAP. III.

An Account of the Foundation of the Collegiate Church of Youghal: *With the Particulars of a remarkable Dispute between the Earls of* Strafford *and* Cork, *relating to this Foundation.*

THE college of Youghal was founded on the 27th of December 1464, by Thomas, earl of Desmond; this foundation was confirmed, by his son

ſon James, anno 1472; and by Maurice, his brother, in 1496. The community, at firſt, conſiſted of a warden, eight fellows, and eight ſinging men, who lived in a collegiate manner, having a common table, and all other neceſſaries allowed them, with yearly ſtipends (1), the whole donation, at the time of the foundation, being worth 600l. a year. In 1464, king Edward IV. granted letters patent to Robert Miles and Philip Chriſtopher, chaplains in the college church of the B. V. Mary of Youghal, to purchaſe lands for the uſe of this church, to the value of 20 marks yearly, notwithſtanding the ſtatute of mortmain; and the ſame patent pardons them for what they had purchaſed before this without licence (2).

The foundation charter, and the appropriation of the ſeveral tythes to this houſe, were confirmed by Jordan, biſhop of Cloyne, under his ſeal, and that of Wil. Roche, archdeacon of Cloyne, who was then the biſhop's coadjutor. Pope Alexander, by a bull (3) dated in 1494, confirmed theſe grants, and gave the warden and fellows a licence to purchaſe others, and unite them to the college. In 1590, pope Julius beſtowed the vic. of Kilmacdonough to this houſe, and confirmed the bulls of his predeceſſors in its favour (4). In 1468, pope

(1) This houſe was endowed with the following parſonages and vicarages. The churches of Youghal, Clonprieſt, Kilcredan, Killeagh, Ardagh, Ichtermurragh, Garrivoe, and the vic. of Kilmacdonough, all adjacent to the town of Youghal; which churches were to be ſerved by the warden and fellows. They had alſo the pariſhes of Ballynoe, alias Newtown, Aghern and Moyallow, in the dioceſe of Cloyne, beſides Carigaline in that of Cork, the pariſh of Miros and Caharagh in Roſs, and four more in the dioceſe of Ardfert. In the charter of foundation, there is only mention made of the pariſhes of Newtown, Olehan, Aghern, and Moyallow; but the others were granted afterwards, by the earls of Deſmond, and the popes above mentioned.

(2) Rot. Canc. N. 29. anno 3 Ed. IV. (3) Preſerved at Liſmore. (4) Ibid.

Paul granted an indulgence to ſuch perſons as contributed towards re-edifying the church of Youghal (5). In the charter of foundation, the patron is ſtiled earl of Deſmond, lord of Decies, lord of Imokilly, lord of the regalities and liberties of the county of Kerry, and patron of this foundation (6).

This collegiate church enjoyed its revenues, and privileges, ſome time after the reformation; for, in the year 1587, Thomas Witherhead, D. D. was collated to the wardenſhip of this college, by the then biſhop of Cork and Cloyne, William Lyon, and held it after in commendam with the united ſees of Waterford and Liſmore, to which he was promoted the 20th of July, 1589 (7). Upon the death of Dr. Witherhead, the prieſts and fellows elected Nathaniel Baxter to ſucceed him, and ſignified their choice of him to the queen; which election ſhe was pleaſed to confirm, by letters patent, dated the 25th of Feb. following; and on the 23d of May, 1592, he was inducted by the ſame biſhop (8). He continued in the wardenſhip till the year 1597, without any interruption; when, about that time, the revenues of this houſe were threatened with the fate of moſt other monaſtic foundations. So that Baxter, on the 25th of Auguſt, this year, was obliged to paſs a bond of 1000 marks, which was to be forfeited, in caſe he did not, in 40 days after demand, reſign his office of warden into the queen's hands; and did not ſuffer Thomas Southwell, of Brancaſter, eſq; in Norfolk, and John Fitz-Harris, of Ballycrenin, gent. to take poſſeſſion of the ſame (9). Baxter, finding that his wardenſhip was now become precarious, on the 30th of June, 1598, privately paſſed a letter of attorney to Godfrey Armitage, Edmund Harris and William Parker, authoriſing them to diſpoſe of the

(5) Preſerved at Liſmore. (6) Ibid. (7) Exempl. of his Pat. at Liſmore. (8) Ibid. (9) Ibid.

the college revenues, who accordingly set them, and the college-house, to sir Thomas Norris, then lord president of Munster. Dr. Meredith Hanmer succeeded Baxter in the wardenship; and on the 27th of October 1602, with the consent of the priests, renewed the lease that Dr. Witherhead had made to sir Thomas Norris, (who was then dead,) to William Jones, of Youghal, esq; in trust for sir Walter Raleigh; and demised to him the college house, with all the lands, tenements, tythes, and offerings belonging thereto, to hold the same during the remainder of the term of sir Thomas Norris's original lease, reserving to himself and the fellows, only the parsonage of Carigaline, and the rectory of Moyallow.

About the year 1602, sir George Carew, lord president of Munster, took the college, with an intention to reside in it, from Jones, and laid out 220l. in repairing the house; but on the queen's death, sir George returned into England, where, on the 9th of Jan. 1603, he obtained a patent from king James I. for the advowson and patronage of this wardenship, and all the spiritual promotions belonging thereto, with a grant of two houses in Youghal, &c. to hold the same in free and common soccage of his Majesty's castle of Dublin; which patronage he sold to sir Richard Boyle, who became afterwards earl of Cork, and who purchased Jones's interest in the college, together with sir Walter Raleigh's estate.

But sir Walter being attainted before the deeds were perfected, sir Richard Boyle, in consideration of 1000l. paid to the king, and for the better plantation of Munster, obtained a patent, ann. 1604, for all sir Walter's lands in Ireland, in which this college is particularly mentioned.

Sir James Fullerton also obtained a patent from king James I. Nov. 7, 1603, for several concealed church lands, by virtue of which patent he laid claim

claim to this college; but sir Richard also gave him a sum of money for his title. After this, sir Richard Boyle, by his interest with sir Geo. Carew, procured his kinsman, Dr. Richard Boyle (afterwards bishop of Cork and Cloyne,) to be made warden of this house, in the room of Dr. Hanmer, who resigned; and he was confirmed therein, by patent, dated 24th Feb. 1602 (10.) In 1605, sir Richard Boyle, being in treaty with sir Jeffery Fenton, on a marriage with his daughter, (who insisted, particularly, on the revenues of this house for her jointure) obtained a lease of them from the warden and fellows in fee farm for ever (11), paying the warden and his successors the sum of 20 marks yearly. The reason sir Richard gives (12) for his procuring this deed was, that sir Jeffery's council were of opinion, that as his best title to the revenues was from the lease granted by Baxter to sir Thomas Norris, and the renewal of it to Jones, the settlement would not be so valuable, except he procured a new lease of it for ever; and this he the readier gained, not only as his kinsman bishop Boyle was then warden, but as he

(10) Exempl. at Lismore.

(11) This indenture bears date April 8, 1605, between William, lord bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross the warden, priests, and collegioners of the new college of Youghal of the one part, and Lawrence Parsons, gent. clerk of the crown (in trust for sir R. Boyle,) of the other. Whereby the said bishop, &c. grants to the said Lawrence, the new college with all the edifices, &c. The lands of Ballymulcaske, one plowland near Youghal, the parsonages and rectories of Youghal, Inchiquin, Killeigh, Ichtermurragh, Ardeak, Aglishane, Beaver or Carigaline, Moyallow, Newtown, Olehane, and Aghcaromoe, the parsonages of Miros, Skull, and Killemuck in Carbery, the vic. of Kilmacdonough, Garivoe and Kilcredan, all in this county. The rect. of Aglish Idronine, in the diocese of Ardfert, with all their advowsons, patronages, &c. to hold the same, paying to the warden and his successors, the sum of 20 marks, sterl. by even portions, at the feasts of easter and michaelmas, viz. for the usual stipend of the warden, 6l. 13s. 4d. and the same for his diet; and to the priests their usual stipends and diet.

(12) In his answer to the attorney-general's bill.

he had 40 years of the old lease granted to Jones unexpired; besides, both the church and college house, were almost in ruins, occasioned by Desmond's rebellion; these he engaged to repair, and actually expended above 2000 l. in rebuilding them (13). In this manner, sir Richard Boyle became possessed of this foundation, and enjoyed the revenues of it, till the year 1634, when the lord Wentworth, afterwards earl of Strafford, lord deputy of Ireland, summoned him (being then earl of Cork,) to appear in the high court of castle-chamber in Dublin, where sir William Reeves, the attorney-general, exhibited a very severe bill against him (14), and

(13) Id. lease, at Lismore.

(14) The substance of the attorney general's charge was, that the earl had got possession of the college from one Jones, who held it for sir Walter Raleigh for 28 l. That the earl prevailed on his relation the bishop of Cork, to deliver up the seal, charter, and other records of the college to him, which he still detained, and procured a deed of conveyance from him of the college and its revenues. That not caring directly to take possession of them, he caused the bishop to continue warden, and two or three persons as fellows, allowing them, for some time, a small salary to support them; but did not allow them to live in the college, using it himself for a dwelling house. He was charged with preventing every new election, when any vacancy happened, so that he became, in time, invested with the patronage, wardenship, and sole right of the fellows. That he discharged the ancient collector of the college rents, and obtained an assignment from sir J. Fullerton of the revenues for a small consideration, who had only letters patent granted him to possess concealed lands. That Michael, lord bishop of Waterford and Lismore, Robert Dawborne, dean of Lismore, and John Lancaster, clerk, (who had been elected fellows, by the former warden and fellows, and by the earl's permission,) had often solicited him to return the college seal and evidences, but being refused, they, together with the bishop of Cork then warden, obliged themselves, in April 1627, by an oath, not to make any composition with the earl of Cork, without the general consent of them all, to be obtained under their respective hands and seals. And after writing several letters, to the earl to persuade him to return the college seal, charter, and other records; he gave them a meeting,

and the bishops of Cork and Waterford, who were charged in assisting lord Cork to gain and keep an illegal possession of this college and its revenues. When the earl of Cork had notice of this charge, he was much surprised; and not expecting any such attack, being then in Dublin, he was not ready for want of his papers, to make an immediate answer to the charge; therefore, it being parliament time, pleaded his privilege. Upon this, the suit was put off till next term, at which time his lordship made a very fair answer to the attorney's bill (15), and supported it by several living witnesses, besides the original leases, deeds, and patents, above mentioned, by virtue of which he enjoyed the revenues and patronages of this house.

The

meeting, where the bishops of Cork and Waterford consented to make up matters with the earl, on consideration of his paying 40 marks to the warden, and 20l. annually to the fellows; but this was without the consent of the other wardens. And that soon after, the earl procured a grant of the college by a new patent. By all which methods, he still continued in possession of its revenues, to the value of 800l. a year, besides the advowsons and oblations of the churches. The attorney general prayed, that the earl's patent might be cancelled by the king's prerogative, and that condign punishment be inflicted on the earl, and the bishops of Cork and Waterford. From the original, signed by the clerk of the council chamber.

(15) The earl of Cork, in his answer, set forth his several titles to this house above mentioned. He denied the turning out the fellows, or refusing to admit new ones to be elected. He acknowledged his having lived in the college, and that he used it as a dwelling house, sir Thomas Norris, sir G. Carew, and Mr. Jones having done the same, several years before he had possession of it. That he never refused to restore the seal and writings except once, that three letters were delivered him from the warden and fellows; but he was then at a considerable distance from them, nor did he chuse to send them by a common messenger, without a proper receipt. That he soon after came to a new agreement with the warden and fellows, all of whom were present, and fully satisfied with it. That upon

The lord Wentworth, finding by lord Cork's answer, that he had more to say in his defence than he at first imagined, delayed to pronounce sentence, and adjourned the court; in the mean time, he sent several persons to him, some with persuasions, and others to terrify, and induce him to leave the determination of the matter extra-judicially to him; protesting, that if he did not, he would fine him 30,000 l. deprive him of his office of lord high treasurer of Ireland, and commit him close prisoner to the castle of Dublin; but, at the same time, promised, that if he would submit his cause to him, he would prove the best friend, on this occasion, he ever had. Lord Cork, perceiving no legal remedy to the contrary, submitted to abide by the lord deputy's arbitration; who awarded him to pay 15,000 l. fine to the king, for the issues and profits of this house, (which he had enjoyed quietly for 36 years (16); he also seized the advow-

upon this occasion, he had doubled their stipends, and that he had procured new letters patent from his majesty for the patronage of the college, to him and his heirs for ever. And lastly, that he had caused all the churches to be repaired, and better supplied with pastors than they had ever been before.

From the original copy of the earl's answer.

(16) Archbishop Laud, on occasion of this suit, commenced by the lord deputy against the earl of Cork, seems to triumph, and thus writes to lord Wentworth.

"My lord, I did not take you to be so good a physician as you are; for the truth is, a great many church cormorants have fed so full upon it, that they are fallen into a fever, and for that, no physick is better than a vomit, if it be given in time; and therefore you have taken a very judicious course to administer one so early to my lord Cork. I hope, it will do him good, though, perchance, he thinks not so; for, if the fever hang long about him, or the rest, it will certainly shake either them or their estates in pieces. Go on, my lord; I must needs say, this is thorough indeed, and so is your physick too; for a vomit never ends kindly, that does not work both ways, and that is thorough."

Vide lord Strafford's letters of Nov. 15, 1633.

advowsons and patronages of the churches, into the hands of the crown, and left the earl of Cork only the college house, and some demesnes belonging to it near Youghal (17).

In 1640, the house of commons of England summoned the earl of Cork, to answer to several interrogatories relating to lord Strafford's government in Ireland. Upon which occasion, notwithstanding the above-mentioned, and several other great provocations given him by that unfortunate nobleman, by whose arbitrary proceedings, (as the earl says, in his own hand-writing (18) he was prejudiced no less than 40,000 l. in his personal estate, and in his inheritance 2000 marks a year: he was so generous as to put off his examination, after he was sworn, for six weeks, hoping (as he says) to avoid his being examined to any purpose; but being pressed to do it, he went to the king, and acquainted him with it, who gave him liberty to proceed; but he was so reserved (he adds) in his answers, that no matter of treason could, by them, be fixed on the earl of Strafford; but the commons so blended his examination with the informations of others, that they attainted lord Strafford of high treason, by an act particularly made for that purpose.

The substance of what lord Cork informed the house was, that lord Strafford had, by paper orders, and without any due course of law, taken from him several impropriate rectories, in particular that of Mortel's-town, in the county of Tipperary, which was given to one Arthur Gwyn, who was but

(17) Anno 1640, letters patent were passed, confirming the college and its appurtenances to the earl of Cork, and to the persons in trust for the jointure of the lady Elizabeth Clifford, wife to the lord viscount Dungarvan, his son and heir; which patent was also a full discharge to the earl of Cork and his tenants, for all issues and profits arising out of the college and its appurtenances. In this patent the house, called the old college house, with its appurtenances, were reserved by the king for the use of the incumbent and his successors for ever.

(18) Lord Cork's Diary.

t a few months before, a groom to his lordſhip's achman: And when he had requeſted that his ght might be tried by law, lord Strafford over-ledit, and procured Gwyn to be inducted into the ing. The earl of Cork, upon this, took out a writ ſue Gwyn; but the lord deputy ſent him word to ſiſt; ſaid, that he would not have his orders queſ-oned by law or lawyers; and that, if he did not op the proceedings, he would commit him cloſe iſoner to the caſtle.

When this complaint was urged by the commons ainſt lord Strafford, he evaded that part of the arge, and ſaid, he remembered that there was an fair relating to ſome rectories and tythes, belong-g to the college of Youghal, to a great value, which rd Cork had unlawfully acquired; that the mat-r came to a trial; but that the earl of Cork, fear-g the iſſue, petitioned that the bill might be taken f the file, which was granted; and he obtained the ing's pardon, upon his paying 15,000l.

This part of the earl of Strafford's anſwer, was r from being juſt; and ſo derogatory to the ho-our of lord Cork, that, being very much irritated it, he immediately petitioned the houſe of rds (19); in which petition, after taking notice, at the charge againſt lord Stafford only mentioned e rectory of Mortel's-town, he intreats their lord-ips to obſerve the evaſion, by introducing the af-ir of the college of Youghal, not ſo much as men-oned in the charge; and prays them ſo far to be nder of his reputation, that lord Strafford's un-ue imputations laid on him, might make no ill preſſion in their moſt noble breaſts, till the whole roceeding be re-examined before the houſe. He ſitively denies the ſuing for, or receiving any ch pardon; and requeſts their lordſhips to order nquiry to be made in the proper offices of Ire-nd, whether any ſuch pardon had ever paſſed the ſeals

(19) From lord Coke's petition, in his own hand.

ſeals there; and alſo in the court of Caſtle-chamber, whether the bill and anſwers did not ſtill remain on the file; and whether the patronage and revenues of the college of Youghal, were not wreſted from him, together with a fine of 15,000l. in an arbitrary, unjuſt, and illegal manner, by the earl of Strafford's direction. The earl of Cork proved the threatning meſſages he received from lord Strafford, by ſeveral witneſſes, ſome of whom were members of the privy council of England. This ſmart rejoinder of his, turned out to be very prejudicial to the earl of Strafford's cauſe, who, ſoon after, was brought to the ſcaffold. On which occaſion, I find the following note in one of lord Cork's diaries, wrote by himſelf. "This day, the earl, of "Strafford was beheaded; no man died more univerſally hated, or leſs lamented by the people." Lord Cork had, indeed, no great cauſe to lament his catastrophe; for, beſides his other ſufferings already mentioned, lord Strafford, during the time of his government in Ireland, forced the earl to pay 1500l. in ſubſidies; a larger ſum (he ſays) than all the lords of the council of England paid together at the ſame time. Yet after lord Strafford was attainted, I find by lord Cork's papers, that he heartily ſtrove to be reconciled to him; probably, fearing that the king would have ſtill protected him from the reſentment of the commons.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Bounds, Extent, Length and Breadth of this County, with its Latitude and Longitude.

THIS county is bounded on the E. by that of Waterford, on the W. by Kerry, on the N. by Limerick and a ſmall part of Tipperary, and on the S. by the Ocean.

The

he Land's-end, of England, bears S. E. from harbour of Cork, at about 120 miles diſtance, 40 leagues.

Its greateſt length, from E. to W. is from the rbour of Youghal to the mouth of Kilmair er, 110 Engliſh, or about 93 Iriſh miles. Its eateſt breadth is, from the extremity of the old ad of Kinſale to Charleville, by an exact mea- rement, 56 Engliſh, or near 44 Iriſh miles. But e difference of latitude is but 46 miles Engliſh. Extent.

he latitude of the north part of this county, as was taken by ſeveral accurate obſervations, both the ſun and fixed ſtars, is in 52 deg. 13 min. rth, and that of the old head of Kinſale is in deg. 27 min. The latitude of Cape Clear, the uthern extremity of all Ireland, taken by an ex- llent new reflecting quadrant on the iſland, in 747, is 51 deg. 12 min. At the ſame time, I de- rmined its longitude from London (1), by means of Latitude. Longitude

(1) The eclipſes of the ſatellites of Jupiter, which happen noſt every day, afford a very fair way for eſtabliſhing the ngitude over all the earth. For, beſides that theſe eclipſes e very frequent, the immerſion and emerſion of theſe ſatel- es, eſpecially in the ſhadow of Jupiter, is ſo momentary and ſenſible, that they may be obſerved with the greateſt exact- ſs, being exempt from thoſe inconveniencies that accompany e eclipſes of the ſun and moon, which alſo are rare, and hoſe beginning and end are always doubtful, by reaſon of a rtain ambiguous light. The longitude of places at ſea, capes, omontories and divers iſlands, being once exactly known by eſe means, would, doubtleſs, be a great help, and of conſider- le uſe to navigation. Vide philoſ. tranſ. numb. 128 p. 691. Mr. Flamſtead ſays, " that theſe eclipſes have been eſteem- ed, and certainly are, a much better method for the diſcovery of the longitude, than any yet known; by reaſon that they happen frequently, and are eaſily obſervable with a teleſcope of 12 foot, and for need, with one of eight *. He acknow- ledges the longitude may be obtained by obſervations of the moon; but the calculation is ſo perplexed and tedious, that it will be found much more difficult than the other of obſerv- " ing

* Philoſ. Tranſ. numb. 151. p. 332.

of an obſervation of an eclipſe of the firſt ſatel[illegible] of Jupiter. For the eclipſes of this ſatellite aff[illegible] the beſt methods of determining the longitude [illegible] places by land, where teleſcopes, of a good con[illegible]nient length, may be uſed. The obſerver may ve[illegible] readily calculate the true times of the immerſi[illegible] and emerſion of this ſatellite, with great exactne[illegible] by following very ſhort rules laid down by M[illegible] Pound, who has rectified the tables of M. Caſſini, [illegible] we find them in the philoſ. tranſact. numb. 3[illegible] p. 1021. Having corrected my watch, by [illegible] means of taking three ſeveral altitudes of the ſu[illegible] two in the morning and one in the afternoon; [illegible] myſelf to obſerve an immerſion of Jupiter's firſt [illegible]tellite, which, by Mr. Pound's rectification of Ca[illegible]ſini's tables, happened at London on September [illegible] 1747, 25 min. 17 ſec. after 9 at night, and by [illegible] watch I loſt ſight of the ſame ſatellite on the ſlan[illegible] of Iniſhircan, where I made the obſervation near [illegible] cape, 4 min. 15 ſec. after 10, the ſame night, whic[illegible] gives the difference of time 39 minutes, and bein[illegible] converted into degrees and minutes of the equato[illegible] gives 9 deg. 45 min. difference of longitude W. from London; which is much leſs than the books o[illegible] navigation place this cape in their tables, they mak[illegible]ing it 10 deg. 30 min. W. longitude from London.

If perſons ſkilled in theſe kind of obſervations, which are extremely amuſing and ſoon learned, would be prevailed upon to make them in the ſe[illegible]veral extreme points of this iſland, its geograph[illegible] would be, in a little time, much corrected. The royal academy of Paris, have long ſince aſcertained the geographical ſite of all the principal ports o[illegible] France by theſe methods: and the great Dr. Halley (2) informs

" ing the eclipſes of Jupiter's ſatellites; which he prefers, an[illegible]
" is perſuaded, that the eclipſes of the firſt will ſcarcely be
" found above four minutes of time different from his calcu-
" lation *."

(2) Philoſ. Tranſ. numb. 284. p. 237.

* Philoſ. Tranſ. numb. 154. p. 404. numb. 165. p. 750.

rms us, that the eclipses of the first satellite of piter are almost instantaneous, and, with good te-opes, are discernable almost to the very oppositi- of that planet with the sun. So that, could these llites be observed with telescopes manageable at a ship there might be able to find the meri- n she was in, to a very great exactness, beyond at might be hoped to be done by the common thods, or by the moon, tho' (says the doctor) seems to afford us the only means practicable seamen; and adds, that before they can make of these operations for finding the longitude, it l be requisite that the coast of the whole ocean be t laid down truly, for which work this method the satellites is most apposite. In my observati-, I made use of a good (3) reflecting telescope out 18 inches long, which sufficiently serves for se observations, being very portable and readily naged.

This county is situated under the same parallel latitude as several of the most southern counties England. The city of Cork is in the latitude of deg. 46 min. and its longitude from London deg. 30 min. Yet most of the tables lay it down e degree more westerly. Situation.

The county of Cork is, by much, the largest in land; nor is there any shire in England that ex-eds it in magnitude, except that of York. Sir illiam Petty, in his political anatomy of Ire-nd (4), says, "this county seems, in respect of ople and parishes, to be one eighth part of the whole

(3) The reflecting telescope, which sir Isaac Newton in-nted about 70 years ago, lay long neglected, perhaps, by e vain attempts made by some in putting it in practice, till was undertaken by the ingenious Mr. Hadley; since which, some further improvements, the old dioptric telescope has en almost laid aside, and this catoptric one become chiefly use among practical astronomers; one of this last kind, of e feet in length, being able to manage celestial objects, equal a glass of 100 feet.

(4) Page 15.

whole kingdom; there being other counties in Ir land not above a twentieth part of the county Cork."

This county, upon the plantation of Munst about the end of queen Elizabeth's reign, was pr posed to be divided into two parts (5). King James in a letter to sir Arthur Chichester, dated Jan. 1613, proposes "that Cork should be divided in two counties." But the project was, at that tim opposed by the first earl of Cork. It was again re newed in the late queen Ann's time; but the int rest of the earl of Burlington, who was likewise jo ed by the lord chancellor Brodrick on this occasio put a stop to the design.

Towns. There are in this county four large walled tow viz. Cork, Youghal, Kinsale, and Bandon; be sides eight others that send members to parliamen viz. Cloghnakilty, Baltimore, Mallow, Charleville Castlemartyr, Middletown, Donneraile, and Rath cormuck; and several other market towns, as Ini kean, Skibbereen, Castlelyons, Macroomp, Bantry Killworth, Kanturk, Newmarket, &c. Its exte along the sea-coast being very large, contains tw excellent harbours, besides a great number o creeks, which I shall describe in a particular chapte This situation, gives the inhabitants of the sea-coa a great advantage by fishing, which affords employ ment to a good number of hands, and enables the to hold the coarse ground near the sea at great rate especially in the W. of the county.

Quality. It is a general saying, that there is more good land and more bad, in this county, than in any other in Ireland. Of the latter, there are very great tracts not only hilly, but, in some places, mountainou and barren; which, nevertheless, are abundantly sup plied with provisions by the neighbourhood of the sea, and the industry of the inhabitants; for this country abounds in fish and flesh; fowl, wild and tame; corn and

(5) MS. of sir Richard Cox.

d cattle; butter, wool, hides, tallow, frieze, lea-er, woollen and linen yarn: And, of late, the en manufacture begins to flourish in some places, rticularly at Dunmanway, Inishonane, &c. where is in a very thriving way. It has been also plant-d at Anagh, Timoleague, and other places; where, r want of proper management, it again lost foot-g.

Thus, this county is plentifully stored with all inds of game, for hawking, fishing and fowling: Nor is it defective in honey or fruit, great quanti-es of excellent cider being made in it of late ears. The firing is, generally, turf, cut in bogs, ve or six foot deep; but the sea-port towns, for e most part, use coal from England, although onsiderable quantities of this substance have been iscovered in many parts of the country.

This county is extremely well watered, not on-y with some very considerable rivers, of which I hall give an account in a distinct chapter, but lso with innumerable rivulets, brooks, springs and ountains. The whole county contains 1030581 cres.

It is divided into the following baronies, the quality and value of each is estimated, by suppo-ing a sum of 3306 l. 6 s. 8½ d. was to be levied n the whole county; then the proportion of each istrict, would be as follows. Civil division.

Baronies.	Proportional tax.		
	l.	s.	d.
Imokilly,	321	14	6
Youghal, liberties	74	10	4
Kilnatalloon,	68	0	0
Barrymore,	259	12	6
Muskery,	332	3	11½
Barrets,	80	18	1

Baronies.	Proportional tax.		
	l.	s.	d.
Cork, city and liberties,	358	0	0
Kinalea,	158	12	4
Kerricurrihy,	86	4	4
Kinſale, liberties,	117	1	6
Courcies,	46	14	6
Kinalmeaky,	95	16	4
The cantred of Kilbritton,	89	6	6
Ibawne and Barriroe,	110	13	6
Weſt Carbery,	174	11	4
Eaſt Carbery,	215	0	6
Bear and Bantry,	85	3	4
Duhallow,	138	4	6
Orrery and Kilmore,	142	18	6
Mallow, liberties,	25	19	8
Fermoy,	205	8	6
Condons and Glanglibbon,	125	0	0

THE

THE ANCIENT and PRESENT STATE OF THE COUNTY and CITY OF CORK.

BOOK II.

ntaining the Topographical Deſcription of this County, including the City of Cork.

CHAP. I.

Topographical Deſcription of the Towns, Villages, Churches, Seats, &c. in the Baronies of Imokilly *and* Kilnatalloon, *with the Town of* Youghal.

N deſcribing this county, I ſhall begin with the eaſtern extremity, the barony of Imokilly (1); a plea-

(1) It contains 24 parihes, viz. Killeigh, Clonprieſt, Kilcdonough, Ardagh, part of Dungourny, Dungandonovan, rrivoe, Boghlane, Kilcredan, Ichternaurragh, Ballyoutegh, Mogeely, Ballynacorra, Inchenebaky, Inchy, Corkbeg, Aghada, Garrane, Cloyne, Ballintemple, Kilmaghin, Ardkin, Roſtillian, and Chore-abbey. In it are 200 plowlands, and 49,479 Iriſh plantation acres.

a pleasant, fertile tract, neither encumbered with mountains, nor entirely a level; but, for the greatest part, consisting of two fair valleys; one, extending from Cork harbour to the sea; the other, running parallel to it, being a pleasant vale, extending from Middletown to Youghal. These valleys are divided by rising grounds, no less fruitful than the plains below them; affording, in many places, several pleasing landscapes of the seats, improvements, and plantations, in the lower grounds; and several vistas between the hills, terminated by the ocean, the harbours of Cork and Youghal, and the high mountains of Tipperary and Waterford. The valleys abound with lime-stone, useful to the husbandman for manure, and to the architect for building; not only making excellent lime, but it is, in several places, of so close a texture, and stained with such an agreeable mixture of colours as grey, dove-colour, white, chocolate, &c. that when properly manufactured, few marbles are more beautiful. This barony is terminated on the W. by Cork harbour, on the S. by the sea, having its whole length embellished with creeks, bays and fine strands; the eastern side is washed by the Black-water and Youghal bay; and a range of hills divide it, on the north, from the baronies of Kilnatalloon and Barrymore. Thus, having a proper soil for tillage, and such an easy convenience of manures and water-carriage, it is properly the granary of the city of Cork; for, besides supplying its inhabitants with corn, it furnishes them with fish and flesh, and, in particular, with as fine fatted veals as any in this kingdom.

I have already taken notice of its being anciently inhabited by a people, called, by Ptolemy, the Vodii; which signifies persons inhabiting a woody territory; and is also the literal meaning of the Irish word Imokilly. The town of Youghal, formerly Ocl.ill, had also the same derivation. From

whence

hence, one may more than conjecture, that this act, even down to the very sea, was anciently a rest.

Whoever the first persons were that visited this past, either the Phœnicians or ancient Britons; they em to have named it from the appearance it made s they sailed by it; which was not very unlike the icture drawn by Virgil, in the 7th Æn. if we ay resemble the Tiber to our Black-water river:

Atque hic Æneas ingentem ex æquore lucum
Prospicit: hunc inter fluvio Tiberinus amæno,
Vorticibus rapidis, & multâ flavus arenâ
In mare prorumpit: variæ circumque supraque
Assuetæ ripis volucres, & fluminis alveo,
Æthera mulcebant cantu, lucoque volabant.
Flectere iter sociis, terræque advertere proras
Imperat; & lætus fluvio succedit opaco.

The Trojan, from the main beheld a wood,
Which thick with shades, and a brown horror, stood:
Betwixt the trees, the Tiber took his course,
With whirlpools dimpled; and with downward force
That drove the sand along, he took his way,
And roll'd his yellow billows to the sea.
About him, and above, and round the wood,
The birds that haunt the borders of his flood;
That bath'd within or bask'd upon his side,
To tuneful songs their narrow throats apply'd.
The captain gives command, the joyful train
Glide through the gloomy shade, and leave the main.

DRYDEN.

The large extended strand of Youghal, as far as the lowest ebbs uncover it, and probably much farther, is no other than a common turf bog, covered over with sand and pebbles; from whence not only good turf is dug every season, but also great quantities

Youghal strand.

quantities of timber trees, as fir, hazel, &c. are found (2). Some years ago, a skeleton, of a monstrous animal, was discovered in this strand; I saw one of the shoulder-bones in Youghal; it is 3½ feet long, and weighs above 100 weight. The remainder of the skeleton, and (as I am informed) another of the same kind, lie still buried in the strand; but I could hear of no body that knew the very spot they were buried in. When they were first discovered, it happened to be a very low ebb; but the sea soon flowing over the place, covered it up with sand and gravel, so that it could not be again readily found. These bones lay in a turfy soil, not far from the surface: They, undoubtedly, belonged to some fish of the cetaceous kind; which seems the more probable from their being thick, short, and ponderous; and not to an elephant or land animal, as was conjectured by those who discovered them. About 18 years ago, this strand was intirely divested of all its sand and gravel; and, being left quite bare by violent high winds, great quantities of roots of various trees then lay exposed to view. The sea has greatly encroached on this part of the coast, and is likely to gain more ground, as the land within the strand lies low and flat. At the entrance of the harbour of Youghal, may be seen the remains of the foundation of a mill standing on a rock, which shews that the ocean has greatly exceeded its limits on this shore. A considerable tract of ground was lately banked in, by a vast buttress, built of very large stones, at the charge of the earl of Burlington, whose estate it is; but the sea being very tempestuous hereabouts, especially with S. W. winds in winter time, no mound that art can form, seems to be capable of resisting its fury.

(2) Mr. Charles Merret, in the philos. transf. N. 223. p. 343. says, that in Lincolnshire, they dig great roots of trees out of the sands at low water, near a mile from the shore, which he takes to belong to fir; the bark smelling aromatic like that wood.

ry. Near Ring-point, several large horns were g up in this strand (which belonged to the oose deer) by Mr. Haynan, near Youghal. This and, to the land, is terminated by a large extend- bog, which was continued, before it was en- oached upon by the ocean, a great way beyond e lowest ebb.

Clay-Castle, on this strand, is a very bold, sud- n, rising ground, or rather a small promontory, mposed of a loose sandy clay, which has also en encroached upon by the sea, very considerably, ithin these few years. This hill stands about a ile S. W. from the town of Youghal, and affords very entertaining scene to the curious naturalist: or the pieces of the bank, which break off and are ashed down by the sea, are, by degrees, petrified in- a very hard firm grit, as solid as any stone. This rit, which is a species of freestone, is composed a mixture of fine sand, and a yellow loam or ay, tempered by the sea water, which beats gainst the hill. I have taken up several pieces, lf clay, half stone, and the sand adhering there- . The hill seems perfectly dry, nor is there any ring in which this petrifying quality can reside; t whatever it be, it seems to exist intirely in e clay (3). Wood,

Clay-Castle.

(3) The same kind of petrification has been observed at arwich, in England, where the washing of the cliffs disco- rs a bluish clay, which tumbling down, in a short time rns into stone: There some pieces may be seen that are w fallen, as soft as the clay in the cliff; others, hat have n longer, crusted over and hard, but if opened and broke, e clay still soft in the middle; others, that have lain there nger petrified to the heart, and with those the wals of the wn were, for the most part, built, and the streets ge erally ved. Taylor's hist. and antiq. of Harwich, enlarged by ale, p. 101, 102.

Allen, in his nat. hist. of chalybeat and purging waters, p. 6. refers the production of those stones to a vitriolic juice conjunction with the loam, because the common coppers nes are plentifully found on Harwich coast. Where the iff was gravelly, these stones lay very thick, as well as where was loamy. Taylor

Wood, and several other things dawbed with this clay, are also petrified on the spot. ingenious gentleman sent me an account, th had a formed stone, resembling a petrified n room, which was found on this strand. At th treme point of Ring, which terminates this to the S. W. is a most extensive point of from which may be seen a great part of You bay, and the coast as far as to Ardmore-hea the county of Waterford; as also Ballycotto and island. The rocks which terminate thi rony towards the sea, are partly limestone others are of a slaty kind, some of which very good slates.

Youghal. Youghal is the most considerable town in barony, it is called, by foreigners, Jokile and Yo lain, in Latin, Ochella. The liberties of this contained 6120 Irish plantation acres.

Taylor adds, p. 104. "That the water which distil "under this cliff, petrifies wood as well as clay; and "a large piece, sent from thence, is reserved in the rep "of the royal society."

Upon the river Done, near Aberdeen, in Scotland, George Gordon informs us, that a little below the bridg the river's mouth, there is a bank, the face of which is down, and it is full of stones, which one would think in fieri; they are all rather round than oval, of different the faces of most of them are broken off, they are so will easily rub down with the hand, they are of differe and colours, and are made up of different sands and mingled together. The clay is soft, both to the hand an in some pieces white, and in others grey, though, in places, the sand and clay are hardened to the consisten colour of such oval stones as we usually see in the fields where they are at the softest, the bed that each stone is always hard, and of another grit and colour. Transact. N. 175. page 157.

The above petrification of Clay-Castle, in many re agrees with that of Harwich cliff, except that there a ther copperas stones found on the strand, nor are the springs issuing out of the cliff, so that the cause of the trifications seems as yet to be quite in the dark.

Anthe. Chearnly gen: Burnt Court Dublin.

1 Capel Island
2 The Fort
3 The Clock Gate
4 The Custom House
5 The College
6 The Church

To the Rt. Hon.ble IAMES TYNTE., One of his Ma
in Parliament for this Town. This East Prospect of YO

Pl. III.
his
of
Majesty's most Hon.ble Privy Council & Representative
YOUGHAL is Presented by his most Obed.t humble Serv.t
Ch. Smith
7 Fort Castle
8 North Gate
9 The Ferry Bank
10 The Rent Castle
11 S. Abbey
12 N. Abbey

e now taxed in common with the barony of Imo-
lly. It was incorporated (4) by king Edward Charters.
e IVth, in the second year of his reign, by the
terest of Thomas, the great earl of Desmond,
ho, the following year 1463, was made lord deputy
Ireland. This family had, formerly, a great in-
rest in this town; for they not only erected the
llegiate church and college house, but also
unded two religious houses adjoining to it. King
Richard

(4) This town was then incorporated, and governed by a
ovost and burgesses, who had a grant of the custom, called
oquet, for the reparation of their walls, &c. An account
which custom was to be yearly rendered to the two bur-
sses, and not to the king's exchequer. The provost or
ffrain (as he is also called in this charter) was to have cog-
ance of all pleas, fresh force, debts, &c. to any sum, pow-
to punish regrators and fore-stallers, by fine and imprison-
ent, and all fines were to go to the corporation. No stranger
as to expose goods to sale, without licence of the chief
agistrate, on pain of forfeiting his goods. Assize of bread,
gulation of weights and measures, and all other matters be-
nging to the clerk of the market, to be in the chief magi-
rate, who is also escheator, and admiral. He may hold pleas
lands and cognizance of all assize; no sheriff or any other
inister of the king to have any jurisdiction in the said town,
cept the lord chief justice, chancellor, or treasurer be
esent. If the suffrain, burgesses and commonalty, be im-
eaded, the trial shall be by a jury of the townsmen. The
rgesses are not to be distrained for not attending assize or
ssions in the county, unless when the king's lieutenant is
esent, or a special mandate under the privy seal requiring
. The town was to be one of the petty limbs of the cinque
orts of Ireland, and to enjoy all the liberties of any one of
e king's cinque ports of Ireland. From the exemplification.
In a parliament held at Wexford, on the friday before the
ast of St. Martin, before Thomas earl of Desmond, lord de-
uty of Ireland, anno 3 Edward IV. 1463, an act passed to ra-
fy and confirm all letters patents, grants, franchises and pri-
leges, confirmations, &c. to the suffrain, bailiff, portrieve,
nd commons, or to the mayor, bailiff, portrieve and com-
ons, of this town of Youghal, by the king that now is, or
ny of his progenitors. Rot. Canc. N. 21.

Richard III. (5) in the second year of his reign, granted several privileges to this corporation; as did also king Henry VII. (6) queen Elizabeth (7), and king

(5) King Richard's charter grants a power to the mayor, bailiffs, burgesses and commonalty, to elect their mayor yearly, on the friday next before the feast of St. Mathew, as also two burgesses. To have power of all pleas, and actions of messuages, lands, rents, services, &c. to hold a court for that purpose, on every friday, any one (being mayor or bailiff,) to act in the absence of the other; all fines, &c. to go to the use of the corporation: And if the mayor, bayliffs, &c. be concerned, such trial to be removed to the king's court of common-pleas.

Freemen are exempted from all toll, murage, pontage, kiftage, puage, keyage, ironage, ferryage, carriage, passage, panage and anchorage, and all suits, customs and usages in Ireland and England. The corporation to have custom and cocquet of all things customable from Ardmore-head and Cable-island, up to the island of Tooreen, to go to the repair of their walls; an account of which was to be made before two burgesses, and not to the king's exchequer.

(6) Henry VII. by his charter, dated at Lewis, August 25, 12 regn. 1497. grants them a power to chuse their mayor and bailiffs as aforesaid, on the tuesday next before the feast of saint Matthew. The corporation to implead and be impleaded, by the name of mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the town of Youghal. To have cognizance of all pleas, actions, &c. their courts to be held every friday. As also a court of pye-powder, &c. The customs, called cocquet, were likewise confirmed by this charter, and all other matters related in the former charters.

(7) Queen Elizabeth's charter bears date at Westminster, 5 July, anno regn. 1me. 1559, and confirms all their former privileges, with a power to purchase lands to the value of 6l. per annum. The same queen, by letters patent, dated at Dublin, July 18, ann. regn. 27, 1585, confirms the above charter, and grants to the corporation the office of gauger, provided it does not diminish her revenue. A mease of herrings to be paid the mayor, in the like manner as Waterford and Dungarvan receive the same, to be applied to the maintenance of the key and walls. The passage, or ferry-boat, is, by the charter, granted to the corporation, at the rent of 6s. 8d. per annum.

ng James (8), for the reparation of their walls (9) d other public places.

The

(8) King James, by his charter, dated at Weſtminſter, n. 20, an. regn. 6, 1608, confirms all their privileges, ſub- y and poundage excepted; and incorporates them by the me of the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of Youghal. ants to the mayor the office of admiral, and its perquiſites, m Ardmore-head, and Cable-iſland, up to Tooreen; as alſo e cuſtom of murage, cranage, keyage and anchorage of all ods imported and exported. The mayor, bailiffs, &c. to be empted from all juries held out of the town, except the ſuit ncerns the king. All cauſes to be tried by the townſmen. l lands, &c. anciently belonging to the corporation confirm- Two weekly markets, viz. on wedneſday and ſaturday, th two annual fairs on St. Luke and Aſcenſion-day, granted the corporation, with courts of pye-powder, &c. Power have a ſtaple and a mayor, and conſtables of the ſame, as e city of Dublin has. The mayor may appoint an alder- n for his deputy. All waiſs, ſtrays, goods of felons, &c. nted to the corporation. The mayor, recorder, and bai- s to be juſtices of the peace, and to hold ſeſſions of gaol livery, &c. for the town. No freeman to be impleaded t of the town. The mayor to be coroner, ſay-maſter, and dary. All perquiſites ariſing therefrom to be for the uſe of corporation. The mayor and recorder to be juſtices of the ce, in the county of Cork; and the mayor to be of the orum. The mayor may appoint clerks of the market, a clerk aſſize, and a clerk of the aſſay, and no other perſon to in- meddle. He can appoint a ſword bearer, and may have a ord carried before him. All ſhips to load and unload at e key, and no where elſe, unleſs by the mayor's licence. court of record to be held every friday, by the mayor, order and bailiffs, or their deputy; as alſo every tueſday, take cognizance of all actions, real and perſonal. The cor- ation has power to diſtinguiſh themſelves into ſeveral guilds d fraternities, (of which there are ſeveral in this town) The e king James alſo incorporated this place, by a new charter, ril 18, 1688, which appoints Thomas Ronayne, eſq; mayor, illiam Fitz-Gerald and Thomas Vaughan, jun. bailiffs, with aldermen, 24 burgeſſes, a recorder and town-clerk. But s charter is of no force.

(9) In the year 1631, captain John Finſham, and captain riſtopher Burghe, preſented a petition to king Charles I. ſeveral abuſes and neglects committed by the townſmen of ughal, concerning the repair of their walls and fortificati- ons;

Abbeys. The religious houses founded in this town were two; one at the north, and the other at the south end

ons; praying his majesty would be pleased to grant them the management of the said repairs, and collection of the petty customs; and refer the same to what committee he thought fit, with power to enquire what sums were received, and how expended; and that the petitioners might receive the remainder of the said customs, towards repairing the walls, and making a platform.

The petition represented, that these customs amounted to about 100 l. per ann. which the corporation received since the wars; but that they had not expended 50 l. upon the walls in that time, which were become weak and ruinous. That there was no place to mount ordnance to defend the harbour, which had encouraged men of war and pirates, several times, to enter the bay, and surprise and carry off ships riding in the same. The town and fortifications being so weak, that two ships might, with ease, batter down the walls, and surprise the town. That one ensign Steward obtained a grant for rectifying these abuses, and for building a fort to defend the town and harbour; upon which, letters were directed to the earl of Cork, and to the lord president, directing them to examine the defects, and to certify their knowledge of them. But the said Steward so demeaned himself in his demands (not pertinent to his grant) and so opposed the said committees, that the said earl treated with the mayor and brethren, who undertook to build a platform at the key, for the defence of the town and harbour. But they did not perform their agreement, which was made five years since: Neither is there one piece of ordnance mounted in the town, which is subject to great danger.

This petition was referred to the lords committee for Irish affairs, signed at Whitehall, April 3, 1631. Dorchester.

Upon which, an order of privy-seal was directed to the lords justices of Ireland, that they might enquire into the matter; and if they found the allegations of the petition to be true, that letters patent might be granted to the said capt. Finsham, and Christopher Burghe, to receive the remainder of the said customs, and collect them for the future, for the building of a new platform, and the repair of the walls. Dated at Westminster, 17 April, an. regn. 7°. By his majesty's command. Dorchester. MS. at Lismore.

King Edward III. by letters patent, dated November 5, an. regn. 44, confirmed a conveyance of the manors of Youghal and Inchiquin, and other lands in the counties of Cork, Waterford,

nd of the town. That on the N. was founded, an. 1628, by Thomas Fitz-Maurice Fitz-Gerald, for friars-preachers, who, according to friar Clin (in his annals) ſeated themſelves here, on the 5th of the cal. of Auguſt, 1271. This houſe, upon the diſſolution, was granted, firſt, to William Welſh, afterwards to John Thickpenny, for a term of years; and then to ſir Walter Raleigh (10) in fee farm, who ſold it to the earl of Cork.

The fourth abbey was founded by Maurice Fitz-Gerald, in the year 1231; or, according to Hollinſhead, in 1229; and was, in 1460, reformed to obſervant friars, being before that time conventuals of the franciſcan order. The occaſion of its eſtabliſhment is ſaid to be thus. This Maurice was building a caſtle in the town, and while they were at work about the foundation, the workmen, on the eve of ſome feſtival, came and begged a piece of money from him, to drink his health. The earl ordered his eldeſt ſon to give it; but he, inſtead of obeying his father's direction, abuſed the workmen; which his father was ſo concerned at, that, inſtead of carrying on the caſtle, he erected a houſe of grey friars, took upon himſelf the habit, and died here in

ford and Limerick, to James II. commonly called the noble earl of Ormond, in conſideration of his good ſervices. Yet the conveyance was not good, becauſe that Robert de Typort, then owner thereof, in virtue of whoſe feoffment the conveyance was made, had forfeited them by the act about abſentees.

Carte's life of Ormond, p. 34.

Ann. 5 Carol I. letters patent paſſed the great ſeal, for an exemption of this port from all duties.

(10) By patent, dated Dublin, 3d Feb. ann. Eliz 29th, with three ſeigniories and a half of land, forfeited by the earl of Deſmond. This priory was granted at the rent of 12 l. 19 s. 6 d. ſterl. payable at eaſter and michaelmas, with a proviſo, that the act paſſed at Limerick, anno 33 Henry VIII. for lands given by the king, ſhall not be prejudicial to this patent.

Signed A. St. Leger. MS. at Liſmore.

in the 80th year of his age, ann. 1256 (11). This house, according to Ware, was the first franciscan friary in Ireland. Wadding says, that several religious men were interred here (12).

The Church.

The church was rebuilt and beautified, by Thomas earl of Desmond, soon after the erection of the college. It is a large gothic structure; the nave being about 45 yards long, and 22 broad, adorned, on each side, with six gothic arches. The chancel has been, for some years, uncovered; the east window of which was very fine, being in the ancient gothic taste. On the N. side of the church, stands a square tower, about 50 feet high. On the N. side of the chancel window, is a very old tomb, without date; there are two ruined chapels on each side of this chancel, and another W. of the church.

On

(11) Some place the death of this Maurice, a year before, and others later. He is said to be a very valiant knight, a pleasant man, and inferior to none in the kingdom, having lived all his life with commendation; but was suspected to have an hand in the death of the earl marshal Richard, with Robert de Burgo, and others. Cambden's Ann.

(12) This south abbey was granted, by letters patent, to George Isham, dated June 16, ann. 39 of Eliz. with 10 acres of ground, together with St. Ann's chapel, and one acre near the same, with the town and villages of Rathnolan.

I find another grant of this house, by letters patent, dated at Dublin, 13 Sept. primo Jacob. I. to sir James Fullerton, knt. muster-master general, clerk of the cheque, and one of the privy-council, together with the chapel of St. Anne, and a park, called John Mahowny's park, at 12 l. sterl. He sold his title in this house, and the abbey of Molana, to sir Richard Boyle, knt. for the sum of 219 l. 6 s. 8 d. Irish.

Anno 1630, this town contributed, quarterly, towards the maintenance of the army, the sum of 27 l. sterl. of which the earl of Cork's tenants paid only 3 l. 13 s. his being privileged lands. The N. and S. abbeys, as well as the college lands, being exempted from taxes, or quartering soldiers.

MS. at Lismore.

On an ancient monument, in the N. chapel, is is inſcription.

D. O. M.
Domino Petro Miagh.
Civi Conſuli Prætori Yocholenſi Juſtitiæ
Cultori pietatis, amatori publicæ utilitatis zelatori,
Marito ſuo unice dilecto uxor Philiſia Nagle
Mæſta poſuit ſumptibus viri, Petra tegit Petri cineres,
Animam Petra Chriſti, ſic tibi diviſit utraque Petra
Petrum.
Vixit An. XLIII. vita functus VIII. Cal. Auguſt.
MDCXXXIII.

The ſouth wing was, formerly, called the chaunry of our Bleſſed Saviour. It was purchaſed from he mayor and corporation of Youghal, by the earl f Cork, March 29, 1606. By which deed, he was ot to moleſt the ancient burials in this place. He epaired the chapel, and, in his life-time, erected an andſome monument for his family, according to he taſte of thoſe times, in marble and alabaſter. On this monument, are the effigies of this noblenan, lying at full length, on his left ſide, in armour, is head ſupported by his left hand, and below are gures of nine of his children, with the dates of their irths on the pedeſtals; thus, 1 Roger Boyle, natus Auguſt, 1606. 2. Richard Boyle, natus 20 Octoer, 1612. 3. Galfridius Boyle, natus 10 April, 1616. He was drowned in the college well in this town.] Lewis Boyle, natus 23 Martii, 1619. 5. Alicia oyle, nata 20 Martii, 1607. 6. Sarah Boyle, ata 29 Martii, 1609. 7. Letitia Boyle, nata 23 pril, 1610. 8. Joana Boyle, nata 14 Junii, 1611. Catherina Boyle, nata 22 Martii, 1614.

Over the effigies of the earl is this inſcription, n a black marble.

"Richardus Boyle miles, dominus Boyle baro de oughal, vicecomes Dungarvan, comes Corcagienſis, ominus ſummus hujus regni Hiberniæ theſaurarius de privato conſilio domini regis tam Angliæ quam Hiberniæ,

Hiberniæ, ex antiquissimâ Boylorum familiâ Herefordiensi oriundus, qui patrem habuit Rogerum Boyle armigerum, matrem itidem generosam Joanam Nayleram e solo cantiano profectam, cum duas sibi invicem junxisset uxores, primam Joanam filiam & cohæredem Gulielmi Appesly armigeri, nulla superstite prole; alteram preclare fecundam Catherinam natam domini Galfridi Fentoni equitis, regiæ majestati hoc regno a secretis, postquam varios pro republica cepisset labores, nec immeritos honores, conscendisset, ipse jam septuaginta septem annos natus, ac mortem indies imminentem expectans sibi & posteris suis, hoc posuit monumentum sacrum memoriæ.

Ipse de se,

Sic posui tumultum, superest intendere votis,
Parce animæ, carnem solvito, Christe veni."

Beneath this inscription are these following.

" Hic jacet corpus reverendi patris Johannis Boyle, sacræ theologiæ doctoris, episcopi Corcagiensis, Clonensis & Rossensis, ac fratris majoris natu Richardi comitis Corcagiæ, &c. qui obiit decimo die Julii, anno Dom. 1620. ætatis suæ 57.

Hic etiam jacent sepultæ Elizabetha & Maria Boyle, hæc Richardi Smith militis, illa Piercii Power armigeri uxor, ambæ sorores predicti Richardi domini Boyle Corcagiæ comitis.

Hic jacet prænobilis David dominus Barry, procomes Buttevant, primus comes Barrymore, commissione regia pro gubernatione Momoniæ, primo designat. heros, principi & coronæ Anglicanæ fidelissimus, de republica durante Hibernicorum rebellione optime mærens, veræque christianæ religionis cultor præcipuus, qui obiit 29 die Septembris 1642. annoque ætatis suæ 38."

Around the above marbles, are several escutcheons of his children; near which, are the following inscriptions.

Towards the top,

Richard

"Richard earl of Cork married two wives, the first Joan, one of the two daughters and coheiresses of William Apsly, esq; who died in travel of her first son, which did not survive her. The second wife was Katherine, the only daughter of sir Geoffry Fenton, knt. secretary of state in Ireland, by whom he had issue seven sons and eight daughters."

"The lady Margaret Boyle, eighth daughter of the earl of Cork, died, and lieth here intombed."

On the right side, issuing from the above inscription, in the manner of a genealogical table, are the following.

"Sir Richard Boyle, knt. son and heir apparent of Richard earl of Cork, married Elizabeth, eldest of the two daughters and coheiresses of Henry lord Clifford, earl of Cumberland, and hath issue,

"Sir Lewis Boyle, knt. lord Boyle, baron of Bandon-bridge, and lord viscount Boyle, of Kinalmeaky, second son of Richard earl of Cork, married the lady Elizabeth, daughter of sir William Fielding, knt. lord baron of Newenham Padox, viscount Fielding and earl of Denbigh. Slain in the battle of Liscarrol, Sept. 3, 1642 (13)."

(13) In a letter to M. Marcombes, his sons tutor, directed to Geneva, and dated 18 Jan. 1639, the earl of Cork says, "On "St. Stephen's day, my son Kinalmeaky was married, in the "king's chapel in court, to the lady Elizabeth Fielding, daugh-"ter to the countess of Denbigh. The king gave her in "marriage unto him, and the queen presented her with a "jewel, valued at 1500l. which the king, with his own hands, "put about her neck, and did the young couple all honour "and grace, both with revelling, feasting, and bringing to "their bed in court."

In the same letter he says, "My daughter Dungarvan was "speedily delivered of a boy; and on the 12th of Decem-"ber, it pleased the king's majesty to christen the child, by "the name of Charles, being assisted by the marquis Hamil-"ton and the countess of Salisbury. Your friend Broghil is "in a fair way of being married to Mrs. Harlon, one of the "queen's maids of honour; about whom, yesterday, a dif-"ference happened, between Mr. Thomas Steward, the earl "of

"Sir Roger Boyle, knt. lord Boyle, baron of Broghill, third ſon (14) of Richard earl of Cork, married the lady Margaret, daughter of Theophilus, lord Howard of Walden, earl of Suffolk."

"Francis Boyle, eſq; fourth ſon of Richard earl of Cork, married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Robert Killigrew, knt. late vice-chamberlain to Mary queen of England."

"Robert Boyle, eſq; fifth ſon of Richard earl of Cork."

"Roger Boyle, eldeſt ſon of Richard earl of Cork, being a ſcholar at Deptford, in Kent, died there the 10th of October, 1615, and there lies intombed."

"Geoffry Boyle, third ſon of Richard earl of Cork, died young, on the 20th of Jan. 1616, and lieth here intombed."

To each of theſe inſcriptions are eſcutcheons (thoſe who were married) impaled with the arms of their ladies, with proper differences for the ſeveral ſons; and on the left hand, are the underneath inſcriptions, with the ſeveral coats of arms of his daughters, impaled with the bearings of their huſbands.

"David, lord Barry, lord viſcount Buttevant, firſt earl of Barrymore, married the lady Alice Boyle, firſt daughter of Richard earl of Cork."

"Robert, lord Digby, baron of Geaſhil, married the lady Sarah Boyle, ſecond daughter of Richard earl of Cork, being then the widow of ſir Thomas

"of Berkſhire's ſon and him, which drew them into the field; "but thanks be to God, Broghill came home without any "hurt, and the other gentleman not much harmed; and now "they have claſhed their ſwords together, they are grown "good friends. I think, in my next, I ſhall adviſe you, that "my daughter Mary is nobly married, and that, at the ſpring, "I ſhall ſend her huſband to keep company with my ſons at "Geneva."

(14) Third ſon then living, when the monument was erected. Geoffry, the third ſon, being dead, was left out of the number; and yet, under his effigy, he is called the third ſon, as he really was.

mas Moore, knt. ſon and heir to Garret lord Moore, lord viſcount of Drogheda."

"Colonel George Goring, ſon and heir to ſir George Goring, knt. lord baron Goring of Hurſt-Pierpoint, married the lady Lettice Boyle, third daughter of Richard earl of Cork."

"George Fitz-Gerald, earl of Kildare, married the lady Joan Boyle, fourth daughter of Richard earl of Cork."

"Arthur Jones, eſq; ſon and heir of ſir Roger Jones, knt. lord viſcount Ranelagh, married the lady Katherine Boyle, the fifth daughter of Richard earl of Cork."

"Sir Arthur Loftus, knt. ſon and heir of ſir Adam Loftus, knt. vice-treaſurer, and treaſurer at wars in Ireland, married the lady Dorothy Boyle, the ſixth daughter of Richard earl of Cork."

"Charles Rich, eſq; ſecond ſon of Robert lord Rich, of Leeze, earl of Warwick, married the lady Mary Boyle, the ſeventh daughter of Richard earl of Cork."

On the top of the monument are theſe lines.

"Precatio viventis.

Quam patre, quam prole, & gemino quam conjuge fauſtam
Feciſti, ô fauſtam fac faciendo tuam."

Under which is the effigy of the earl of Cork's mother, Joan Naylor, lying on her left ſide, her arm leaning on a bible. She is habited in the dreſs of the times; on her head is a large ſtraw-hat, and ſhe has on a queen Elizabeth's ruff and fardingale, all of alabaſter painted over: And on each ſide of the earl are the effigies of his two wives, the one at his head, the other at his feet, in a praying poſture, alſo in alabaſter, placed in two niches, ſupported by pillars of a reddiſh marble.

On the ſouth wall, is a cartouch of white Italian marble, to the memory of the firſt earl of Orrery, with this inſcription.

Memoriæ ſacrum
Rogeri Boyle, primo comitis
De Orrery, et Baronis
De Broghill;
Qui dum vixit multis pariter et ſummis
Honoribus et officiis fungebatur;
Mortuus vero ſummo cum viventium luctu
Obiit decimo ſexto
Die Octobris anno Domini 1679.
Annoque ætatis ſuæ 59.
De quo non hic plura requirat lector,
Quoniam omnia de ingenio et moribus,
vel ex fama,
Vel ex operibus, dignoſcere poſſit.

In the ſame chapel, there is an ancient tomb, on which are the effigies of a man and woman lying at full length. At the feet, is this inſcription.

"Here lieth the bodies of Richard Bennet, and Ellis Barry, his wife, the firſt foundreſs of this chapel, which being demoliſhed in the time of rebellion, and their tomb defaced, was re-edified, by Richard, lord Boyle, baron of Youghal, who, for reviving the memory of them, repaired this tomb, and had their effigies, cut in ſtone, placed thereon, anno domini 1619."

On a ſtone in the ſame chapel, part of the inſcription being covered by a wall, are theſe lines.

(15) —Lord preſident of Munſter, an. dom. 16—

Munſter may curſe the time that Villers came,
To make us worſe, by leaving ſuch a name:

Of

(15) Sir Edward Villers, knt. was lord preſident of Munſter, anno 1624. He died September 7, 1626.

Of noble parts, as none can imitate,
But those whose hearts are married to the state.
But, if they press to imitate his fame,
Munster may bless the time that Villers came.

On a flag stone, near the rail of the communion table, is this inscription.

"Here lieth the body of John Fitz-Gerald, of the Decies, who departed this life, the first of March, anno dom. 1664. Also here lieth, the body of Katherine, his wife, daughter of the lord John Power, baron of Curraghmore, who departed this life the 22d of August, anno dom. 1660. Who were removed by the earl Grandison, their grandson, to his vault in the chancel, anno 1736. And here also are interred, his two daughters, the ladies Anne and Katherine Villers. Also his son, the right honourable William, lord Villers, who died the 16th of December, 1739."

On a pillar, near the W. door, is this inscription.

"Near this pillar, lieth interred the body of John Perry, esq; who departed this life October 29, anno dom. 1712, in the 51st year of his age. He was a native of this town, and, by an early application to business, acquired a very considerable fortune in the island of Antigua, and other foreign plantations. By his last will, among several other charitable legacies, he bequeathed to the poor of Youghal, 300l. sterl. the interest thereof, or the produce by purchase, is to be yearly distributed, May 29, at the church door of the said parish, as the lord bishop of Cloyne shall then nominate and appoint. Be merciful after thy power, &c."

I cannot quit this church without taking notice, that it is as well filled on the sabbath day, as any parish church in Ireland. There are also in this town, one presbyterian and one quakers meeting-house. Not far from the church, is the college, which was repaired and beautified, for a dwelling house, by the

first

first earl of Cork; but most of it, at present, is in a ruinous condition. Near it, stand an alms house and free-school, founded by the same nobleman. The first, for six poor widows, who have each of them lodging, firing, and 5 l. per annum. The school-master has 30 l. a year salary. The earl of Cork procured letters patent, and licence of mortmain, for these endowments, as well as for his alms-house, and schools at Lismore and Bandon, which bear date 19 of Feb. 1613. Near this, is another alms-house, built by Mr. Maurice Ronayne, of Dlaughtane, in the county of Waterford, for the support of six poor widows, who have a small stipend allowed them. Mr. Thomas Coker bequeathed 4 l. a year, to be distributed every St. Thomas's day; and Mr. John Spence also left 20 l. to be yearly distributed to the poor of this parish for ever, anno 1690.

Charities.

Situation. This town, from south to north, is about an English mile long, consisting, mostly, of one street, intermixed with new and old houses; this street, towards the south end, is crossed by an high square tower, called the clock-gate, from one being underneath, and a clock placed thereon; so that it is divided into upper and lower. The upper, which is the greater part, extends north, and the base town (as Cambden calls it) to the south. The whole is situated on the side of a hill, on an arm of the sea, with a tolerable good harbour before it. The walls, on the west side, extend the entire length of the town, ranged along the hill; they are flanked with some old towers, which, with the wall, were weak and ruinous, till lately repaired; as were also the gates. On the side of the hill, beneath the town wall, are a range of pleasant gardens, that considerably add to the beauty of the prospect, which the town makes from the opposite side of the river. Most of these gardens are well stored with various kinds of fruit, which, lying

lying open to a good exposure, ripen early; so that these lines of Mr. Thomson may be here justly applied,

——————The sunny wall,
Where autumn basks, with fruit empurpled deep,
My pleasing theme continual prompts my thought.
Presents the downy peach; the shining plumb;
The ruddy, fragrant nectarine; and dark,
Beneath his ample leaf, the luscious fig.
The vine, too, here, her curling tendrils shoots;
Hangs out her clusters, glowing to the south,
And scarcely wishes for a warmer sky.

House rent is very low, and good provisions cheap; so that people of a moderate fotune may live here very comfortably.

Harbour, &c.

The entrance into the bay, is dangerous to strangers, there being a bar that cannot be passed till half flood. Towards the sea, the town is defended by a small fort or block-house, mounted with cannon; near it, is a mole for shipping, and a key to load and discharge goods; adjacent to it, stand the exchange and custom house: Over the former, the town council meet to transact the affairs of the corporation. The revenue here is managed by a collector, and other proper officers; but, of late years, the trade of this port is very inconsiderable, being mostly confined to vessels trading to Bristol with woollen yarn. It is said, this town formerly rivalled the city of Cork in trade, and considering its situation on a fine navigable river, and its commodious harbour, where ships are no sooner almost under sail than in the ocean, it is surprising its commerce should be in so declining a state (16).

There

(16) Anno 1698, according to capt. South's account, there were in this town, 40 seamen, 114 fishermen, and 46 boatmen; whereas Cork had but 183 in all. Among those in Youghal, were 135 papists. Phil. Transf. numb. 261. p. 591.

There is, at present, a manufactory of earthen ware here, which they begin to make tolerably good.

This town returns two members to parliament, and gives title of baron to the right hon. Richard, earl of Burlington. Sir Richard Boyle, the first earl of Cork, being created baron Boyle, of Youghal, by letters patent of king James I. dated Septemb. 6, ann. reg. 14th of England, and 50th of Scotland, 1616 (17). It was in this town that the first potatoes were landed in Ireland, by sir Walter Raleigh. The person who planted them, imagining that the apple which grows on the stalk, was the part to be used, gathered them; but not liking their taste, neglected the roots, till the ground being dug afterwards to sow some other grain, the potatoes were discovered therein; and, to the great surprise of the planter, vastly increased; from those few, this country was furnished with seed (18).

It is said sir Walter brought them, together with tobacco, into Ireland, from Virginia. He also brought the celebrated Affane cherry, at the same time, from the Canary islands (19).

In

(17) Original patent at Lismore.

(18) Ben Johnson, in his play called "Every man out of his Humour*," mentions potatoes as a great rarity, when he wrote.

(19) August 6th, 1617, sir Walter Raleigh set sail from the harbour of Cork, on his last voyage to the West-Indies. In a letter to Mr. Carew Raleigh, sir Walter's son, from the earl of Cork, (dated at Dublin, Jan. 16, 1631) the earl says, "That "sir Walter's last coming into Ireland, cost him above 1000 "marks, whereof he had supplied him in ready money with "350 l. besides the oxen, biscuit, beer, iron, and other ne-"cessaries, he furnished him with. And adds, that the day "he took shipping upon his last fatal voyage from Cork, he "dined with him at sir Randal Clayton's house, where, at "the table, he let fall some speeches, as if he was not fully "furnished for his voyage; which the earl observing, imme-"diately procured him an hundred French crowns, which he "knew would be current money in any place he should put "in to water or victual. After dinner, he and the earl with-"drawing to a window, the earl offered him 100 l. more, "telling

* Act 2.

In this town, is a barrack for two companies of foot. At the arrays, in 1746, there were 1000 protestants in this place fit to bear arms. Barracks.

This

" telling him, he feared from his discourse, that he was not " sufficiently furnished with money for his voyage, and there- " upon made him this offer; which he refused, protesting " that all his defects were supplied by the earl beyond his " hope or expectation: Adding, that if he was driven into " any harbour, he had jewels that he would sell, rather than " take any more money from him. Upon which, he called to " him the lord Barry, the lord Roche, his son Mr. Walter Ra- " leigh, capt. Whitney, and several others, who dined there: " And taking his son by the hand, told him and the other gen- " tlemen, how that the earl had kept a continual open house " for three weeks, to entertain him and all his company. That " he had supplied his ships with several kinds of provisions, " and with 350 l. in ready money; and had given money to " most of the captains of his fleet; and that the earl would " now press 100 l. more upon him, which he did not want: " And addressing himself to his son, said, Wat, you see how " nobly my lord Boyle hath entertained me and my friends; " and therefore I charge you, upon my blessing, if it please " God that you outlive me and return, that you never ques- " tion the lord Boyle for any thing that I have sold him; for " if he had not bought my Irish land, it would have fallen to " the crown, and then one Scot or other would have begged it, " from whom neither I nor mine should have any thing for it, " nor such courtesies as now I have received. And thereupon the " earl accompanied him to the boat, where, at taking leave, sir " Walter repeated all the earl's civilities. And this, says lord " Cork, was the last time I ever saw him."

In the beginning of this letter, the earl says, that he paid " sir Walter the full of what he owed him for his estate, long " before this event; which he purchased at a time when it " was utterly waste, and yielded him no profit." The earl paid him 1000 l. after his attainder; which debt being forfeited to the crown, he generously made choice of paying to sir Walter, rather than to accept of a composition tendered him by sir John Ramsay, afterwards earl of Holderness, who, for 500 marks in ready money, offered to procure him a full discharge, under the broad seal, for that debt; which obliged the earl to stay two months after in London, to sue out a release for that money from the crown; and the expences, he says, stood him in 200 l. more.

MSS. at Lismore.

Taken by Desmond.

This place suffered much in the wars of the earl of Desmond; it was taken and sacked by him, ann. 1579; and being regained by capt. White, it was the same year retaken, by the seneschal of Imokilly (20). White, and most of his men, being slain, by this means Youghal was left quite desolate, not a man staying in it, except one poor friar; but the old inhabitants were invited to return, a garrison of 300 men being left for their protection. The mayor, who had refused a garrison, and had perfidiously yielded the town to Desmond, was taken and hanged at his own door.

Afterwards, ann. 1582, the seneschal of Imokilly assaulted Youghal; but was repulsed with the loss of 50 of his men.

The earl of Cork shut himself up in this town in the rebellion of 1641, in which he suffered very great hardships, and died in it during those troubles (21). The earl of Castlehaven besieged it about ten weeks; and though the town was far from being strong, and the garrison very weak and ill supplied, yet they had the courage to defend it bravely, with considerable loss to the Irish army, who were, at last, forced to raise the siege, ann. 1645. For the further historical incidents which happened there, I refer the reader to the third book, which contains the civil history of this county.

Within three miles of Youghal, the earl of Cork had a noble park in the parish of Ardagh; but it has been disparked several years. A little way up the river from the town, on a bold point of land, stands the ruined castle of Rincrew, once an house of the knights templars.

By the earl of Cork's purchases from sir Walter Raleigh, and his having the N. and S. abbeys, with other lands granted to the second earl, for 49 arrears due to himself and others, whose debentures he purchased, the greatest part of this town belonged

(20) MS. sir Richard Cox. (21) Ib. ib.

ged to this noble family. Not long ſince, a nſiderable part of it was purchaſed by the right n. the earl of Beſborough and others.

Half a mile N. W. of the town, the ſolanum cinale grows in great plenty.

The principal ſeats in this neighbourhood, are, Bally-Virgone, belonging to Bor Uniack, eſq; a etty plantation, where there is a liquorice tree, d a large fir brought from Newfoundland. 2. Baldaniel, the ſeat of Henry Rug, eſq; recorder of oughal, on the W. ſide of the bay; from whence, an extenſive proſpect of the ſea-coaſt and ocean: ear it, is a ſmall ſubterraneous river, which runs out a mile under ground; but there is another ore conſiderable one, near Caſtlemartyr, of the me kind. In Mr. Rug's fiſh-ponds, is the water y, a beautiful flower, tranſplanted hither from oughal bog, where they grow in plenty. 3. The iſonous quality of the yew tree has been experenced, by cattle eating of the branches, ſome ars ago, in the garden of Ballymacoda (then held y Mr. Maurice Uniack) in this neighbourhood, ter which they ſuddenly died. This caſtle was uilt by Thomas Fitz-Gerald, ann. 1521. 4. Mount Uniack, in the pariſh of Killeigh, the ſeat of Richrd Uniack, eſq; from whence is an extenſive propect of a great part of this barony. In the gareens, are orange trees which bear fruit; as alſo lantane trees and cypreſs. Seats near Youghal.

The caſtle of Inchiquin ſtands about three miles . W. of Youghal (22). This manor formerly belonged Inchiquin.

(22) Pleas held at Adare, before Will. de Windſor, lieut. f the king in Ireland, on the quindene of St. Michael, in the 4th year of king Edward III.

The ſheriff was commanded to ſeize into the king's hands, he fourth part of the manor of Inchecoigne, with its appurenances, the property of Thomas Roos, and the manor of Balyderawn, with the appurtenances, the property of Will. de Can-

longed to the houſe of Ormond, and was a diſti- barony in itſelf. Sir Richard Boyle paſſed pa- for this manor, caſtle and barony, March 3d, 1 11th of James I. It was purchaſed from the pre- earl of Burlington, by the earl of Beſborough. T manor anciently belonged to the fee of Clo Near this place, are good plantations, particula of witch elms, which bear ſeed.

Killeigh. Killeigh is a ſmall village, four miles from You al, in which is a decent church. At this place, w an ancient nunnery of canoneſſes, founded by S Abban, in the ſixth century, where he placed S Conchere as prioreſs. The rivulet that runs by it, remarkable for its ſerpentine courſe, and for being accounted good for whitening cloth. It di- charges itſelf into Youghal bay. Adjacent is well, viſited by the Iriſh. Near it, is Aghada, th houſe and plantations of Mr. Richard Supple. his garden, are two trees of an uncommon kind the firſt, a bladder nut, or the nux veſſicaria ſtaphilodendron of Parkinſon, being ſo called from a nut, encloſed in a huſk or ſkin reſembling a blad- der. The other, the arbor vitæ of Gerrard, or the thuyæ theophraſt. C. B. being 15 inches in dia- meter,

Canton, of which lands they were diſherited, becauſe they did not in perſon, before the feaſt of eaſter, in the 43d year of the king, come into Ireland, nor ſend a ſufficient number of men in their ſtead to defend the ſame; and that he ſhould, by a jury of 12 men, return the value of ſaid lands to the lord lieu- tenant, &c. By virtue of which mandate, John Lombard, ſhe- riff of the ſaid county, on the wedneſday next after the feaſt of St. Denis the martyr, in the 44th year of the reign of king Edward III. by the undernamed, viz. Richard Fitz-Peter de Carew, &c. which jury ſay upon their oaths, that the 4th part of the manor of Inchecoigne, with the appurtenances, which was the property of Thomas de Roos, on the feaſt of eaſter, in the 43d year of the king, was not worth above 3 l. 3 s. a year, in all its iſſues; and that Illeger, as attorney for the ſaid Tho- mas de Roos, received the profits from thence, &c. And that the manor of Ballyderawne was worth nothing by the year, becauſe it was in the hands of rebels to the king, &c.

er, and about 30 feet high. They give an hand- of the leaves boiled in ale, as a specific for the vel. It appears, that the castle of Aghada was t by the Carews; for sir Thomas de Carew, the of Maurice, granted several annuities out of lands of Aghfadda, to William Skiddy, of Cork, p. Edward III. as appears from copies of three ient deeds, preserved in the Lambeth library England, (F. 99, 100.) To the W. of this, is ran-James, Mr. Barth. Purdon's.

Castlemartyr, formerly Ballymartyr, was the seat a branch of the Fitz-Geralds, called seneschals Imokilly (23). In the year 1663, it was incor- ated by the interest of the first earl of Orrery, o erected it into a borough, with the nominati- of the chief magistrate, recorder, town-clerk, rk of the market, and other proper officers, to earl and his heirs for ever, and with a privilege sending two members to parliament. It was ciently called Leper's town, as it is said, from a er-house belonging to an adjacent place, called llyouteragh, which was a village of some note; d there is a tradition, of its having been re- rkable for a copper manufactory, Ballyoute- gh, literally signifying a town of braziers; yet re is no copper ore near this place, but iron nes almost every where round it. The old church n ruins, and the scite thereof removed to Castle- rtyr, by act of parliament, where a new hand- ne church was erected, on ground given by his cellency Henry Boyle, esq. The high road from rk to Youghal, lay formerly more to the S. and by the castles of Ichtermurragh, Ballytotas, &c. which road there are still several traces. But it has

Castle-martyr.

(23) Ann. 1420, 9 Henry V. James earl of Desmond was stituted seneschal of the baronies of Imokilly, Inchiquin, the town of Youghal, during life, by James earl of Or- nd, lord lieutenant of Ireland. From this earl of Desmond, branch of the Fitz-Geralds had this title.

has undergone another alteration from the right honourable Henry Boyle, late ſpeaker of the houſe of commons; who, at great expence, has laid out a fine level road, and erected a handſome ſtone bridge to the S. W. of the town. Here is an alms-houſe, founded by the firſt earl of Orrery, for ſix poor men and as many women, who have a weekly allowance, and clothing once a year; the lady Mary Boyle, mother to Henry Boyle, eſq. bequeathed 100 l. to be put to intereſt towards buying them clothes. His excellency conveyed to the incorporated ſociety two Engliſh acres of land for ever, valued at 4 s. an acre, for the erection of a charter-ſchool near this place; and gave a leaſe of three lives of ten Engliſh acres of land, at 40 s. per ann. which ten acres were to pay no more than an acknowledgment of 5 s. a year during his excellency's life. Alſo a leaſe of ten Engliſh acres more, at 4 s. an acre. The ſchool contains 20 boys, and 10 girls. There are ſeveral voluntary ſubſcriptions for the ſupport of this foundation (24). Over the door of the ſchool is this inſcription, on a black marble:

Charter-School.

" In

(24) Some have raiſed an objection againſt this happy inſtitution of the charter working ſchools in Ireland, that, while the parents are neglected, there can be no great hopes of ſucceſs of an entire converſion of all the natives to the principles of the proteſtant religion. It ſhould ſeem to be an eaſy method of facilitating ſuch a converſion, if, in a very few of our charter-ſchools catechiſts, in the Iriſh tongue, were procured. It is well known, that the clergy of the church of Rome are of all ranks, from cardinals to mendicants, which laſt are poor and numerous, but have great influence with the people. Perſons converſant in low life, ſpeaking Iriſh, well inſtructed in the principles of religion and controverſial points, though on a level with pariſh clerks or ſchool-maſters of charity ſchools, may be fit inſtruments to mix with, and bring over our poor natives to the eſtabliſhed church; and it were to be wiſhed, that ſome parts of our liturgy and homilies were publickly read in the Iriſh language, to which the Iriſh ought to be

"In the year of our Lord 1748, this charter-school was erected, at the charge of the incorporated society, on ground given for that purpose, by the right hon. Henry Boyle, esq; speaker of the house of commons, and one of the lords justices of this kingdom."

Since the opening of this school, the children have proceeded in a very thriving way.

There is also a spining school here, for the encouragement of the linen manufacture. This is a neat small town, well watered and situated for this manufacture. Its chief beauty consists in the seat and improvements of his excellency Henry Boyle, esq; lord of the soil. Adjacent to his house is a castle, (first built by the Carews,) that belonged to the seneschals of Imokilly, and afterwards to the earl of Orrery, but ruined in the late wars (25). Opposite the house, is a large beautiful canal, which forms a vista to that side of the country, through a venerable grove of lofty trees. To the south of the house, are the gardens, with fine plantations of elms, chesnut, and other forest trees of a large growth. The artificial river made by his excellency, which surrounds his domain, as well as the town of Castlemartyr, is one of the greatest undertakings of this kind in Ireland. It is regularly banked, and its

be invited to come, rather by premiums, such as allowing them their hearth-money, or the like, than forced by penal laws, which sort of compulsion too much savours of popery. And with these views, may it not be right to breed up some of the better sort of children in these schools, and qualify them for missionaries, catechists, and readers?

(25) Capt. Henry Boyle, in the late wars, put his castle under the protection of general Mac-Carty, as did also the lord Inchiquin, his of Rostilian, who promised to secure them and their houses, which he did not perform; for Castlemartyr, with all the improvements and furniture, to the value of some thousands of pounds, were destroyed.

its ſides adorned with fine plantations, and winding in a ſerpentine manner, being broad and deep enough for an handſome boat to row round it; at the eaſt end of the town, it is broken into ſeveral caſcades, and is a great ornament to this part of the country. On this river,

——————The ſtately ſailing ſwan
Gives out his ſnowy plumage to the gale,
And arching proud his neck, with oary feet
Bears forward fierce, and guards his oſier iſle,
Protective of his young. THOMSON.

This river glides away, in a clear ſtream, wandering through the woods, on each ſide, in ſeveral windings, ſhining, here and there, at a great diſtance through the trees; the mazes may be traced a conſiderable way, till the eye is led through two ridges of hills, where it empties itſelf into another river, that diſcharges into Youghal bay, and is navigable for about three miles up the country. A ſmall expence, added to what his excellency has already done, would make it navigable up to the town of Caſtlemartyr, for boats and lighters.

Towards the eaſt end of the town, ſome large human bones were lately dug up, being buried under a large flag ſtone, in a ſmall heap, in a corn field; but not having ſeen them, I can ſay nothing particular about them.

About a mile ſouth-eaſt of Caſtlemartyr, a river, called the Dowr (26), breaks out from a limeſtone rock, after taking a ſubterraneous courſe near half a mile, having its riſe near Mogeely. Where it breaks out, it forms a ſmall lake, in ſome places 300 yards over in winter time, and about an Engliſh mile in circumference. At this ſeaſon

(26) Dowr, in the Britiſh language, ſignifies water; and Dowr, in the old Iriſh, has the ſame ſignification.

ason of the year, it is a receptacle for many kinds of wild fowl; and was in the great frost of 1739, much frequented by wild geese and swans, which are very rare in this part of the kingdom. The halcyon, or king's fisher, is an inhabitant of this lake. The Spaniards boast much of the subterranean passage of the famous river Guadiana, in Murcia, over which, they pretend, is a bridge that may be passed by an army in battalia; and the same, with as much justice, may be said of our rivulet (27).

The castle of Ichtermurragh, about a mile E. of Castlemartyr, is well built, and one of the most modern structures of this kind in the country; being erected by the Supples, in the beginning of the last century, who married into the family of the Fitz-Geralds, and is now inhabited by Mr. Smith. Here is a remarkable ravenry, where these birds build yearly. And at Clonpriest, about four miles more to the east, near the seat of Mr. John Haymond, there is a herony, where herons also build every year. In the parish church of Ichtermurragh, are some tombs of the Supples and Pitmans. The former family removed into this country, from the county of Limerick, in queen Elizabeth's time; Cambden mentions them among the inhabitants of that county, by the name of Saple. Ichtermurragh castle.

Drumada, now Supple's Court, a small mile S. of Castlemartyr, is an handsome seat of Ed. Supple, esq; on a rising ground, which takes in an agreeable prospect of a considerable tract of country, and all the improvements, and new river, of Castlemartyr. Facing the house, is a pretty canal, good gardens and offices, and considerable quantities of bog-timber have been found at Ballyquirk, the estate of this gentleman.

(27) In Yorkshire, is a river called Greatah, recorded in the philosophical transactions as a great curiosity, for its running under ground for about a mile. Vide Philos. Transact. numb. 163. p. 729.

Kilcredan church.

About three miles E. of Castlemartyr, is the church of Kilcredan, in which are two old monuments. That on the south side of the altar has the following inscription,

"Hic jacet corpus Roberti Tynte militis aurati, hujus provinciæ regis conciliis, filii quinti Edmund Tynte de Wrexhall comitatu Somersetensi in Anglia armigeri, qui honorem suum gladio acquisivit. Hanc ecclesiam atq; monumentum fieri fecit, Dei omnipotentis providentiâ. An. dom. 1663."

On this monument, is placed the effigy of this sir Robert Tynte, lying on his back in coat armour; and at his head and feet, are two women, in a praying posture, all of painted alabaster.

On the other side, of the communion table, is another monument, with the following inscription, over which are the effigies of a man and woman, in a praying posture.

"Conditur in hoc monumento Edwardus Harisius miles & regis curiæ loci capitalis in Hyberniâ justiciarius secundus, & cum illo Elizabethæ uxoris ejus primæ cadaver est contumulatum. Ille 4to Aprilis 1636. Illa primo Januarii 1622 hanc vitam discessit."

At the west end, is a modern tomb, for the family of Wallis.

Ballycrenane castle.

The castle of Ballycrenane, was built by the Carews, who also built that of Garivoe, now ruined: in the church of which, is an ancient tombstone of this family; but the inscription is not legible. Ballycrenane, was an old seat of the Tynte family; it is now inhabited by William Wallis, esq; and is situated near the east end of the strand of Ballycotton: the adjacent land lies very convenient for manuring with sea-sand, and produces large crops of wheat, and excellent barley; also, all kinds of garden stuff are produced here very early.

Ballycotton strand.

The strand of Ballycotton is four miles long, smooth and level, and very agreeable to take the air on.

The

The point of Ring, forms the east side of this bay; and Ballycotton point and island, the western extremity of it. The shore, towards the west, rounds in a large semicircle, like the hollow of a fine amphitheatre. The island is an high small spot, which, in the proper season, is almost covered with nests of various sea fowls and puffins eggs, that breed here in great multitudes. In this bay and coast, are taken several kinds of fish, particularly excellent flat fish, lobsters, and sea trouts. There are here a species of crabs, called man-crabs, from the resemblance of a human face on the back of them. As also the spider fish, being a kind of crab, with longer claws and fewer than the common crab, observable only on the shores of this bay. From the island of Ballycotton, may be seen Kinsale-head, and the mouth of Cork-harbour.

Two miles west of this strand, is the castle of Ballymaloe, built by the Fitz-Geralds, and after the rebellion of 1641, possessed by the first earl of Orrery, who resided in it. It is now the seat of Hugh Lumley, esq; who purchased it from col. Corker, and added some new buildings to the castle. In the castle hall, are two pair of horns of the moose deer, one of which measured, from tip to tip, ten feet, three inches, the breadth of the palm was 32 inches, from the vertex of the head to the nose 20 inches. The other pair were, from tip to tip, six feet, three inches, and the breadth of the palm in proportion; yet the skull of this smaller pair was larger than the other head; which shews, that this last had not come to its full growth, and also, that this species of deer cast their horns annually (28). Ballymaloe.

(28) This species of deer, which we have no other traces of in this kingdom, but from their horns and bones dug up in bogs, are supposed, by sir Thomas Mollyneux, to be the same as the American moose deer, concerning which the baron Lahontan gives the following account. "The original is a sort "of elk, not much different from that we find in Muscovy. It "is

In the ſame hall, on the picture of a dwarf, named Chuff, who belonged to col. Corker, are theſe lines, ſaid to be wrote extempore. He received an accidental ſhot in the ſhoulder, ſome time before this picture was drawn.

To pleaſe a good miſtreſs, I'm drawn as you ſee,
With my crutch, and my wounds, thus expreſs'd;
A brace of hard balls in my body ſtill be,
That will ever diſquiet my reſt.
Man's life, and my length, are much of a ſize,
Scarce either exceed a good ſpan;
Mankind perpetually do me deſpiſe,
And the maids won't allow I'm a man.
Tho' my inches are nine, beſides a fair yard;
And my years, they are twenty and four;
Then pity my caſe, which you ſee is ſo hard,
As I ne'er ſhall grow half an inch more.
Plain Richard Nomane they called my dad,
And, for him, a name good enough;
But as I am form'd a more dapper lad,
They call me but plain maſter Chuff.

Adjoin-

" is as big as an Auvergne moyle, and much of the ſame ſhape, " abating for its muzzle, its tail, and its great flat horns, which " weigh ſometimes 300, and ſometimes 400 weight. This " animal uſually reſorts to planted countries. Its hair is long " and brown, and the ſkin is ſtrong and hard, but not thick. " The fleſh of the female ſort eats deliciouſly; and, it is ſaid, " that the far hind foot of the female kind, is a cure for the " falling ſickneſs. It neither runs nor ſkips, but its trot will " almoſt keep up with the running of an hart. The ſavages aſ- " ſure us, that, in ſummer time, it will trot three days, and three " nights, without intermiſſion. Theſe ſort of animals common- " ly gather into a body towards the latter end of autumn; " and the herds are largeſt about the beginning of the ſpring, " at which time, the ſhe ones are in rutting; but after their heat " is over, they all diſperſe themſelves. The ſavages make ca- " noes of the elks ſkins, which they ſow together very eaſily, " covering the ſeams with a ſort of earth, inſtead of pitch."

Baron Lahontan's voyage, vol. 1. p. 57, 59

Adjoining to this castle, are good gardens and other plantations. This gentleman has made an improvement to cider, by boiling it before it is fermented, which greatly adds to the strength of the liquor, one third being evaporated. He also takes particular care to have his cider well fermented before it be tunned, as also to sweat the fruit before it is ground. Mr. Philips, in his admirable poem on cider, observes, that even windfalls may be ripened by sweating, equal to those fruit, which have been meliorated in the natural way.

——————His fallen heaps
Collecting, cherish'd with the tepid wreaths
Of tedded grass, and the sun's mellowing beams,
Rival'd with artful heats, and thence procur'd,
A costly liquor, by improving time
Equal'd with what the happiest vintage bears.

Book II.

Among other trees in this gentleman's gardens, are the arbutus or straw-berry tree; also a mond trees, that bear fruit; the arbor vitæ of Gerrard; and several kinds of myrtle, which thrive here, and flourish equal to those planted in a warmer and happier climate.

A mile more to the west, is Cloyne, (situated 12 reputed miles east of the city of Cork) an ancient bishoprick, founded by St. Coleman (29), in the sixth century, who was the first bishop of this see. Cloyne

Cloyne.

(29) The foundation of the cathedral is attributed to saint Coleman, the son of Lenin, a man of learning and piety, and the disciple of St. Finbar, bishop of Cork.

The building of this church, is mentioned by the author of the life of St. Brendan, abbot of Clonfert, in these words. "Erat hic Colemanus, filius Linini, vitâ atque doctrinâ inter "sanctos præcipuus, ipse fundavit ecclesiam Clonensem, quæ "est hodie cathedralis, & famosa in partibus momoniæ; cla- "ruit in seculo sexto, sed placidetandem in domino obdormi- "vit anno 604, Novemb. 4to. Upon which day the calendar of

Cloyne was called Cluain Vamha, and, in the old Roman provincial, Cluain Vanian. Clone, or Cluain, signifies a den or cave, also an enclosure or retirement. Llhyud says, it is sometimes taken for a park. Vamha signifies a dark place, or a place of horror. There is a deep and large cave in a park, near this town, part of the domain of the see, which, probably, gave name to the place (30).

This

of Cashel, and martyrology of Talmac place his death. Colgan's Act. Sanct. p. 309, 310. sect. 14.

One Coleman, the son of Lenin, is said to have wrote the life of St Senin in verse; he died, according to Colgan, on the 24th of Novem. 600; but whether he was the same person with the founder of this cathedral, is uncertain.

Our saint was surnamed Mittine, and was cousin-german to the celebrated saint Bridget of Ireland. In an ancient Irish martyrology, composed by Charles Macguire, the country of Imokilly, in which this cathedral is founded, is called Regio Huibliathain, being, probably, then a part of Olethan, mentioned in p. 41 of this work.

(30) Some writers mention another Cloyne, by the name of Cluain Vidhnech, which they translate latibulum hederosum, i. e. the ivy cave. This place was in the diocese of Leighlin. Colgan's Thaumaturg. p. 354.

There was also another bishoprick, in the county of Roscommon, called Cluin-hemain, mentioned in the annals of Donegal, and said to be destroyed anno 1089. Vide Colgan's Act. Sanct. p. 539.

None of the ancient records of this see now remain. Sir James Ware mentions a pipe roll, called Pipam Colmani, begun anno 1364, when John de Swaffham, a carmelite friar, was bishop, who was translated to Bangor, in Wales. But this roll is now lost. Ware's Antiq. cap. 29.

Doctor George Synge, who was bishop of Cloyne, mentions this roll, in a letter to the earl of Cork, and says, that the manor of Inchiquin belonged to this see, and to the earl of Ormond; and that the part of the roll wherein this manor was mentioned, was defaced. This letter is dated April 8, 1641. This bishop petitioned the court of castle-chamber against his lordship, for detaining the lands of Coolemonagh, Killenleagh and Ballymeaghan, being part of the manor of Donaghmore, the ancient possession of this see. MS. at Lismore.

The lands of Donaghmore, containing 8000 acres, were recovered to this see, by Dr. Charles Crow, while he was bishop; and

This cathedral (dedicated to its founder) is built in the form of a croſs, and is a decent gothic building; the choir, in which there is a good organ, is neatly finiſhed. It is 70 feet long, and the nave about 120. On each ſide, are lateral iſles (beſides the croſs iſles) divided by gothic arches, five on each ſide. At the entrance of the choir, is an handſome portal of wood. The ſtalls, biſhop's throne, pulpit, and other pews, are well executed, as is the altar piece. There is a canopy ſeat for the earl of Inchiquin in this choir. On the N. ſide of the chancel, is the biſhop's conſiſtory court, alſo uſed for a veſtry room; out of this a pair of ſtairs leads to the pulpit. On the S. ſide of the altar, is a flag ſtone, to the memory of the rev. Henry Rug, dean of this cathedral, who was interred here, in June 1671. On the eaſt wall of the north croſs-iſle, is a monument, with this inſcription.

Margaritæ Corker,
Petri Wallis de Shanagary chiliarchæ
Ex
Audriâ Baker de Carrigrohan
Filiæ,
Piæ, pudicæ, literatæ, beneficæ,
Edwardus Corker de Ballimalpe armig.

Cha-

and he expended above 2000 l. on improvements at Cloyne; but inſiſts in his will, that only 1000 l. be paid to his wife, purſuant to the ſtatutes. He bequeathed the ſmall burgary of Cloyne, which he purchaſed from the earl of Inchiquin, and the lands of Boghemore, to his wife, to be employed in the following charitable uſes. Firſt, in lieu of 100 l. promiſed by him toward the maintenance of poor widows and orphans of clergymen of this dioceſe, he bequeathed 8 l. a year, for ever, to be paid out of the rents of the ſaid burgary, and the lands of Boghemore, to the truſtees for the ſaid widows and orphans; the remainder of the rents of the ſaid burgary and lands, to be laid out in clothing, educating, and binding to trades, the poor boys of this dioceſe, as many as ſhould ſeem proper to his wife, and the chantor and treaſurer of Cloyne, whom he made perpetual truſtees of this charity, but ſubject to account to the biſhop. This bequeſt amounted to the ſum of 45 l. per ann. He died in 1726. Wills in the Prerog. office, Dublin.

Charissimæ conjugi
Posuit.
Obiit XVII die Julii A. D. MDCCXXI.
Hic etiam jacent,
Catherina Baker, matertera,
Et
Mehetable Foulke, soror Margaritæ.
Obiit Catharina XXVIII die Martii A. D.
MDCCXIV.
Obiit Mehetable I die Julii A. D. MDCCIII.

Arms, argent, a lion rampant azure, impaled with azure, two hearts in chief gules. Motto, "Sacrificium Deo cor contritum."

On the N. side of the same isle, is another monument, of black marble, somewhat defac'd. On the top, were two images, in a praying posture, since defaced.

Epitaphium Johannis de Geraldinis milit
A. D. 1611.

Hic situs est miles magni de stirpe Geraldi,
Æterna cujus patria laude sonat.
Hospitis celebris, doctrina clarus & armis,
Digna fuit virtus nobilitate viri.
Omnipotens animam, rapiat miseratus in altum
Dura hæc est animum marmora corpus habet,
Illius & gesta in pace, & quamplurima bello,
Te doceant vivi, amice lector, vale.
Obiit predict. eques
Anno ætatis 85.
Die vero mensis Januarii 15. ann. dom. 1612.
Sub hoc etiam marmore
Requiescit,
Filius cum patre, qui immatura morte præripuit,
Ann. ætatis 43.
Die vero mensis Martii 10. ann. dom. 1612.
Vivimus heu si tanquam omnes, mors nulla sequatur
Et pœnæ inferni fabula vana forent.
Ergo
Mors tua, mors Christi, fraus mundi, gloria cœli,
Et dolor inferni sunt meditanda tibi.

Before

Before the arrival of the Engliſh, we have very few remains of the biſhops of Cloyne. The following is a catalogue of the biſhops of this ſee.

O Malvain, biſhop of Cloyne, died in 1094.

Nehemiah O Moriertarch, flouriſhed ann. 1140, and died in 1149.

Matthew, he ſat in 1171, and died in 1192.

Laurence O Sullivan, died in 1204.

Daniel, died in 1222.

Florence, ſucceeded in 1224.

Patrick, a ciſtercian monk, ſucceeded in 1226.

David Mac-Kelley ſucceeded, and, in 1237, was tranſlated to Caſhel.

Allan O Sullivan, ſucceeded 1240, and, in 1248, was tranſlated to Liſmore.

Daniel, a franciſcan friar, ſucceeded in 1249, and died in 1264.

Reginald, biſhop of Down, was tranſlated to this ſee in 1265; he died in 1273.

Allan O Lonergan, ſucceeded in 1274, and died in 1283.

Nicholas de Effingham, ſucceeded in 1284; he died in 1320.

Maurice O Sullehan, ſucceeded 1320; he died ann. 1334.

John, ſurnamed de Cumba, from Combe abbey, in Warwickſhire, ſucceeded in 1335.

John Brid, how long he ſat is uncertain.

John Whitlock, ſucceeded 1351; he died in 1361.

John de Swaffham, ſucceeded 1363, and, in 1376, was tranſlated to Bangor, in Wales.

Richard Wye, ſucceeded 1376, and was deprived for miſdemeanors in 1394.

Geraid Canton, or Condon, ſucceeded ann. 1394.

Adam Pay, ſat in 1421; he died in 1430.

Jordan; in his time, this ſee was united to Cork, and ſo continued for 200 years and upwards.

For a liſt of the biſhops after him, vide the ſee of Cork, down to Dr. Synge.

George

George Synge, was consecrated bishop in 1638; he died in 1653.

After his death, the see continued vacant, because of the rebellion, until the restoration of king Charles II. in 1660; when Dr. Michael Boyle was advanced to it, and held it, together with Cork and Ross, as did also

Edward Synge, from whose death, in 1678, the sees have been separated.

Patrick Sheridan, succ. in 1679, and died in 1681.

Edward Jones, succ. in 1682, and was translated to St. Asaph, in Wales, in 1692.

William Palliser, succ. 1692, and, in 1694, was translated to Cashel.

Tobias Pullen, succ. in 1694; and the following year, was translated to Dromore.

St. George Ash, D. D. succ. 1695, and, in 1697, was translated to Clogher.

John Pooley, succ. in 1697, and, in 1701, was translated to Raphoe.

Charles Crow, D. D. succ. in 1702, and died in 1726.

Henry Maule, LL. D. succ. and, in 1731, was translated to Dromore.

Edward Synge, succ. in 1731, and, in 1733, was translated to Leighlin and Ferns.

George Berkley, D. D. succ. ann. 1733, and died in 1753.

James Stopford, succ. in 1753, and died in 1759.

Robert Johnson, succ. in 1759, and died in 1767.

Hon. Frederick Hervey, succ. in 1767, and, in 1768, was translated to Derry.

Charles Agar, succ. in 1768, and is the present lord bishop of this see.

In this town, was anciently an abbey of augustinian nuns, founded in the sixth century, by St. Ite, who was the first abbess; it stood a little west of the present see-house. But it has been long since entirely demolished.

The

The episcopal house was rebuilt by bishop Crow, which he died; and the late Dr. George Berkley, hen bishop of this see, successfully transplanted the lite arts, which before flourished only in a warmer il, to this northern climate. Painting and musick are longer strangers to Ireland, nor confined to Italy, the episcopal palace of Cloyne, the eye was enterined with a great variety of good paintings, as well the ear with concerts of excellent musick. There ere here some pieces of the best masters; as a Magalen of sir Peter Paul Rubens, some heads by Van Dyke, and Kneller, besides several good paintings erformed in the house; an example so happy, that has diffused itself into the adjacent gentlemen's houses; and there is, at present, a pleasing emulaion raised in this country, to vie with each other in hese kind of performances. The great usefulness of design, in the manufactures of stuffs, silks, diapers, damasks, tapestry, embroidery, earthen ware, sculpture, architecture, cabinet work, and an infinite number of other arts, is sufficiently evident.

In Cloyne, is a small castle, said to have been erected by the Fitz-Geralds. To the N. W. of the town, is a reputed holy well, dedicated to St. Coleman, who was the ancient patron of Imokilly; it is visited, by the Irish, on the 24th of November, being the patron day of that saint. Near the church, stands a round tower, 92 feet high, and 10 feet diameter. The door is about 13 feet from the ground, which faces the west entrance of the church, as all the doors of these kind of buildings do, that I have yet seen. Concerning the true use of these towers, I shall say something in another place. The soil, in this neighbourhood, is a loamy, grey earth, mixed with sand, affording plenty of wheat, small barley, and potatoes. The chief manure, is sea-sand and burnt clay, of which hereafter.

A small mile west of Cloyne, is Castlemary, the house and plantations of Robert Longfield, esq; situate Castlemary.

ſituate at no great diſtance from the eaſtern ſide of Cork harbour, of which there is an agreeable proſpect from the houſe and gardens, together with a conſiderable part of the great iſland. This place was called, formerly, Cot's rock, from the remains of a Druid's altar, ſtill to be ſeen in an orchard, near the houſe. This altar conſiſts of a large ſtone, 15 feet long, and 8 in breadth, of a rough irregular figure, approaching to an oval form. The higheſt part of it, is 9 feet from the ground; it is ſupported by three other great ſtones (31). Adjoining to it, is a large round flag-ſtone or table, which was, probably, uſed for cutting up the victims for the ſacrifice (32). This altar ſeems to have been ſituated in a very retired place, the old Druids performing moſt of their religious ceremonies in woods; from whence Lucan, lib. 1.

———Remora alta remotis
Incolitis lucis.

Ye haunt the lonely coverts of the groves.

And

(31) This altar was named, in Iriſh, carig croith, i. e. the ſun's rock, and corrupted to carig cot. The ancient Iriſh worſhipped the ſun, and ſwore by its head, i. e. by cean grioth, St. Patrick, in his confeſſion, which he wrote by way of epiſtle to the Iriſh, ſays, "The ſplendour of the "ſun ſhall not always reign, nor have continuance for ever, "but all who adore him ſhall unhappily fall into eternal "puniſhment." And I make no doubt, but theſe ſtones, from the ſimilitude of the name, was an ancient Druid's altar, dedicated to the ſun.

(32) Cæſar *, who has furniſhed a long diſcourſe on the cuſtoms of the Druids (who were the ancient prieſts of the heathen times,) obſerves, that they made uſe of human ſacrifices upon their altars. Sometimes they made images of a monſtrous ſize, whoſe limbs and parts being compoſed of oſiers, they filled with living men, which ſetting on fire, they burned the enclofed victims to death †. Strabo ſays, the Gauls, (from whom, I doubt not, all the ancient, civil and religious cuſtoms of theſe iſlands had their origin) never ſacrificed without the preſence of their Druids; and adds, that they uſed human ſacrifices.

* Cæſ. Com. lib. 6. † Lib. 4.

And Pliny obſerves (33), they choſe groves of oak to retire into; nor do they (ſays he) exerciſe any of their ſacred functions without that tree.

On this gentleman's eſtate, there is a white chalky ſubſtance, which does not ferment with acids; it is tinged with a yellow ochre, and lies 7 or 8 feet from the ſurface; it plaſters exceeding well, and, I believe, if tempered with proper liquids, would make a good material for ſtucco. It burns red, and will not make pipes; mixed with linſeed oil, it ſerves indifferently well for a white paint. It has been laid on land, as I was informed, but no corn came up where it was uſed. I take it to be the clay, called, by Mr. Hill, argilla alba tenax, N. 5. p. 19. of his hiſtory of foſſils. On this land, is a fine grey marble, which may be raiſed in large blocks; being near water carriage, it is eaſily tranſported, and was wrought in Cork, by one Mr. Sinclair, who had, in his work-yard, various kinds of fine marble, the produce of this country. Roſtillian.

Roſtillian, two miles W. of Cloyne, formerly belonged to Robert Fitz-Stephen, to whom half of the kingdom of Cork was granted. But the caſtle, which ſome years ago ſtood here, was built by the Fitz-Geralds. It is, at preſent, the ſeat of the right hon. the earl of Inchiquin, whoſe anceſtor Murrough, lord preſident of Munſter, took this caſtle, ann. 1645, which was the ſame year retaken by the earl of Caſtlehaven. It is a noble ſeat, pleaſantly ſituated on an arm of the ſea, at the S. E. ſide of the harbour of Cork, where the tide gently flows to the garden wall, and boats come up to the ſtairs. The preſent houſe was built on the ruins of the ancient caſtle. On a terrace, near the water, are ſome ſmall pieces of cannon mounted, which, upon firing, render ſeveral echos through the various hills that ſurround the harbour. In the houſe, are ſeveral good family pictures; on the ſtair-caſe, are

(33) Lib. 16. cap. 44.

are two large pair of those fossil horns, known by the name of moose horns. From this pleasant situation, one may see,

——————The crouded ports,
Where rising masts an endless prospect yield,
With labour burn, and echo to the shouts
Of hurry'd sailor, as he hearty waves
His last adieu, and loosening every sheet,
Resigns the spreading vessel to the wind.
THOMSON, p. 121.

This prospect is terminated to the W. by the islands of Spike and Hawlbowlin, and to the N. by the great island. White-well, near Rostillian, is frequented, on certain days of the year, by the superstitious Irish devotees; it is a fine limpid, soft water, flowing from a lime-stone rock, and not far from it is a pleasant light chalibeat spaw. Adjacent to the house, is a noble park. To the S. W. near the harbour's mouth, is Cork-beg, now the seat of Robert Uniack Fitz-Gerald, esq; built in a peninsula, to which is a narrow isthmus from the main land; near it, are the ruins of an old castle, said to have belonged to one of the Condons, for whom there is an old tomb in the decayed church of Cork-beg. Here is most excellent lime-stone, esteemed the best in the barony. On the E. side of the harbour, are the remains of a large regular fortification, with platforms below, for gun-batteries, level with the water. This work was erected towards the end of queen Elizabeth's reign, but suffered to go to ruin. Near this, is a lesser fortification, which, in the reign of the late king James, was made use of to annoy the landing of the earl of Marlborough; this battery was soon taken by the seamen. The headlands, which form the entrance of this noble harbour, are little more than half an English mile asunder, so that vessels are no sooner in, than they are land-locked; on

Cork-beg.

on all sides, in a large, deep, smooth and still bason. The shore being very high on all sides, affords a noble shelter from almost every wind; but has this disadvantage, that there is scarce room to erect batteries to fortify the harbour. More to the S. on the sea-side, is Trabolgan, an old seat of the Roches, a branch of the Fermoy family.

Poor-head is the most southern cape of this barony, from whence one has a prospect of Kinsale head to the W. and a considerable tract of the sea coast to the east; this cape is bold and lofty, and well answers to Shakespear's description, that, Poor-head

——It is a cliff, whose high and bending head
Looks fearfully on the confined deep.

On the western side of Cork harbour, within the mouth, is an high, round land, called Corribinypoint; on its summit, is one of the ancient tumuli, raised to the memory of some Irish or Danish hero of former ages. These sepulchres were often placed on the sea-coasts; witness that of Æneas for his nurse Caïeta, mentioned by the Mantuan bard.

Tu quoque littoribus nostris, Æneïa nutrix,
Æternam moriens famam, Caïeta, dedisti:
At pius exequiis Æneas ritè solutis,
Aggere composito tumuli, postquam alta quierunt
Æquora, tendit iter velis. ÆNEID. VII.

And thou, O matron of immortal fame!
Here dying, to the shore hast left thy name:
Caïeta still the place is call'd from thee,
The nurse of great Æneas' infancy.
Now, when the prince her fun'ral rites had paid,
And o'er her bones a lofty mound had made,
He plough'd the Tyrrhene seas with sails display'd.
DRYDEN.

And they were often, in after ages, used as land marks, for mariners to steer by.

Not

Not far from the strand of Ballycroneen, there stands, on a hill, a pillar stone, 8 feet high, the end of which seems to be buried deep in the earth. More to the W. at a place called Liscally, is a strong moated Danish intrenchment, with one of the highest mounds I have seen, being 12 feet high, and seems to have been less impaired by time, than any other in this part of the country. Ballykendrick castle, is a good strong building, between this and Cloyne, and formerly belonged to the Fitz-Geralds.

A little to the N. E. of Middletown, is a range of rocky hills, on which grow several aromatic plants; and the fields hereabouts are covered with great quantities of comfrey.

Middletown.

Middletown, so called from its situation, midway between Cork and Youghal, being 10 miles from each, is a borough and market town; well built, and pleasantly situated, a river running at each end of it, and the tide flowing up to it; being in the N. E. angle of Cork harbour. It consists of one long street, ranging from the north to the south bridges. Here is a good market, both of flesh and fish. The Irish still call it Castre-ni-chora, i. e. the castle of the ford; and from thence an adjacent abbey was called Chore abbey, in Irish Monastre-ni-Chora, and, in the records, called Monasterium de Choro Sancti Benedicti Beat. Mar. Virg. It was a daughter of the abbey of Neany, or Magy, in the county of Limerick, the monks being furnished out of that house, for occupying this abbey. It was founded about the year 1180, according to Ware, by the Fitz-Geralds; and according to Jungelin, by the Barrys. Gerald Fitz-Richard, bishop of Cloyne, appropriated the vicarages of Clonmult, Danigin, Donilbam, and Bally-spellany, to this house, ann. 1476. It was granted, upon the dissolution, to sir John Fitz-Edmond Fitz-Gerald, of Cloyne, who forfeited it in the rebellion of 1641. This town was erected into a corporation, by

by the interest of sir St. John Brodrick, who rebuilt the church and steeple, and the greatest part of the town. It is governed by a sovereign, two bailiffs, and twelve burgesses, who return two members to parliament. The late king James also incorporated this place; by whose charter, in 1687, sir James Cotter, knt. was appointed sovereign, and Philip Roche and Dominick White, merchants, bailiffs thereof; but this charter soon went into disuse. Here is a fair market-house, built with hewn stone, and adorned with a clock; and besides an English school for the education of poor children in the protestant religion, there is a public free-school, which is an elegant building, composed of one main structure, and two returns, over which was lately an handsome dome. This school was founded, ann. 1709, by the lady Elizabeth Villiers; she was eldest daughter of sir Edward Villiers, father of Edward earl of Jersey, and maid of honour to queen Mary, when princess of Orange; and in 1695, was married to the lord George Hamilton, third son of William duke of Hamilton, afterwards created earl of Orkney (34). She expended a considerable sum of money in building this house; and settled a good estate on this endowment, for the support of a master, two ushers assistants, a writing-master, and 50l. a year for scholars entered from this school into the university of Dublin (35).

(34) Collins's Peerage of England, vol. 3. p. 533.

(35) She reserved to herself a power to make rules for the governing this school. The governors first appointed by the charter, were the earls of Orkney and Inchiquin, Thomas Brodrick, Alan Brodrick, and Samuel Maynard, esqrs. lieut. Peter Bettesworth, and their respective heirs, together with the bishop of Cork, and the sovereign of Middletown. They nominate the master, who has 100l. a year salary, an usher, who has 20l. per ann. and a writing-master, 20l. per ann. There

The church is a neat ſtructure, and well pewed; and the ſteeple is capable of holding a ring of bells. On a white marble, on the goſpel ſide of the altar, is this inſcription.

Elizabeth Atkin, alias Coningſby,
Wife to Walter Atkin, Clerk,
And Incumbent of this Pariſh,
Of the Family of Hampton-Court,
County of Hereford, England.
A ſincere Friend,
A prudent Miſtreſs,
A tender Mother,
A dutiful Wife,
A true Chriſtian.
Died in fervent Faith and Devotion,
November the 4th,
1713.

Arms, argent, three conies gules, a chief vairy or and azure.

William Hutcheſon, firſt ſovereign of this corporation, lies interred in the chancel; he died March 9th, 1690, and was born ann. 1631.

Upon an handſome tomb, in the burial ground, is this inſcription.

D. O. M.
Elizabethæ Dawſon, piæ innocuæ,
Matri amantiſſimæ, uxori chariſſimæ,

Quæ

There is 10l. per ann. for repairs of the houſe, with the ſum of 50l. to be diſtributed in exhibitions to ſcholars (of this houſe) in Dublin college, as the majority of the governors ſhall direct, provided no more than 15l. be paid to one perſon. And if ſuch ſcholars are not to be had, this money is to go to ſuch charitable uſes as the governors ſhall direct. The eſtate bequeathed to this ſchool, are the lands of Ballynehortig, Ballynereguine, Ballynemeuile, Ballynodagha, 64 acres of Tullaghloane, lying in the barony of Kinalea and Kerricurihy, and all the lands leaſed by the late king James to ſir Richard Mead, at the rent of 100l. per ann. The lands of Ballyſabeg and Kilgoban, in the barony of Carbery, containing 331 acres, and all other lands in the ſaid barony, formerly ſet to William North, eſq; by the late king James, at 100*l*. per ann.

Quæ annos vixit 39,
Febri correpta obiit, 26 Martii, 1748.
Posuit mæstissimus conjux
Robertus Berkley, D. D.

On the grave stones, are the names of Lewis, Downing, Hill, Harold, Pritchard, Martin, &c. Allan Brodrick, esq; lord chancellor of Ireland, was created baron Brodrick of Middletown, Apr. 9th, 1st of Geo. I. 1715, and viscount of the same, Aug. 3, 1717, in which year he was constituted one of the lords justices of Ireland, as he was several times after.

Not far from the water side, there is the remains of an ancient building, called the Spittle, supposed to have been a leper-house, of which kind, there were many in this kingdom. Near this, is the village of Ballinachora, and adjacent the revd. Dr. Berkley has a good house, with gardens and plantations. In the garden, is an high sepulchral mount, being one of the Danish tumuli.

The lord viscount Middletown has two fine deer parks here, one on each side of the town. In that nearest Cork harbour, is his seat, called Ballyanan, very agreeably situated. In Middletown park, is a small river, that takes a subterraneous course; near which, is a large romantick cave. Near Middletown, is Rocksborough, a pleasant seat of Richard Hull, esq; adjacent to which, is a reputed holy well, frequented, by the superstitious Irish, on lady-day. In a bog, between this and Castlemartyr, marle has been discovered on lord Middletown's estate. There is also marle at Coppinger's town, about a mile E. from Middletown, of a blue and white kind, of which a good quantity may be had. The lands from hence to Carrigtohil and so on to Cork, have great plenty of limestone, and afford large crops of corn.

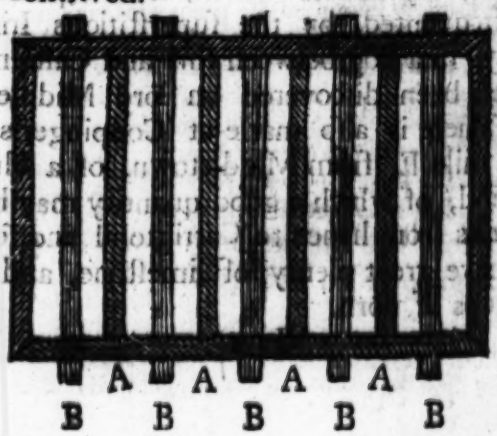
Ballyanan.

Rocksborough.

In ſeveral parts of this barony, iron ore may be found in plenty, particularly on land near Caſtlemartyr, called Rathcalleh, where the outwar ſtratum of it, may be ſeen in the high-way and ditch ſides, beſides many ſtones tinctured with the mine. An uncommon accident, which happened to ſome apple-trees on this land, may be worth mentioning; ſome were killed in a night's time, from the top to the root; and others, here and there, decayed, though in perfect health the day before. Lightning might have probably been the cauſe of this accident. Mr. Evelyn mentions the like to have befallen trees, even in a ſhorter time.

At Middletown, there are veins of ſeveral coloured marbles, particularly liver coloured, black and grey; but that of Caſtlemartyr, of the grey kind, exceeds it in cloſeneſs of texture, and largeneſs of the blocks. There are few woods in this barony, except thoſe of Killeigh and Glanbowre; in the latter, are ſome good echoes, affording 7 or 8 repercuſſions from the ſame ſound. The hills to the north, are but poor and very ſtony, the manure moſtly uſed is ſea-ſand. Burning and graſſing have been too much practiſed, to the great impoveriſhment of the ſoil. A new kind of manure uſed in this barony, and in ſome other parts of this county of late, is burnt clay. The kiln for this purpoſe is thus contrived.

Clay-Kilns.



This

This kiln is 12 feet wide, and 24 long in the clear; the walls are built of fresh sods, three feet high, to batter inwards. A A are partition walls, at five feet distance, which are to burn more equally at first. B B are small trenches, dug through each division, about six inches wide, and 10 deep, which are to be covered with flat stones, in such a manner, as to hinder the trench from being choaked, and yet to give air to the fuel. Any clay may serve to burn for manure; but the stiffest clay produces the most and best ashes. Before the kiln is built, 40 or 50 barrels of clay are to be spread on the ground, like turf, to dry; next 800 faggots of furze are to be provided. All things being ready, the walls are to be built of fresh sods, leaving the side fartheſt from the wind open, until the fuel and clay are laid, and until each division is lighted up, and leaving that which is fartheſt from the wind to the last. Then, the wall of each apartment is to be built up as they are fired. The faggots must be well trodden, and some turf and billets laid over them; and lastly, the clay must be laid on about four inches thick, even with the walls. If you begin in March to dig your clay, the kiln may be kept burning all the summer, raising the walls as it fires; but it must be well attended at first, to keep the fire from breaking out, by constantly covering it with dry clay. When it is well lighted up, wet clay may be laid on; if the clay be laid conveniently near the kiln, one man will be sufficient to attend it, morning and evening, for an hour at a time. Too much laid on at a time, or too close, may put out the fire, both which are carefully to be avoided. Thirty or forty barrels of these ashes, will suffice for an English acre, and is good both for corn and grass (36).

Kilna-

(36) Dr. Lister, in the phil. transf. numb. 225. p. 415. says, there are some places in the north riding of Yorkshire, where they

Kilnataloon.

Kilnataloon (37) is the ſmalleſt barony in this county; it ſignifies the church on the other ſide of the river (38), which was, probably, the church of Knockmourne, an ancient corporation. It is bounded on the E. by Waterford, on the W. by the barony of Barrymore, on the N. by Imokilly, and on the S. by the barony of Condons. It was formerly mortgaged, by the lord Barry (38), to Thomas, the eighth earl of Deſmond, for the marriage portion of his daughter, Elizabeth counteſs of Deſmond, and was aſſigned by Gerald earl of Deſmond, to his brother Thomas Roe, (as is mentioned in a note, p. 49.) This ſmall barony is watered by the river Bride, which runs N. of Tallow, and diſcharges itſelf into the Black-water. Sea ſand may be brought for manure, by water, up to Tallow bridge; and near the weſtern part of this barony, there is plenty of lime for the ſame purpoſe. On the banks of the Bride, are the ruins of ſeveral of Deſmond's caſtles. Mogeely, two miles W. of Tallow, was a principal ſeat of the earl himſelf. It takes its name from the parish

they manure their grounds, being a light ſandy ſoil, with clay, which they dig in the declivity of an hill; after having bored away two yards deep of the ſandy ſoil, they ſink a pit, out of which they take the clay. This clay is of a bluiſh brown colour, not ſandy, but cloſe and fat, very ponderous, and burns well for bricks. They lay out 100 load of clay upon an acre of ground. They dig it, in dry weather, at midſummer. They obſerve, that, for three or four years, it continues, in clods, upon the ſand; and that, for the firſt year, the land ſo manured, bears rank, ill-coloured, and broad-grained barley; but afterwards a plump, round corn, like wheat. This clay manuring laſts about forty years, and then the ground muſt be clayed again. This ſandy ground, unleſs clayed, bears nothing but rye, whatever manure or lime be uſed. But once clayed, it will bear barley, oats, peaſe, &c.

(37) The barony of Kilnataloon, contains five pariſhes, viz Agherne, Ballynoe, Mograly, Coole, and Knockmourne, being 41 plowlands, and therein 15677 acres.

(38) Kil, a church, tal, over, oon, the river.

(39) MS. ſir Richard Cox.

parish church, which, in old Irish, was named Moidghealladh, i. e. the church of the vow. At this castle, Thomas, the great earl of Desmond, resided, who had a favourite steward, that often took very great liberties with his lord; and, by his permission, tyrannized over the earl's tenants, equally with his master. This steward, unknown to the earl, gave an invitation, in his lord's name, to a great number of the chiefs of Munster, with their followers, to come and spend a month at this castle. The invitation was accepted, and crowds of gentlemen flocked in, to the great surprise of Desmond, who began to be alarmed, lest sufficient provision should not be found for such a number of guests. They had not stayed many days, when provisions, in reality, began to fail, and, at last, the earl's domesticks informed him, that they could not possibly furnish out a dinner for the next day. The earl was in a great streight, and knew not what to do, for his pride could not brook to let his guests know any thing of the matter; besides, his favourite steward, who used to help him in such difficulties, was absent. At length, he thought of a stratagem to save his credit; and inviting all his company to hunt next morning, ordered his servants to set fire to the castle as soon as they were gone, and to pretend it was done by accident. The earl and his company hunted all the forenoon; and from the rising grounds, he every moment expected, with an heavy heart, to see Mogeely in a flame. At length, about dinner time, to his great surprise, his favourite steward arrived, mounted upon a fresh horse, whom the earl threatened severely for being so long absent at such a juncture. The steward told him, he arrived just time enough at the castle to prevent his orders from being executed; and farther, that he had brought a large prey of corn and cattle, sufficient to subsist him and his company for some months; which news not a little rejoiced

rejoiced the earl, who returned with his guests to the castle, where they found sufficient plenty of every thing they wanted. The ruins of this castle shew it to have been a very large and stately building.

Kilmacow. The other castles, are Kilmacow, about a mile W. of Tallow; it was built by John Fitz-Gerald, descended from the house of Macollop. This castle, with one plowland adjoining to it, being demised to Richard Joke, the 1st of July, 1586, was, by him, assigned to Richard Chrishal, Jan. 30, 1593, and by him, to sir Richard Boyle, Jan. 7, 1604. Near it, is the dwelling house and offices of the revd. Mr. Thomas Squire. This castle has very lately fallen down (40).

Connough. A mile west of Mogeely, is Connough castle, which belonged to Thomas Fitz-Gerald Roe. It was demised to sir Richard Boyle, by sir James Fullerton, anno 1603. Near it, is a stone bridge over the river Bride. This castle is an high square tower, built on a steep rock, and commands an extensive prospect over the adjacent country. More west, is the small parish church of Knockmourne in repair, the only remains of an ancient corporation; which was entirely burnt down, by the white knight, with many other churches and villages, in Desmond's rebellion. A mile west of this last, is Aghern, where was, formerly, another castle of the Fitz-Geralds, on this river; it is now a good house, with orchards, gardens and other plantations, of Mr. Giffard, pleasantly seated on the Bride: Near it, is the parish church in repair.

In

(40) At this place, the first earl of Cork had very large iron works. I find, by the accounts of iron in the castle of Lismore, there were made here, for his lordship, in seven years, 21,000 tons of bar iron, which at 18l. the ton, as it was then sold, was worth 378,000l. sterl. Most of the mine was dug at Ballyregan. The bar-iron, I find, did not stand his lordship in more than 3l. a ton, wood being then very plenty.

In this ſmall barony, are ſome good improvements, particularly at Curryglaſs, a neat pleaſant village, prettily planted, and well watered; in which (beſides other gentlemen's houſes) is an elegant ſeat, formerly poſſeſſed by William Maynard, eſq; then collector of Cork, but, of late, gone much to decay, being in the hands of the crown. On this land, is a white clay, with which the above-named gentleman covered the walls of a wood, that, for its ſmoothneſs and whiteneſs, was much admired. At this place, is a large well grown cedar (not many years ago) raiſed from ſeed brought from the Weſt-Indies, from which tree many others have been propagated by layers. At Curryglaſs, is an holly tree, perhaps, the largeſt of the ſpecies in Ireland. Here are alſo witch elm that bear ſeed. Curryglaſs

At Ballynoe, two miles ſouth of Knockmourne, near the decayed church, are ſome large ruins, ſaid to have been a religious houſe, but of what order I cannot find, either from tradition or record; and near it, is a good chalybeat ſpaw.

There are ſeveral plantations of cider fruit in this barony, and in the neighbourhood towards the banks of the Bride and Black-water.

Mr. Philips, in his poem on that liquor, thus beautifully characteriſes ſeveral kinds of this fruit,

The Pippin burniſh'd o'er with gold, the moile
Of ſweeteſt honey'd taſte, the fair Pearmain,
Temper'd, like comlieſt nymph, with red and white;
Nor does the Elliot leaſt deſerve thy care,
Nor John Apple, whoſe withered rind, intrench'd
With many a furrow, aptly repreſents
Decrepid age; why ſhould we ſing the Thrift,
Codling or Pomeroy, or of pimpled coat
The Ruſſet, or the Cat's-head, weighty orb
Enormous in its growth.—

The

The Burlington crab, or earl of Cork's pippin, and an harsh austere apple, called the Kekagee, with a mixture of golden pippins, are most esteemed in this county for making the best and strongest cider (41).

CHAP. II.

Containing a Description of the Baronies of Barrymore, Barrets, *and* Muskery.

TO the west of the foregoing small barony, the large one of Barrymore is situated, bounded by it and Imokilly on the east, by Barrets and the liberty of Cork on the west, on the north by Fermoy and Condons, and on the south by the harbour of Cork (1). This country gives title of earl to the ancient and noble family of the Barrys. They were first called lords Barry, of Olethan, from

(41) Langly, in his Pomona, fol. London, p. 149. says, to make this account of our ciders as compleat as I can, I must, in the last place, mention to you another sort, which hath not been heard of among us, more than six or seven years: The name of it is, Cockagee or Cackagee, (for the word, as far as I can learn, is Irish, in which I, as well as you, am no critick.) The fruit is originally from Ireland, and the cider is much valued in that country. About 16 or 18 years hence (if I am rightly informed) it was first brought over, and promoted about Minehead, in Somersetshire. Some gentlemen of that country have got enough of it to make 5, 6 or 8 hogsheads a year of the cider; and such as have to spare from their own tables, I am told, sell it from 4 to 8l. an hogshead.

(1) It contains 30 parishes, viz. Clonmult, Dungorny, Inchenebacky, Ballyspillane, Ballynacurra, Garrankinseaky, Aghaddy, Titeskin, Templenicarigy, Ballycorney, Lisgoold, Mogeshy, Carrigtohil, Temple-Robbin, Clonmel, Kilgarvane, Little-Isla d, Cahirlag, Kilquane, Killervane, Temple-Usque, Dunbullogue, Ardnegehy, Kilshanaghan, Rathcormuck, Gortroe, Templebodane, Castle-Lyons, and Britway. There are in it 204 plowlands, containing 79,159 Irish plantation acres.

from this territory; and were ſummoned to parliament, as lord baron Barry, of Barry's-Court, ann. 1490, the 6th of Henry VII. They have alſo long enjoyed the title of viſcount Buttevant, in this county; and were created earls of Barrymore, Feb. 28, 1627-8, the 3d of Charles I. On the 12th of Dec. 2d of Charles I. letters patent paſſed to David viſcount Buttevant, of the manors of Barry's-Court, Caſtle-Lyons, Buttevant, Timoleague, Rathbarry, Shandon, and divers other lands. King Charles II. in a warrant directed to the duke of Ormond, lord lieutenant of Ireland, takes notice of a petition of Richard earl of Barrymore, ſetting forth, that the above manors were paſſed by letters patent to his father; to which there belonged ſeveral lands, known by diſtinct names, not mentioned in the patent, but ſpecified in a ſchedule annexed to the petition; and praying directions for new letters patent to be paſſed. The king referred this petition to the conſideration of his grace the lord lieutenant, who, with the privy council, upon examining the ſame, made out new letters patent, in which ſeveral other lands, not mentioned in the former ones, were included.

This barony is, for the greateſt part, rough and hilly, towards the N. near the S. and E. it is indifferently fruitful, and has in it ſeveral good tracts of lime-ſtone, particularly near the river Bride; and alſo a large vein running through it from Cork. It has ſome conſiderable high mountains to the N. W. called Nagle's mountains, ranged along the ſouth of the Black water; from their feet, the river Bride, which runs through this barony (there being alſo another of the ſame name in Muſkery) takes its meandering courſe down to Tallow. Many of theſe mountainous tracts, which, in the winter ſeaſon, are unfrequented by man and beaſt, are, in ſummer, no unelegant places of abode. The vaſt and extended proſpect they afford over the well-cultivated

cultivated plains beneath them, at once fill the eye with delight, and the mind with satisfaction. In dry weather, the air is far from being unwholesome, being then filled with aromatic perfumes, from various plants; and the heath, from its russet brown, is then in flower, and cloathed in purple and scarlet.

Leaving the small barony of Kilnataloon, the first place on the banks of the Bride, is the castle of Robert's-Town, (being an high square tower) built by Robert de Barry, as a frontier to their territory, against the invasions and depredations of the Fitz-Geralds, of Coshbride, dangerous and powerful neighbours, when force gave a title to possession, as it did in this country in former days.

Castle-Lyons.

A mile W. is Castle-Lyons, called Castlelehan, from the O-Lehans, an ancient Irish sept that possessed it, and who gave their name to a great part of this country (2). It is a well built market town, pleasantly situated, and well watered, in a rich fruitful soil, a short way from the river Bride; and has some share of trade. In this place, John de Barry founded a monastery of conventual franciscans, anno 1307. Upon the dissolution, it was granted to the earl of Cork, who assigned it to his son-in-law David, the 1st earl of Barrymore, or rather to his daughter, for, in his will, he says, "he bequeaths the rents and profits of this house "to his daughter Barrymore, to buy her gloves and "pins (3)." A considerable part of this abbey still remains, particularly the choir, nave, and steeple of the church. This town lies well for the linen manufacture, and is distant twelve reputed miles from Cork. The lord Barrymore has here a strong and stately house, built on the foundation of the O-Lehan castle. It is a large square building,

(2) There is a town of this name on the river Dordone, near Bourdeaux, in France.

(3) Copy of his will, at Lismore.

building, with a court in the centre: On one side of this square, is a spacious hall, hung round with muskets, swords, bayonets, pistols, and other weapons, ranged in several figures. The kitchen forms another side of the building, which is watered by an aqueduct, contrived by a common Irish miller, at an inconsiderable expence; a celebrated undertaker from England, having failed in the attempt, to bring this water, by another course, after a good sum was expended thereon. On the N. side of the house, is a noble gallery, 90 feet long, and 2 stories high, but it is yet unfinished. There are here several good apartments, furnished with family pictures, among others, two originals of Richard the first earl of Cork, and his second lady. The gardens, with a large canal, lie to the W. and near the house, is a charming deer-park, through which the river Bride runs. In throwing down some of the old walls of Castle-lehan, a chimney piece was discovered, with this inscription, LEHAN O-CULLANE HOC FECIT. MC IIII. Which shews that stone buildings were much earlier in Ireland, than our modern antiquarians allow them to have been (4). Places near Castle-Lyons, are Cool, Mr. Peard's, so named from its being in a corner of Condon's barony, which runs into Barrymore;

(4) I fear, it has been too hastily asserted, that there were no structures of lime and stone in this kingdom before the 12th century. The small round towers, built, according to Cambrensis *, more patrio, i. e. after the custom of the country, seem to imply an established method of building for a long time. The first stone buildings in Ireland, are said to have been the castle of Tuam, built anno 1161, by Roderic O-Connor, king of Conaught, which was a thing then said to be so new and uncommon, that it became famous among the Irish, by the name of the wonderful castle. Malachy O-Morgair, archbishop of Armagh, who died in 1148, was the first Irishman (or, at least, one of the first) who built a chapel of stone at Bangor, of which, his cotemporary St. Bernard, in his life, says, the natives were astonished at the novelty. Ware's Antiquities.

* Topograp. Hibern. distinct. 2. cap. 9.

rymore; near it, ſtand the ruins of a church; here the Condons had formerly a caſtle. Toormore, a new houſe, and good improvements, of Mr. Barret; and Ballydorgan, Mr. Lear's ſeat. Ballinterry, between Caſtle-Lyons and Rathcormuck, belongs to lord Barrymore; it is agreeably ſituated, and well planted.

Rathcormuck.

Rathcormuck, i. e. Charles-Fort, is a ſmall neat market town and borough (11½ meaſured Iriſh miles from Cork,) near the river Bride, adorned with a pretty pariſh church and ſteeple, and a ſeſſion houſe, where the county ſeſſions are held once a year; it returns two members to parliament.

Liſnegar.

Near it, is Liſnegar, a fine improvement, the ſeat of Redmund Barry, eſq; with pleaſant gardens, large plantations of cider fruit, and the nonpareil apple: There is a fine canal to the eaſt of the houſe, ſtocked with fiſh. The town of Rathcormuck alſo belongs to this gentleman, who is deſcended from an ancient branch of the Barry family, commonly called Mac-Adam, who have been ſeated here 500 years, and formerly ſat in parliament; particularly David de Barry, of Rathcormuck, who ſat in the upper houſe, in a parliament held 30th of Edward I. anno 1302. S. of Rathcormuck, is a fair ſtone bridge over the Bride, upon which is this inſcription. "The foundation of this "bridge was laid June 22, 1734, col. Redmund "Barry, Jonas Devonſhire, and James Barry, gent. "being overſeers thereof." To the N. of Rathcormuck, is a range of mountains, the laſt of which, to the E. is named Cairn-Tierna, i. e. The Thane's Heap; on the top of which, is a large rude heap of ſtones, ſaid to take its name from the thane or lord of this country, holding aſſemblies thereon in a judicial way. It alſo was ſaid to be the place where they elected their chiefs, as was the cuſtom, when taniſtry prevailed in this country; which ſhews a different uſe of theſe cairns or heaps, be-

ſides

ides their being ſet up as funeral monuments. This hill is very conſpicuous from many parts of the country.

From Rathcormuck W. this barony is coarſe and mountainous. Within three miles of Cork, is Sarsfield's town, or Sarsfield's court, (occupied by Mr. Grey,) the eſtate of John Putland, of Dublin, eſq; from a terrace in the garden, is one of the fineſt proſpects in all this county. A mile to the S. is Rivers-town, a pleaſant ſeat of the lord biſhop of Cork. The houſe is beautified with ſeveral curious pieces of ſtucco, performed by the Franchinis, brothers. The river of Glanmire runs through his gardens, banked into ſerpentine canals, which are ſtocked with carp, tench, &c. the river being grated at both ends. A pleaſant park, ſtocked with deer, comes cloſe to the garden walls. The adjacent country is here finely improved, well laid out, and cultivated.

Sarsfield's court.

Rivers-town.

Glanmire is a ſmall village, prettily planted: Here is a curious bolting mill, with another near Ballyrochine, both belonging to Mr. Samuel Pike, merchant of Cork: The water-wheel of this laſt mill is 24 feet diameter, being an over ſhot wheel, the cog-wheel and axle-tree are very large; theſe were the firſt of the kind erected in this part of the kingdom, and ſtand very convenient for bringing wheat, and ſending flour and meal by water, from and to the city of Cork. Mr. Pike informed me, that the beſt and largeſt grained wheat of this country grows near the city, the ground being manured with bran, from whence ſtarch is extracted. At Ballyrochine, is a ſlitting mill, for making rod-iron; and alſo a paper-mill, all worked by the river of Glanmire, which diſcharges itſelf into Cork harbour, through a deep and romantic glin, pleaſantly wooded on its ſides.

Glanmire.

Towards its exit, is Dunkettle, now the ſeat of Richard Tonſon, eſq; affording a fine proſpect of a great

Dunkettle

a great part of Cork harbour, and the river Lee, up to the city; which from Black-Rock to the town (except a narrow channel formed by the river) is quite dry at low water, with oozy banks on each side; so that upon the ebb, vessels and boats are often fast in the mud, as Silius Italicus remarks of Ravenna in Italy,

Quáque gravi remo limosis segniter undis
Lenta paludosæ perscindunt stagna Ravennæ.
L. 8.

Encumbered in the mud, their oars divide,
With heavy strokes, the thick unwieldy tide.
ADDISON.

At high water, the channel is sufficiently deep for vessels of 100 tons; but this shallowness of the upper part of the river, is amply recompensed by the depth, capaciousness, and security of the harbour lower down, in which several fleets may ride in different parts of it, without seeing each other. In the house of Dunkettle, there are some good paintings, in crayon and oil; the gardens slope to the water; and there is lately a new enclosed park.

Carrigtohil, &c.

Carrigtohil, is a small village, eight miles E. of Cork (5), seated on an arm of the sea, which at high water, flows under a bridge of four arches, and overspreads a large tract of land, making an excellent marsh for fattening horses. In the parish church, is a monument of Italian marble, erected to the memory of sir James Cotter, anno 1688. Near this

(5) The first earl of Cork takes notice, in his will, that in order to prevent other great men from coming to purchase a part of Carrigtohil, which might prove troublesome to the earl of Barrymore, and to make his manor and town entire, he purchased several lands of the Newtons, and Terrys, near this place and Barry's-court, and leaves his lordship the whole benefit thereof, provided his son Dungarvan be made a saver thereby, and he joins his daughter the lady Barrymore in this purchase, to be enjoyed by her and their heirs for ever.

this place, to the N. E. is a large cavity, running under a rock, for a considerable way in the earth. A mile to the W. is Killycloin, an agreeable seat of alderman Knap, of Cork. Anngrove, formerly called Ballinsperig, at no great distance from the other, is finely situated, on a rising hill, which commands an extensive prospect over Cork harbour, the great island, &c. It was sometime since a seat of the late earl of Barrymore, when lord Buttevant, and is now occupied by Mr. Grady: And half a mile to the S. is the ruin of the castle of Barry's-Court, which gave title of baron to the earls of Barrymore. Near this castle, is the passage into the great island (6), called, formerly, the island of Barrymore, from its belonging to that family. As a defence to this passage (7), the only one by which the island can be entered at low water, stands Bellvelly castle (8), built by one of the Hodnet family, formerly a very potent sept in this country. On an escutcheon, cut in stone on the castle wall, is a bend lozengee. This island forms one side of Cork harbour, and is four miles long, and two broad. The chief place in it is Cove, a village seven miles from

Great island.

Cove.

(6) In the great-island, are three parishes, Clonmel, Templerobbin, and Kilgarvan; and 19 plowlands, every one of which are contiguous to the sea; so that each proprietor in the island has an equal benefit of water carriage.

(7) The first earl of Orrery, in a letter to the duke of Ormond, wrote in June, 1666, says, "that if he were an "enemy, and to invade Ireland, he would land in the great-"island, of all places; for it stands in Cork harbour, has "but one pass into it, is above six miles about, a fertile "place, and nothing to oppose their landing there; which "also is in the midst of the best quarters, almost equally dis-"tant from Cork, Youghal, and Kinsale." He says, "he "intended to send forces into it, and to repair the fort and "Bellvelly castle, both which stand on the pass."

Orrery's letters, vol. 2. p. 36.

Of this fort there are not any remains at present. This letter was wrote at the time of the French and Dutch war.

(8) Bellvelly, i. e. Beal a Vallah, the way to the ford.

from Cork, built under a high steep hill, the shore on all this side of the island being bold, and the water of a great depth. Opposite to this village, his majesty's ships of war ride, and the largest vessels trading to Cork, generally anchor at this place; upwards of 200 sail having been moored here often, during the late war; with sufficient room for twice as many in the bay. From Cove, the harbour's mouth seems closed, by the island called Spike, lying opposite to the entrance; so that this harbour is not unlike the fine description given by Virgil, in his first Æneid, of a beautiful port.

Est in secessu longo locus; insula portum
Efficit, objectu laterum, quibus omnis ab alto
Frangitur, inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos:
Hinc atque hinc vastæ rupes, geminique minantur
In cœlum scopuli; quorum sub vertice latè
Æquora tuta silent, tum silvis scena coruscis
Desuper, horrentique atrum nemus imminet umbrâ.

Within a long recess, there lies a bay,
An island shades it from the rolling sea,
And forms a port, secure for ships to ride,
Broke by the jutting land on either side,
In double streams the briny waters glide,
Betwixt two rows of rocks: A sylvan scene
Appears above, and groves for ever green.

Dryden.

Hawlbowlin-island. The eastern channel of the island is the deepest, and all large ships sail through it. Besides Spike island, there is another, call Hawlbowlin, lying west of it, happily situated, serving as another mound to prevent the tide of ebb, and land floods, from damaging ships, riding before Cove. Thus, nature has formed a port, provided for against every accident, in as regular a manner, as the ablest engineers could possibly do, had they the power of removing

moving rocks and islands at pleasure. In this island of Hawlbowlin, are the ruins of a small fort, built by the lord deputy Montjoy, in 1601 (9), so situated, that no ship of any considerable burden could pass to or from Cork, but under the command of its cannon.

Cove is inhabited by seamen and revenue officers; a mile from it, is the parish church of Clonmel, with a decent parsonage house. In the church, is a handsome monument of marble, with an inscription, in gold letters, to the memory of George Rogers, esq; of Ashgrove, in this island; who died May 11, A. D. 1710, in the 61st year of his age, with the names of several of his children. The arms, argent, a chevron betwixt three stags tripant, sable. Here is a grave-stone to the memory of Mr. Thomas Stowe, of Newark, in Nottinghamshire, an officer in general Frampton's regiment, who died in this harbour, after returning from the late expedi- Clonmel church.

(9) On the 14th of January, 1601, sir George Carew, lord president of Munster, with the lord deputy Montjoy, went, by boat, from Cork to Hawlbowlin, to view it, in order to have it fortified; whereupon, direction was given to Paul Ive, an engineer, to raise a fortification there, and another at Castlepark, to command the harbour of Kinsale.

The fort built here was a square fortification, with four bulwarks and curtains; in the middle, stood a castle, 22 feet square within the walls, ascended to by steps, and defended by a small draw-bridge. This castle still remains, with the ruins of the bastions. To the S. was an handsome gateway, with a guard-house annexed. On the north of the island (level with the water) was a platform, mounted with ordnance. Adjacent to this, was the gunner's house; the ramparts were mounted with a deep ditch. Towards the east, a well of fresh water was sunk, which still remains. Pacat, Hibern. p. 252.

In this island, a party of gentlemen, some years ago, built a banqueting house, and called themselves the water club, having several fine pleasure-boats, most of which carried guns, colours, &c. They appointed their admiral and vice-admiral in this little fleet, which ran several races. The day generally concluded with firing of guns, feasting, &c.

expedition against Port L'Orient in France, with these lines.

Eximiæ spei adolescentem,
Ostendunt terris hunc tantum fata,
Neque ultra esse sinunt.

This church is in good repair, and on the east is a handsome gallery for seamen, &c.

Ronayne's grove.

Not far west from the castle of Bellvelly, is Ronayne's-grove, formerly called Hodnet's-wood, a good house, and handsome improvements, of Philip Ronayne, esq. From the gardens, one has a charming view of the river, and shipping, up to Cork; as also the town of Passage, on the opposite shore. This gentleman has distinguished himself by several essays, in the most sublime parts of the mathematicks; among others, by a treatise of algebra, which has passed several editions, and is much read and esteemed, by all the philomaths of the present time. He has invented a cube, which is perforated in such a manner, that a second cube, of the same dimensions exactly in all respects, may be passed through the same. The possibility of which he has demonstrated, both geometrically and algebraically, and which has been actually put in practice, by the ingenious Mr. Daniel Vorster, of Cork, with whom I saw two such cubes.

Ballydelea.

East of the parish church, is Ballydelea, a well planted seat, of the late Richard Bettesworth, esq; surrounded with maple, beech, silver fir, and other timber trees.

Belgrove.

On the E. ferry, is Belgrove, a pleasant seat of John Harper, esq; of Cork. From a fine terrace over the gardens, is an agreeable prospect of the eastern channel of the island, which is here broad and deep, forming a noble basin. This terrace is near a quarter of an English mile long, broad and high, adorned with vases, urns, &c. and is the finest of

of the kind in this county. Beneath the terrace, is a pretty bowling-green, with gardens, and pleasant walks. To the S. is a spreading grove, which covers an hilly country, down to the water's edge. Near the house, among other improvements, is an hop-yard which thrives well, as also a considerable plantation of hemp, a commodity as useful as it is profitable. In the W. passage, almost opposite to Mr. Harper's, they take an excellent oyster in dredges, called Kilvokery oysters. On the N. side of the island, is Ashgrove, a fine plantation, deer park, and good house, of John Rogers, esq; (10) And almost opposite on the main land, is Rossmore, belonging to John Coghlan, esq; agreeably situated, about a mile from Barry's court.

At Waterstown, near the E. passage, was a castle, the chief residence of the Barry family in this island, but it has been long since demolished.

Near Cuskinny, is a new erected fortification, which commands the mouth of the harbour; a battery of 20 pieces of ordnance, 22 pounders, is now finished, and the guns mounted. The new fort

Near the E. point, called Battery-point, is limestone. Sea sand, for manure, may be had on every side of the island; yet, notwithstanding its excellent situation, and the advantage of a short and safe water-carriage to Cork, tillage is but slowly prosecuted here. This place abounds with a great number of springs, and rivulets of fine wholesome water, to the great convenience of the inhabitants, and the shipping in the harbour.

The western extremity of Barrymore, is bounded by a part of Muskery, viz. a portion of Whitchurch parish, which is coarse ground. In it, stands the ruined castle of Carricknavar (11), built on a small brook Muskery.

(10) It was formerly named Ballymacshane-Roe, i. e. The town of the son of red John; and here was also a castle of the Barrys'.

(11) This castle was built by Daniel Mac-Carty, second son of Cormac lord Muskery, who died, anno 1616.

brook that divides this parish into two parts: The other being in the barony of Fermoy, and is detached a considerable way from the rest of that barony.

The manor of Blarney, is separated from the rest of Muskery; it being surrounded by the barony of Barrets, and the liberties of Cork.

Blarney. Blarney was a very strong castle, and noble seat of the earls of Clancarty, who forfeited a great estate in this county, for their adhering to king James (12). It lies within three miles of Cork, and greatly

(12) The earl of Clancarty was first summoned to parliament as baron of Blarney, by queen Elizabeth and created viscount of Muskery, and earl of Clancarty, in 1658, the 10th of Charles II.

Blarney castle was built by Cormac Mac-Carty, surnamed Laider, (he came into the lordship 1449.) He also built the castles of Kilcrea and Caricknamuck, the abbey of Kilcrea, and the nunnery of Ballyvacadane, with five churches. He was wounded at Caricknamuck, by Owen the son of Tiege Mac-Carty, his cousin german, and died in Cork, being buried in Kilcrea abbey, anno dom. 1494. This estate was forfeited in the wars of 1641, by Donough lord Muskery, but the greatest part of it was restored by the act of settlement. This lord was general of the Irish forces in Munster, and very active in that rebellion. Ludlow informs us, that he was charged with having put several of the English to death, on the road between his house of Macroomp and Cork, for which he was apprehended, and tried for his life. The trial lasted long, by reason of a clause which he urged in his defence, from a printed copy of the articles made against him, which, "although" (says Ludlow, who was one of the commissioners appointed to try him) "it had been unjust for me to grant in "the terms there mentioned, yet would have cleared him, "and thrown the guilt and blame upon me; for articles given "ought to be made good. But this clause, upon search into "the original, which I kept, appeared to have been inserted "by themselves, in the print which they produced for evi-"dence, under pretence of having lost the original articles. "Notwithstanding which, it appearing, that though divers of "the English were murdered by the convoy appointed to con-"duct them safe to Cork; the lord Muskery had taken what "care he could for their security, and had done what in him "lay

greatly annoyed that city in the war of 1641, until it

" lay to bring the person who was guilty of that blood to " justice. The court acquitted him, and he was permitted, " according to his articles, to pass into Spain.

Ludlow's Memoirs, p. 442.

Colonel Mac-Carty Reagh, and several other persons, were also tried, at this time, for the same crimes; but the colonel was acquitted. Ludlow, ib. p. 440.

This lord Muskery being created earl of Clancarty, by king Charles II. died in London, August 5th, 1665. He had three sons, Charles, Callaghan, and Justin. Charles lord Muskery died before his father, being slain in a sea-fight against the Dutch, June 2, 1665. He was a great favourite of the duke of York, and was honourably interred at Westminster; his only son Charles James succeeded him; but he dying a minor, his uncle Callaghan became earl of Clancarty, being brought out of a convent in France. He married Elizabeth, daughter to the earl of Kildare, by whom he had four daughters, and one son, named Donough, who was the fourth earl. He was educated by the archbishop of Canterbury, and bred up carefully at Oxford. His uncle Justin (without the knowledge of his friends) married him, when not sixteen years of age, to the earl of Sunderland's daughter, and sent him into this kingdom, where he continued a protestant, till the coming in of king James, and then turned to mass. King James gave him a troop of horse, which he soon composed of the common Irish, and with them committed many ravages. One was a murder perpetrated upon a poor butcher at Mallow, who refusing his man an horse, they violently seized him by force, and would never return him to the owner, but the man making complaint to the judges of assize, they ordered the earl to make him restitution, which he promised to do; but as soon as the judges quitted the country, he marched with a party of his troopers to the butcher's house, and told him he came to make him satisfaction for his horse; whereupon, ordering his troopers to make ready a blanket, they took the man and forcibly tossed him in it, and every now and then suffered him to fall upon the pavement, till he was so bruised, that he was left quite dead upon the spot. The family of this butcher had a considerable tract of Clancarty's estate granted them by king William, worth now 500 l. per ann. and they are now called the lands of the Butcher of Conscience.

A poor

it was taken by Roger earl of Orrery (13), then lord Broghill, in 1646. In queen Elizabeth's time, it was reckoned

A poor man, in Clonmel, happened to offend the earl, whom he first beat, and then hung up by the hair of the head; he was taken down alive, but what afterwards came of him is not known. Vid. Secret Consults and Negotiations of the romish party in Ireland, p. 97. Vid. also King's State, p. 33.

After the wars were over, several persons in England, particularly the earl of Sunderland, endeavoured to represent lord Clancarty as a faultless person; to have him exchanged for a Dutch officer, who was taken the preceding year, by the French, at the battle of Fleury; and in a short time procure him to be restored to his estate. But the grand jury of this county, particularly encouraged by sir Rich. Cox, who was then second justice of the Common Pleas, drew up a true representation of his practices against the protestants, of his inveterate hatred to the English interest, and the little probability of ever seeing an English plantation in those parts, if he was restored. This representation, in the form of a presentment, was laid before the lords justices, to be transmitted to king William. It was zealously supported by lord Sidney and the earl of Burlington, which had so good an effect, that all the schemes in favour of this earl were defeated, and Mr. justice Cox received the thanks of every protestant of figure in the country. (MS. sir Richard Cox.) King William granted him a pardon, with a pension of 300l. a year during his life, upon condition that he should quit the kingdom in a stated time, and promise never to take up arms against the protestant succession. This nobleman retired to Hamburgh on the Elbe, and purchased a little island in the mouth of that river, from the citizens of Altena, which went by his own name. There he erected a convenient dwelling house, with a range of store-houses, and formed a convenient plan of an useful garden. In this place, he made a considerable profit by shipwrecks; but continued to give the distressed all the assistance in his power, and saved the lives of many. His profit arose from the goods thrown on his island, which he placed in his store-houses, and, if demanded by the right owners within the year, he returned them, requiring only two per cent. for the store-room; if not, he made use of them as his own. He died here October 22d, 1734, aged 64, leaving behind him two sons; Robert, late a commodore in the English fleet, commonly called lord Muskery; and Justin Mac-Carty, esq.

(13) MSS. Cox.

reckoned one of the ſtrongeſt fortreſſes in Munſter; the author of Pacata Hibernia, p. 351, deſcribes it to be compoſed of four large piles joined in one; which ſhews that it was formerly much larger than at preſent. It is ſeated upon a main rock, that ſecured it from mining; the walls are eighteen feet thick, and it was likewiſe flanked with baſtions. Anno 1602, Cormac Mac-Dermot Carty was accuſed of a treaſonable correſpondence with the Iriſh rebels, and obliged to deliver up this caſtle to captain Taafe for the queen's uſe: This Cormac was a very powerful perſon, being able to raiſe 1000 men at a call; he alſo poſſeſſed the caſtles of Kilcrea and Macroomp; the former he gave up to the lord preſident Carew, being then his priſoner, but eſcaped out of his hands ſoon after. This caſtle is ſeated upon an eminence, with a river running beneath it, and on the other ſide is a fine lake of about 30 acres, abounding with great quantities of good leeches. In the caſtle, which is in very good repair, is an original painting, at full length, of Charles XII. king of Sweden, brought hither by the late James Jeffrys, eſq; envoy to that monarch, whoſe father ſir James Jeffrys purchaſed this eſtate from the crown. This monarch is drawn in the dreſs M. Voltaire deſcribes, and the painting ſeems to be very well executed. Adjoining to the caſtle, is a fine park, ſweetly wooded, and well watered; alſo a fair bridge over Blarney river. The gardens of the caſtle are well laid out, and kept in good order.

The lands about Blarney, are moſtly under corn paſture; and dairies occupy the greater part of the adjacent country. The ſoil is a yellowiſh clay, which they manure moſtly with lime. Plants growing near the lough, were water horehound, water cinquefoil, angelica ſylveſtris, periclimenum, palma

ma christi, iris lutea, pedicularis, &c. The wood to the N. side of the lough, consists of oak, ash, birch and alder; but was much greater than at present. In this wood, are quarries of limestone. Plants observed in the wood were lingua cervina, circea, bugula, tutsan, tormentil, pimpernel with a yellow flower, arum, bear's garlick, eyebright, bulbocastanum; and on the rocks, adianthum, trichomanes, paronycha rutae, &c. This last in great plenty. On the S. side of the lough, is a bed of white clay, probably, a pipe clay. A few years ago, Robert, commonly called lord Muskery, laid claim to a considerable part of this estate, being assisted, with large sums, by the late dutchess of Marlborough: But it was divided into so many hands, that the suit seemed of too dangerous a nature to be suffered to go on; and therefore a petition was laid before the parliament of England, and a stop put to any further proceedings.

At Blarney, is a vein of limestone, from whence there is none to the north, nearer than the Blackwater river. Daws-town, (two miles N. of Blarney) the estate of John Putland, of Dublin, esq, is a good house, with a pretty plantation, occupied by Rowland Davis, esq. Here are, a very large flowring lime, good orchards, gardens and fish-ponds. About a mile to the S. is Ballygibbone, a good house and plantation, held by Mr. Edward Butler, as is Kilowen, all the estate of the same gentleman. The castles of Cloghroe, Cloghphilip and Carignavar, belonged to the Mac-Cartys, and were in the manor of Blarney.

Barrets. As the small barony of Barrets runs through Muskery, I shall describe it, before I proceed to the remaining part of that barony (14).

It

(14) It contains 15 parishes, viz. part of Carrigrohan-beg, Irriscarra, part of Matehy, part of Donaghmore, Kilcoleman, Aglish-Greenagh, part of Garricloyne, Mourne, Desart, part of the

It takes its name from the ancient English family called Barret, of whom, it is said, that O-Neal earl of Tyrone, anno 1600, when marching by Castlemore, near Mallow, on his progress to Kinsale, to assist the Spaniards, asked, who lived in that castle? And being told, one Barret, who was a good catholic, and his family possessed of that estate above 400 years; O-Neal swore, in Irish, "no matter, I hate the English churl, as if he came but yesterday."

In the southern point of this barony, (in the road leading from Cork to Bandon, four miles from the former,) is a ruined abbey, called Ballyvacadane, founded by Cormac Mac-Carty Mac-Tiege, surnamed Laider, for austine nuns, about the year 1450. Part of the walls still remain. Ballyvacadane-abbey.

Ballincolly, a large castle, not far distant, was an ancient seat of the Barrets, four miles from Cork: Anno 1600, William Barret, of Ballincolly, submitted to the queen's mercy, having been concerned in Desmond's rebellion. This castle was garisoned by Cromwell, and; in the late wars, for king James II. It is built upon a rock, and flanked with towers at each angle. Ballincolly.

The other chief seat of the Barrets was Castlemore, in the northern extremity of this barony. William Barret, of that place, esq; was created a baronet, June 4, 1665, now extinct. Castlemore.

From the castle of Carrigrohan, in the liberties of Cork, the river Lee runs through this barony about six miles, dividing it from Muskery. Upon this river are several seats: On the north side, is Iniscarra, a decent church, and neat built parsonage house. Iniscarra.

Sirmount, the seat of Emanuel Moor, esq; lies a mile more to the W. on a rising ground over the Lee; it is finely wooded on the east side, and has a good south prospect of a great extent of country. Sirmount.

Not

the Ovens, part of Kilnaglory, part of St. Finbar's, Carrigrohanmore, and Desart. The whole containing 86 plow-lands, and 26282 acres.

Castle-Inchy. Coronody. Fergus. Ardrum. Ballyally. Mourne preceptory.

Not far from, and opposite to this, are the remains of a castle, named Castle-Inchy, which gave title of baron to Justin, lord viscount Mountcashel. Coronody, more to the west, is the seat and improvements of Mr. Cross; east of which, is Fergus, Mr. Farmer's, a good plantation. A mile north of Iniscarra, on a rising ground, is Ardrum, a pleasant seat of sir John Colthurst, who was created a baronet, August 3, 1744; near which, is the village of Cloghroe. More west, stands Ballyally, an handsome house and park of colonel Nicholas Colthurst. The river Dripsey divides this barony, on the west, from Muskery, over which, is a fair bridge of eight arches; and not far from it, the castle of Carignamuck, now inhabited by Mr. Bear: This castle belonged to the Mac-Cartys, being built by the founder of Blarney. In this place, which lies on the Muskery side of the river, Cromwell had a garrison for a considerable time. The northern part of this barony, is coarse and mountainous: The most noted place in it formerly, was Mourne, or Ballynamony; in which was a preceptory of knights hospitallers, or knights of St. John of Jerusalem (15), founded in the reign of king John, under the invocation of St. John Baptist, by an English gentleman, called Alexander de Sancta Helena. The Irish call it Monaster na Mona: It had several great possessions, particularly a large domain on the spot, five plowlands in the parish of Temple-Michael in Muskery, besides a great number of parish tythes. The brook, which runs on the north of it, into the Clydah river, is, in old records, called Glame Ballycollen; and the land, on which it was erected,

(15) This preceptory belonged first to the knights templars, who were suppressed in Ireland, by order of king Edward II. anno 1307, directed to sir John Wogan, lord deputy, who executed the same on the 3d of February that year. It was computed, that the king got 400l. value of their effects in Ireland; a great sum in those times. The templars lands and possessions were, soon after, given to the knights hospitallers.

erected, named Ballyknockane. The possessions of this preceptory were granted to Tiege Mac-Carty, whose descendants forfeited them by the rebellion of 1641; yet they are still called by the name of masters of Mourne. By an inquisition taken at Cork, Nov. 4. anno 1584, Ballynamony was found to be an ancient corporation. It was destroyed soon after (16) the death of the duke of Clarence, lord lieutenant of Ireland, by Morogh O-Brien, who, in the reign of king Edward IV. rebelled in Thomond, ruined several walled towns in Munster, and, in this county, Mourne and Buttevant. It is situated on the high road, three miles S. of Mallow. The body of the ruined church still remains, which was 180 feet long. The foundation walls of the preceptory enclosed several acres of ground: The south was defended by a strong castle, which was lately standing; and there were two towers to the W. but several parts of it have been of late demolished, and the stones used in repairing the turnpike road. In the church, are some grave stones of the Barrets, Quinlans, and other ancient Irish families.

A short way from this ruin, is a small well finished church and steeple, adorned with a spire and weather-cock, called Ballynamona, rebuilt A. D. 1717; at which time, in the ruins of the old church, was found a large spur, and the head of an antique spear, probably belonging to one of the knights buried here in his martial habiliments. They were given to the late sir Matthew Deane, who contributed to the building of the church. Over the W. door, on the steeple, is this inscription. Ballynamona.

Gloria Deo in excelsis
Templum hoc Antiquum
De Temple-Michael alias Mourne-Abbey.
Jam diu dirutum
Reconditum fuit

Anno

(16) Davis's Hist. Relat.

Anno Redemptionis MDCCXVII.
Et ab inauguratione serenissimi
Georgii Domini Regis tertio.

Fear God, honour the King.

Adjacent to the church, is a charity-school house, and over the door,

" This Charity School was erected for the Benefit
" of the poor Children of this parish."
Train up a Child, &c.

This is the neatest country church in this county; it was built, together with the parsonage house, during the incumbency of the late lord bishop of Meath (doctor Henry Maule) then minister of this parish. The chancel is semicircular. The altar piece is composed of six fluted pilasters, of the corinthian order, with carved cherubims, neatly gilded, between them; on the pannels, are the Lord's prayer, creed, and commandments in gold letters. At the W. end, is an handsome gallery, erected at the charge of the late sir Matthew Deane, for the charity children. The pulpit, and sounding board, are neatly carved and gilded; as is the cover of the font, the bason of which is marble. In the burial ground, grow great quantities of bonus henricus, or English mercury. The lands hereabouts are mostly under stock for dairies, producing little corn; the soil being rocky, composed of a kind of red slate, with a yellow brittle clay, and sometimes a cold white clay intermixed, and so continues until within a mile or two of Cork, where the country begins to put on a more beautiful appearance, by the industry of the inhabitants.

Bottlehill. Bottle-hill, midway between Cork and Mallow, is remarkable for a stout skirmish, fought there between the English and king James's forces, on the 29th of April, 1691, wherein the former got the

the victory; which will be more particularly related in the third book of this work.

The barony of Muskery (17) is bounded, on the N. by an uncultivated mountainous tract, upwards of ten miles long, and, in some parts, six miles over, called the Boggra, which is a common to the adjacent estates. In winter, it is, for the most part, deep, marshy, and unpassable; but, in summer, hard and firm, producing grass and heath, and is then grazed by vast herds of cattle, which are removed to the lower lands when this season is over. This tract, though it stands high, is yet flat, and surrounded by higher grounds almost on every side, particularly to the N. and W. The whole place is covered with black fogs, for the greatest part of the year. Several considerable rivers, besides an infinite number of brooks, flow from this wild country. On the south, the most considerable are Blarney river, the Dripsy, the Lany, the Foherish, &c. which empty themselves into the Lee. On the north, the Clydagh, the Lyre, the Oovane, Racool river, and the Fin-Awn, which discharge themselves into the Black-water.

Muskery.

The Boggra.

These lines of Mr. Thomson, make no ill drawn picture of the Boggra.

———The brown burnt earth
Of fruits and flowers, and every verdure spoil'd,
Barren and bare, a joyless dreary waste
Thin cottag'd; and in time of trying need
Abandon'd.———
Those roving mists, that constant now begin
To

(17) It contains the following parishes, St. Owens, or the Ovens, a part of St. Finbar's, Ballynaboy, Desartmore, Knockavilly, Kilbonane, Moviddy, Aglish, Canaboy, Macloney, Kilmurry, Kilmihil, Inchegeelagh, Kilnamartery, Macroomp, Aghabologe, Aghinagh, Kilcoleman, Matehy, Iniscarra, Donaghmore, Dunbolloge, part of Whitechurch, part of Greenagh, Templemichael, being 160,072 Irish plantation acres, and 367 plowlands.

To ſmoak along the hilly country, theſe
The mountain ciſterns fill, thoſe grand reſerves
Of water, ſcoop'd among the hollow rocks,
Whence guſh the ſtreams, the ceaſleſs fountains
play,
And their unfailing ſtores the rivers draw
To ſend a thundring torrent to the main.

THOMSON's Seaſons.

To the weſt of the Boggra, are the mountains of Muſhry, as they are commonly called, but rather of Muſkery; and are diſtinguiſhed into Muſkery-more and beg, i. e. the larger and leſſer mountains. Theſe range partly north and ſouth, high at both extremes, and hollow in the middle; and are eſteemed the higheſt in this county. The upper part is covered with ſedgy graſs and bog, the rocks with london pride (18). The torrents have worn ſeveral deep furrows into their ſides, which diſplay no other ſoil but ſlaty pebbles, of a red, white, and dark colour; but nothing of any metallic ſubſtance.

Donaghmore.

The pariſh of Donaghmore, lies in the N. E. part of this barony, and bounds the Boggra. A conſiderable part of it belongs to the ſee of Cloyne, together with a vaſt tract of the Boggra, which, by degrees, might be reclaimed. The patron ſaint was named St. Lachteen, and ſome years ago the pariſh prieſt kept here a brazen hand, as an holy relick, by which the people ſwore upon all ſolemn occaſions; but this hand was removed by one of the titular biſhops of Cloyne. There are, of late, ſome very good improvements in this pariſh, as at Donaghmore, the revd. Horace Townſhend's; Derry, Mr. Daniel Gibs's. The recorder of Cork,

(18) Other plants are, ladies mantle, tormentil, devil's-bit, greater-ſpurge, butter-wort, milk-wort, primula veris, ulmaria, germander, pedicularis, greater cardamine, mountain madder, golden rod, golden ſaxifrage, &c.

Cork, Joſeph Bennet, eſq; has alſo a pretty lodge here.

The next pariſh, to the weſt, is Aghabolloge; near the old church, is a celebrated well, dedicated to St. Olan. In the church-yard, is a ſtone, called St. Olan's cap, by which the common people alſo ſwear on all ſolemn occaſions; and they pretend, that if this ſtone was carried off, it would return of itſelf to its old place. At Magourney, a particle of this pariſh, is a new pariſh church, and decent glebe houſe. Aghabolloge.

Mount Rivers, in the ſame pariſh, the houſe and improvements of John Whiting, eſq; commands a fair proſpect to the ſouth. Near it, a large human ſkull, almoſt double the common ſize, was ſome time ago dug up. Three miles E. of Macroomp, ſtands the caſtle of Carigadrohid, built on a ſteep rock, in the middle of the river Lee, by one of the Macarty family. It is ſaid, this romantic ſituation was the choice of the lady O-Carrol, wife to Mac-Carty; yet others ſay, it was built by the Learys. This bridge and caſtle, formed a noted paſs, in the wars of 1641, and were often taken and recovered, by the contending forces. It is in good repair, and inhabited by John Bowen, eſq. The way from this to Macroomp, leads through a deep, gloomy, hollow way, called Glin-caum, i. e. the crooked Glin; on either hand, is a perfect wall of ſteep craggy rocks, covered, in ſome places, with oak, aſh, and birch, at the roots of which grow polypody in plenty; alſo a good quantity of the adianthum nigrum and trichomanes. To the ſouth of this hollow way, ſtands the high tower of Maſhanaglaſs, built by the Mac-Swineys (19). The N. Mount Rivers. Maſhanaglaſs

(19) King James I. on the 19th of April, 1612, directed a letter to ſir Arthur Chichester, lord deputy of Ireland, in behalf of Owen Mac-Swiney, alias Owen Hogy, of Maſhanaglaſs, to accept the ſurrender of his lands, and to grant a patent to re-

ſtore

bank of the Sullane, being from hence, westerly, very rocky, is covered with heath and furze; the south side is not much better; yet, in some places, there are dairy-houses, the land being generally meadow and pasture, and the soil a kind of brown brittle clay.

Places E. of Macroomp, are Omerg, Mr. Thornhill's; and Dromy, Mr. Moore's. A mile E. of Macroomp, is a new erected bridge over the Sullane, being there joined by the Lany, a small distance from the bridge, whence, running a S. E. course, they enter the Lee. About three hundred yards N. W. of New-bridge, in a meadow near the bank of the river, are three large stones, set on an end edge-ways to each other, the middle one being 5 feet broad, 7 in height, and 2 thick, but the others much smaller; about 60 yards S. E. from the former, is another stone set up, less than the middle one before-mentioned, but larger than the side ones. These stones (20) are said to be erected

store them to him. This Owen was particularly recommended to that prince, by the lord Danvers, president of Munster, and sir Richard Morison, vice-president, for having performed many faithful services in that king's reign, and in queen Elizabeth's. He had also testimonials from sir Charles Cornwallis, who was ambassador in Spain, of his dutiful and loyal behaviour; and how much he suffered for it in his fortune and reputation during his abode there, by the malignity of his countrymen. Owen Mac-Swiney, son to the above Owen, was attainted, anno 1642, for being concerned in the Irish rebellion, and forfeited his estate. (From original MSS.) Mashanaglas signifies a strong hold or fortress.

(20) According to an ancient Irish chronicle, which relates the actions of Brien Boruma, king of Munster, that prince (in the 2d year of his reign) sent an herald to challenge Miles Mac-Broin, who was chief of the Mahonys, and king of Oneachach (a part of S. Carbery) to fight him in a pitched battle, in the plains of Beallagh Leachta, (i. e. the road of saint Leachta, the patron of Donoughmore,) which was near Macroomp, in order to seek revenge for the death of his brother Mahon, who was murdered by O-Donovan Mac-Cahill, chief of that sept, and a dependant on O-Mahony. The king of Carbery accepted the

erected in memory of a celebrated battle, fought here by Brien Boruma, king of Munster, and the O-Mahonys of Carbery.

The town of Macroomp, or, as it is pronounced, Macroom, is situated among hills, in a dry gravelly red stone soil (21). The adjacent country is well improved with lime, brought six miles, from the S. side of the river Lee. This place is said to take its name from an old crooked oak, (so called in Irish) which formerly grew here, under the boughs of which travellers used to pass. The castle of Macroomp is very ancient, being first built in king John's time, soon after the English conquest, (according to sir Richard Cox) by the Carews, but others attribute it to the Daltons. It was repaired and beautified by Macroomp.

the challenge; and besides his, and O-Donovan's forces, brought 1500 Danes to assist him. The battle was furiously fought on both sides; but Brien and his forces being superior in number, broke through the enemy, and made a great slaughter, most of the Danes being slain. Keating also mentions this battle, Book II. p. 81.

The like stones have often been erected, to perpetuate the memory of singular actions, in those early ages, both on a civil and religious account, and sometimes as trophies of a victory, as those mentioned by Plutarch; which were first of wood, that they might soon consume; and those it was prohibited to renew, lest the remembrance of ancient quarrels should be perpetuated.

(21) Plants from Carigadrohid, to Macroomp, are london-pride, golden rod, calamint, comfry, soapwort, St. John's wort, polypody, maidenhair, celandine, foxglove, osmond royal, navelwort, ros-solis, daucus, butterwort, cotonaria, mountain sage, tormentil, elecampane, meadow sweet, pimpernel, with a yellow flower, mouse ear, germander, strawberries, woodbine, woodroof, cup-moss, eye-bright, cow-wheat, hyacinths, tutsan, mountain madder, devil's-bit, sheep-scabious, ash coloured ground liverwort, stitchwort, jacea, or knapweed, billberries, inchanters night shade, or circea, dock cresses, herb robert, spleenwort, prunella, milkwort, codded loose-strife, lujula, yellow rattle, red-rattle, speedwell, trichomanes, male satyrion, avens, ground-ivy, piercepier anglorum, golden maidenhair, and golden saxifrage, hawkweed, leaved succory, male satyrion royal, &c.

Tiege Mac-Carty, who died in it, anno 1565, a was father to the celebrated sir Cormac Mac-Te lord Muskery, mentioned by Cambden, and ot writers, as an active person in queen Elizabet time. The late earls of Clancarty altered this c tle into a more modern structure, it being burn down in the wars of 1641 (22). It now consi of two square towers, about 60 feet high, with large modern building between them: It is situ ted on the east side of the river Sullane; to t south, are the gardens, and a fine plantation firs, on a pleasant terrace, over its banks. Abo 20 years ago, dean Swift, in his progress throu this country, was much pleased with the situatio and state of this building. It is, at present, inhab ted by Richard Hedges Eyre, esq; who keeps it good order. In this castle, is an handsome large g lery, with other good apartments; and sir Willi Pen, the famous sea admiral, was born in it. the foot of the castle, is an handsome stone brid over the Sullane: Opposite to the bridge, is t parli

(22) In September 1602, it was taken by sir Charles W mot, after a long siege, in the following manner. Cormac Ma Dermot Carty, the lord thereof, having escaped from the lo president, who, fearing he might cut off sir Charles's retreat, a raise the siege, ordered him to quit the place, and retu with his forces to Cork. This news vexed sir Charles, bei sorry to retreat without taking the castle. The night befo his intended march, the besieged having killed a swine, a not having plenty of water to scald it, were forced to singe with straw and fern. The fire took hold of a cabin in t bawn, within the castle walls, and the thatch flaming high, fire to some tallow through a window in the castle; which foo raged so violently, that the Irish were forced to quit it, a make the bawn their last refuge, which being ready to be a saulted, they sallied out to the woods, in which attempt man of them were killed. The army entering the castle, extin guished the fire, and leaving a garrison in it, marched back t Cork. Soon after, the lord Muskery being hard pressed, sub mitted to the queen, and was taken into favour. Pacata Hib p. 351.

arish church, dedicated to St. Coleman of Cloyne; nd on the south side of the altar, is a monument f black and grey marble, with this inscription.

"Here lieth the body of the revd. Mr. Richard Brown, B. D. who was rector and vicar of this parish 45 years, during which time he was always resident. On the 27th day of January, A. D. 1712, he chearfully resigned his spirit to God who gave it, in sure hope of a resurrection to eternal life, being 69 years of age. He was married to Mary, daughter of colonel Edward Alleyn, 43 years, by whom he had 11 sons and 9 daughters."

The romanists have a splendid mass-house, erected on an eminence at the entrance into the town; with an handsome altar, a pulpit, and confessional chair. Upon the plantation of Munster, in the beginning of king James Ist's reign, the lord Muskery brought over several English families of this religion, viz. the Hardings, Fields, Terrys, Goulds, Kents, &c. and planted them in Macroomp. Here is a barrack for a foot company, and a market house. In this town, a considerable number are employed in combing wool, and spinning woollen yarn. There are here four salt pans constantly at work; they have the rock salt from England, by the way of Cork, whence it is brought by land carriage. The salt is taken by carriers from this place into the country, where it is used in salting butter for exportation. In this town, are some whisky distillers; a liquor and manufacture so pernicious to the poor, that it renders every other employment useless to them.

The houses are built of a reddish slaty rock, and there are good blue slates for covering in the neighbourhood. This place is situated on the frontier of a very wild country, being all rocky and barren to the west, and mountainous to the north.

Two

Carickafouky. Two miles weſt, ſtands the high caſtle of Carickafouky, (i. e. Fairy Rock caſtle) built by the Mac-Cartys of Driſhane, in a wild and romantic ſituation. The entrance into it, is by an high craggy rock, of dangerous and ſlippery footing, where no more than one perſon, at a time, can climb, and he muſt be very active that will truſt entirely to his feet. This rock is quite inacceſſable on every other ſide, and hangs frightfully over the Sullane, which runs foaming at the foot of it through a craggy channel. To the eaſt of the caſtle, is a large ſtone, placed upon an high rock, ſecured by wedges of other ſtones; and near it, the remains of a Druid altar, encompaſſed with a circle of ſtones (23) pitched endways.

Dundarerk. The caſtle of Dundarerk (which ſignifies Mount proſpect) is ſeated on a hill, about a mile ſouth of the former; and commands a vaſt extended view to the weſt, as far as the bounds of Kerry; to the eaſt, almoſt to Cork; and a great tract to the ſouth. It was built by the Mac-Cartys. Dermot Mac-Carty forfeited this caſtle in the rebellion of 1641. It is an high ſquare building, having 70 ſtone ſteps to the battlements; Adjoining to it, ſtood ſome modern buildings, now in ruin; here were large gardens and orchards, alſo deſtroyed. A little to the north, is the ruined church of Kilnamartery. The country, to the north and weſt, as far as the eye can ſee, is intermixed with large white rocks, and green ſpots; at firſt ſight, a ſtranger, at a diſtance, might take them for the ruins of a vaſt

(23) Saxo Grammaticus informs us, that the places where the Danes fought their duels, were ſometimes ſurrounded with pitched ſtones, and ſometimes in pits, as Ubbo who fought with the Sclavonian. Sax. Grammat. Hiſt. Dan. lib. 3.

Olaus Wormius ſays, their courts of judicature were plots of ground environed with great ſtones, having one in the midſt: And the places alſo aſſigned for the election of their chiefs, were ſuch circles of ſtones. Monument. Dan. lib. 1. cap. 10.

vast city, the white crags resembling so many lofty towers, ruined churches, and palaces. In a more level country, the eye is, perhaps, pleased with little hills and gentle ascents; but in this rough situation, the imagination is astonished with a grandeur in nature, which nothing but the scene itself can inspire a just idea of. If the forests, which formerly covered these tracts, are now no more, yet the naked rocks in some places, remains of woods in others, and parcels of cultivated grounds intermixed, afford a greater variety, and more delightful landscape. A little to the west of Macroomp, is Codrum; the seat of Emanuel Hutchinson, esq; who has improved a considerable tract hereabouts, by clearing the soil of stones and rocks, and manuring it with lime. On an old stone mearing, made by the earl of Clancarty, there is this inscription on a large rock. D. E. O. C. 1686. F Fecit. i. e. Donough earl of Clancarty, fieri fecit. Which shews how imperfectly improvements were carried on in this country, towards the end of the last century, when the raising a great boundary of loose stones, was thought worthy of an inscription. In Mr. Hutchinson's garden, are the remains of a Danish intrenchment, being vaulted under ground. There are also several large ones near the old church of Clondrohid, some of which have triple intrenchments. On the top of an hill, called Lissecresig (three miles N. W. of Macroomp) being the same gentleman's estate, are the remains of a pagan altar (24), composed of three stones pitched close together, and a broad flag-stone lying near them.

Codrum.

Near

(24) These are the kind of rude altars, called, both in the Irish and old British language, Crom-liagh and Crom-leche, which signify, in both, a crooked stone, not from any crookedness, but from their inclining posture. Mr. Rowland, in his * Mona Antiqua

* p. 47.

Near this, is a large circular intrenchment of ſtone, made in the ſame manner as thoſe of earth: theſe raiſed of ſtone, the Iriſh call Calieras.

Cahirkegan.

Cahirkegan, in the pariſh of Clondtohid, the houſe of Horace Townſhend, eſq. The ſoil is cold, mountainous, rocky and boggy, throughout this pariſh, and not fitted for tillage, without the greateſt induſtry, not only in manuring the land, but alſo in clearing it of ſtones, otherways it is impoſſible to plough it. When the ſtones are removed, the ſoil is ſufficiently deep, but this requires great labour. Upon the larger rocks, they kindle turf fires, and keep them burning till the rock grows hot; after which, it eaſily ſplits; and the readier, if cold water be poured on before it cools. This labour is not unlike Hannibal's in paſſing the Alps, which Nat. Lee makes that hero relate in theſe ranting lines:

What after ages will with pain believe,
Through burning quarries did our paſſage cleave,
Hurld dreadful fire, and vinegar infus'd,
Whoſe horrid force the nerves of flint unloos'd,
Made nature ſtart, to ſee us root up rocks,
And open all her adamantine locks;
Shake off her maſſy bars, o'er mountains go, &c.

After the ſtones are looſened, they uſe them in forming encloſures and ditches, which they ſeldom fail

tiqua, conjectures, that the word is derived from the Hebrew, Cærum luach, i. e. a devoted table or altar. Noah, after he left the ark, was to build an altar, and offer up ſacrifice on it to the Lord. Gen. viii. 20. And, 'tis to be ſuppoſed, he built it of ſuch coarſe and rude ſtones, as the mountains (where the ark reſted) afforded. In Exod. xx. 25. they had a precept Not to build them of hewn ſtone, which ſeems to ſhew, that the Britiſh Crom-leche, and the Iriſh Crom-liagh, are only the remaining effects of that ancient law and cuſtom of not ſtriking a tool upon the ſtones of their altars. Theſe rude altars are ſuſtained, in ſome places, by rows of pillars, as that above-mentioned; and ſometimes, on other large ſtones of the ſame kind.

fail to make sufficiently thick, having no want of materials, and no other way to dispose of them.

Ballyvourney, (i. e. the town of the beloved) 6 miles W. of Macroomp, is a small village and ruined church, seated on a hill, to the south of the river Sullane, which runs due east from this to Macroomp, having its rise a little more to the west. The church is dedicated to St. Gobnate, who, in the 6th century, was made abbess of a nunnery of regular canonesses here, by St. Abban. It was also called Husneagh, Borneagh, and Burneagh. She is said to be the daughter of O-Connor Sligo. This church is 104 feet long, by 24 broad; the steeple is ready to fall with age. On the north side of the altar, is a tomb of the O-Hierlys, who were the ancient proprietors of this rugged country. North of the river, stood an old castle of theirs, which is now an heap of stones. The Irish visit this place on whitson-mondays, and on the 14th of February, which last is the patron day of this saint. About 30 yards from the west end of the church, there is a small stone cross, where her rood or image (25) is set up on those days. Here the devotees (which Ballyvourney.

(25) In the archbishop of Tuam's defence to his charitable address. p. 74. he says, "I could never hear of any authentic or credible history of St. Gobnate: And yet I know that in the county of Cork, great devotion is paid to her and her image, in which I never could find that the poor people were restrained, but rather encouraged by their clergy." And adds, "if the worship of true real saints, and their images, could be defended, (as it never can) yet the worship which is given to such fictitious saints, and their images, ought certainly to be suppressed. But it looks (says he) as if you were afraid to begin such a reformation, lest the eyes of the people should thereby be opened, and they should discover how they have hitherto been deluded."

I have been informed, that the devotion used to this image has been, of late, prohibited by the titular bishop of the diocese; but so strong are the ignorant Irish prejudiced in its favour, that they still persevere in their superstition, which is not a little kept up by the gain it brings to the proprietor of this image, who, as I hear, farms it at a considerable rent to the person who exposes it to view.

(which are only the more ſimple and ruder Iriſh) go round it on their knees, and repeat a certain number of prayers. They alſo tye their handkerchiefs, &c. about its neck, which they imagine will preſerve them from ſeveral diſeaſes. Near this croſs, is a ſtone fixed in the ground, and worn by the knees of thoſe who come here in pilgrimage; and adjacent, is a well, dedicated to this ſaint; the water is pure, ſoft and light. A little to the north of this well, is a circle of ſtones, about 2 feet high, and about 9 feet in diameter, which ſeems to be the foundation of one of the ſmall round towers placed in church-yards: round this, and the well, there are paths worn by the knees of the devotees. The image is kept in a cheſt very private, and never expoſed but upon feſtival days, and when it is carried to ſick people. When I was there, the perſon who had charge of it told me, it was carried into Ivelary, an adjacent wild tract, to be ſworn upon.

This church (26) is ſeated on a ſmall green ſpot, on the ſide of an hill, from whence is a fine view of

(26) The following indulgence was granted by pope Clement VIII. to ſuch as go in devotion to this church.

" Univerſus Chriſti fidelibus præſentes literas inſpecturis ſa-
" lutem & apoſtolicam benedictionem, ad augendum fidelium
" religionem & animarum ſalutem cæleſtibus eccleſiæ the-
" ſauris pia charitate intenti, omnibus utriuſque ſexus, Chriſ-
" ti fidelibus vere penitentibus & confeſſis ac ſacra commu-
" nione reflectis qui eccleſiam parochialem ſanctæ Gobonatæ
" loci Ballyvorni Cluncnſi dioſc. die feſto ejuſdem ſanctæ Go-
" bonatæ a primis veſperis uſque ad occaſum ſolis prædicti feſti
" ſingulis annis devote viſitaverint, & ibi pro Chriſtianorum
" principum concordia, hæreſum extirpatione, ac ſanctæ Ma-
" tris eccleſiæ exaltatione pias ad Deum preces effuderint,
" decem annos & totidem quadragenas de injunctis eis ſeu
" aliis quomodo libet debitis pœnitentiis in forma eccleſiæ
" conſueta relaxamus. Præſentibus ad decimam duntaxat va-
" lituris, volumus autem, quod ſi alias Chriſti fidelibus dictam
" eccleſiam viſitantibus aliam indulgentiam perpetuo, vel ad
" certum tempus nondum elapſum duraturam conceſſerimus,
" præſentes

of the Kerry mountains, which, like an immenſe wall, are ranged ſeveral miles from north to ſouth, and divide both counties. They are moſtly rude, naked rocks, of a prodigious height, being worn into numberleſs furrows, by the torrents, which, for ſo many ages, have been flowing down their ſides.

Sola jugis habitat diris, ſedeſq; tuetur
Perpetuas deformis hyems: Illa undique nubes
Huc atras agit et mixtos cum grandine nimbos.
Nam cuncti flatus ventique furentia regna
Alpinâ poſuere domo, caligat in altis
Obtutus ſaxis, abeuntq; in nubila montes.

SILIUS ITAL. lib. 3.

Here hoary winter, unadorn'd and bare,
Dwells in the dire retreat, and freezes there;
There ſhe aſſembles all her blackeſt ſtorms,
And the rude hail in rattling tempeſts forms;
Thither the loud tumultuous winds reſort,
And on the mountain keep their boiſt'rous court,
That in thick ſhow'rs her rocky ſummet ſhrouds,
And darkens all the broken view with clouds.

ADDISON.

Weſt of the church, is a good echo, which is thrice repeated; there was formerly a ring of ſmall bells in the ſteeple. By the ſituation, the ſound muſt have been variouſly reverberated from the adjacent hills. This is the eſtate of Nicholas Colthurſt, eſq; and the only improvement for ſome miles

" præſentes nullæ ſint. Datum Romæ, apud ſanct. Marcum " ſub anulo piſcatoris die 12 Julii 1601, & pontificat. noſtr. " anno decimo." From the Lambeth library, lib. N. N. numb. 77.

In the pariſh of Kilſhanick, in a mountainy tract, there is another well, dedicated to this ſaint Gobnate, which is alſo viſited on the 14th of February.

miles round is at Killeen, a good farm-house of Mr. James Colthurst, lying about a mile to the N. E. About 4 miles N. W. of Macroomp, are the remains of a Danish intrenchment of an oval form, the greatest diameter is 60 yards, and the smaller 40, surrounded by a broad deep ditch, whose sides are almost perpendicular. It has one narrow path into it, facing the east. At a small distance from it, near the road side, are 5 very large stones, pitched endways, forming an equilateral triangle, whose inside area may contain a dozen persons.

Caum-Carig.

The north west part of the barony (from Macroomp to the Black-water) is rough and uncultivated. About six miles from Macroomp, is Caum-Carig, (i. e. the crooked rocks) a rugged hill, which must be passed over before one arrives at Mill-street. On the left, the eye is entertained with various prospects of the Kerry mountains above-mentioned: The last of the range, to the north, is a lofty cone, called Clara-hill; at the foot of it, is Mount-Leader, a good house and plantations of Mr. Edward Leader. On the left, is Kilmeedy, a small castle of the O-Donaghoes, now in ruin; near which, was a redoubt for half a foot company. As one descends the hills, the country opens all green and charming towards the Black-water. Mill-street, is the last village of any consequence in this part of the barony; the new turnpike road, from Cork to Kerry, runs through it, being carried over the Boggra mountain; a new barrack, and some manufactures in the linen trade intended to be set up here, will soon make it a place of some note. About a mile to the east, is Drishane, an high castle, built by Dermot Mac-Carty, son to Tiege, lord Muskery, who died in 1448. In 1641, Donogh Mac-Carty joined the Irish, and forfeited this estate; near the castle, is a new handsome house of the late William Wallis, esq; who had considerably improved this part of the country,

Mill-street

try, by manuring with lime, enclosing, planting, &c. Having mentioned every thing considerable in this barony, on the north side of the river Lee, I shall return south to Macroomp, and finish an account of that part of it lying on the south side of the river (27).

In returning to Macroomp, the Mushery mountains and Boggra lie to the east. On the S. W. foot of Mushery, there are three flat stones set up edgeways; the middle one is nine feet high, and three broad; there are also several circles of them, with single pillar stones, standing at a small distance, being works of the Danes or ancient Irish.

Lead ore.

Two miles S. W. of Macroomp, there is a stone bridge over the river Toon; near which, on the W. side of the Lee, there was discovered, a few years ago (on the estate of Dr. Edward Barry, of Dublin) a vein of metallic substance in a limestone rock. An assay was made of it, and it proved to hold some lead ore.

Several castles.

Between this and Inshigeelagh, stand the castles of Drumcaragh, Carigneneelagh, and Carignacurragh; in this last, Cromwell placed a garrison. The O-Learys were the ancient proprietors of these castles, and all the adjacent country, which is called from them Ivelary. Carignacurragh was forfeited by

(27) The Lee runs through the centre of the barony of Muskery, dividing it into two parts, north and south. The north part (above described) is bounded, on the west, by the lands of Glanerought and Glanflesk, in Kerry; and towards the north west, it extends to the Black-water, which divides it from Duhallow. A part of which being on the south of that river, bounds it, till it meets with the barony of Barrets, which divides and separates it on the east end; this separated part, is bounded, on the east, by Fermoy and Barrymore, as the map shews. The south part of this Barony, is bounded, on the east, by the liberties of Cork, and the barony of Barrets; on the south, by Kinalea, Kinalmeaky, Carbery, and the lofty mountains of Dauce and Duhil, which divide it from Bantry. It is on the south side, 26 miles long; on the north, more than 30; and about 16 miles broad.

by Conoher O-Leary, for joining in the rebellion of 1641. It is a lofty pile, being above 100 feet high, ſtanding on the S. bank of the river Lee. This river has its courſe here, and for a conſiderable way below, interrupted with iſlands and a deep boggy tract, until it runs to the bridge of Ballynaclaſſen. Theſe iſlands are covered, moſtly, with oak, aſh, hazel, and birch; at the feet of which grow fern, pollypodium, and water dropworth (28). Here are great quantities of ſeveral kinds of water fowl in their ſeaſons, as bitterns, cranes, duck and mallard, teal, &c. Theſe bogs have been attempted to be drained, but it was found impracticable. In one, called Anaghaly, is about three acres of ground, on which is excellent limeſtone, that ſupplies the town of Macroomp, the weſtern inhabitants of this barony and Carbery, with lime for manure and building.

Inſhigeelagh. Inſhigeelagh, ſix miles S. W. of Macroomp, has a good barrack for one foot company, built in a ſtone fort of four baſtions, erected on the N. end of a bridge over the Lee. Near this place, many pieces of a metallic ſubſtance have been found in the form of cubes, as hard as iron, and glittering with ſparks, intermixed, of a pale yellow, ſhining like gold. Theſe cubes are waſhed out of the rocks on the banks of the river, by winter floods. See more of them, Book IV. Chap. VIII.

Many of theſe mountains have been formerly tilled; for when the heath that covers them is pulled up and burned, the ridges and furrows of the plough are viſible. About 100 years ago, this country was all a foreſt. The woods conſiſted of large oak, birch, alder, ſome aſh, and many yews of as great a bulk as the largeſt oak: Great quantities of fir are ſtill taken out of the turf bogs. This foreſt

(28) Other plants here, are ranunculus aquaticus foliis diverſis, oſmund royal, water angelica, nymphea alba & lutea, ſanicula, oenanth. aquat. agrimony, flamula, milleſol. aquat. potemogeiton. plantago aquatica, caltha paluſtris, &c.

forest was then stored with red and fallow deer: and abounded with great ayries of excellent hawks; which, with the timber, belonged to the earl of Cork.

A small mile west of Inshigeelagh, the river Lee opens into a fine lake, called Lough Allua, three English miles long, and half a mile broad, stretching out into several bays; it is deep, and not fordable from end to end. Salmon trouts, almost as large as salmon, small river trout of various kinds, and eels abound in it; also the charr (29) or Alpine trout. The river here is of a still slow motion, till emptying itself at Inshigeelagh, it is contracted, and runs with a rapid and violent course. On the south side of this lake, are a range of lofty rocks, in some places, covered with yew and birch; and on the north side, is a fine green plain, extending the length of the lake.

Lough Allua.

The Charr.

The upper end is replenished with several mountain rills; the chief is a rapid little brook, descending from another lake, called Gougane-Barra. Before one arrives at this last, both man and horse must

(29) Having the opportunity of seeing those fish when I was at Macroomp, I took down the following description of them. The charr is in length, from the extremity of the nose to the tip of the tail, 10½ inches breadth, from the back fin to that on the belly, 2¼ inches where it is thickest. Its eye resembles that of an herring; the mouth, from the tip of the muzzle to the joint of the jaw, somewhat more than an inch; both jaws are furnished with a row of fine small teeth; the back fin is pretty large, placed almost near the center, like a pilchard's. It has a fin to each gill, a pair of belly fins, one near the tail, and a small one on the back near the tail. The under jaw, head and back, are of a dark mud colour; the belly is of a bright red, like vermilion, shaded off with yellow and white; there is a remarkable small line running from the middle of the tail to the angle of the eye on both sides; they differ little from the common trout, as to shape; they boil red like a salmon, as do several of the trout kind; they will not rise at a fly, being always taken with bait, or in a net. They are never found in running water, nor can be transported alive to any distance.

must perform penance for two miles, over the rudest high-way that was ever passed. A well spirited beast trembles at every step; some parts of the road lie shelving from one side to the other, which often trips up an horse; other places are pointed rocks, standing like so many sugar-loaves from one to three feet high, between which a horse must take time to place and fix his feet. It was with great difficulty that I passed two miles of this causeway in two hours. Gougane-Barra, signifies the hermitage of St. Finbar; he having (as tradition says) lived here a recluse before he founded the cathedral of Cork. This retreat is esteemed one of the greatest curiosities in these parts; it lies in the remotest solitude imaginable, and is, in reality, a most elegant and romantic spot; its very aspect and situation betraying a place seemingly designed by nature for a recluse. It lies in the bowels of vast high mountains, making so many enclosures round it. St. Finbar's hermitage is a small island, surrounded by a fine deep and capacious lake, of about 200 acres, almost circular. This lake is environed by a stupendous amphitheatre of lofty hills, composed of perpendicular bleached rocks, in some places, boldly hanging over the basin. In some crevices of the rocks, grow yews and evergreens. In fair weather, there are several rills, that gently glide down, with a murmuring noise, into the lake: But on heavy rains, the whole prospect seems a perfect chaos, the water then, from the top of the mountain, tumbling down all around, in several cataracts, with a roaring noise like thunder, which makes a most awful and majestic scene. On the top of these precipices, eagles, hawks, and other birds of prey, breed and live in great security. This place, since the time of St. Finbar, has been frequented by many devotees, as a place of pilgrimage; and to get to it, is little less than to perform one. In the island, are the ruins of a chapel, with

Gougane-Barra.

with some small cells, a sacristy, chamber, kitchen and other conveniencies, erected by a late recluse (father O-Mahony) who lived an hermit, in this dreary spot, 28 years. When one is in this island, the chasm in the mountain, by which the lake is entered, is not seen, occasioned by the jutting out of part of the hill; so that if a person was carried into it blindfold, it would seem almost impossible, without the wings of an eagle, to get out, the mountains making, as it were, a wall of rocks some hundred yards high. Round part of the lake, is a pleasant green bank, with a narrow causeway from it to the island. That part of the island unbuilt upon, father Mahony converted into a garden, planted several fruit trees in it with his own hands, and made it a luxurious spot for an hermit. Opposite to this island, on the continent, is his tomb, placed in a low little house, on which is this inscription.

"Hoc sibi et successoribus suis in eadem vocatione, monumentum imposuit dominus doctor Dyonisius O Mahony, presbyter licet indignus. An. dom. 1700".

He was not buried in it till the year 1728.

This solitude would, at first sight, naturally dispose a man to be serious; for as Milton says,

——Musing meditation most affects
The pensive secrecy of desart cell,
Far from the cheerful haunt of man and herds,
And sits as safe as in a senate house;
For who wou'd rob an hermit of his weeds,
His few books, or his beads, or maple dish,
Or do his grey hairs any violence?

Masque of Comus.

The head of the river Lee, being the Luvius of Ptolomy, rises in this romantic spot.

The deſcription given us, by ſir John Denham, of the ſource of the Thames, exactly agrees with the riſe of this river.

But his proud head the airy mountain hides
Among the clouds, his ſhoulders and his ſides
A ſhady mantle clothes, his curled brows
Frown on the gentle ſtream, which calmly flows.
Low at his feet, a ſpacious plain is placed,
Between the mountain and the ſtream embraced,
Which ſhade and ſhelter from the hill derives,
While the kind river wealth and beauty gives.
This ſcene had ſome bold Greek or Britiſh Bard,
Beheld of old, what ſtories had been heard
Of fairies, ſatyrs, and the nymphs their dames,
Their feaſts, their revels, and their am'rous flames.
'Tis ſtill the ſame, although their airy ſhape,
All but a quick poetic ſight eſcape.

Cooper's Hill.

Gougane lake affords a very good trout, of a broader and flatter kind than other trouts. The mountains produce a long coarſe graſs, called, by the country people, ſonane, here wholly employed in grazing young ſtock and dry cattle from May to November. The riches of theſe mountains are not on the ſurface; probably, a diligent ſearch into their bowels might diſcover ſome very valuable minerals. At Gougane Barra, lived one Mr. Murphy, who had been an officer in queen Anne's ſervice; was a very intelligent perſon, well ſkilled in the ancient Iriſh manners and cuſtoms, and read and wrote the language extremely well. From Iveleary, proceeding eaſtwards to Cork, there are ſeveral good ſeats and improvements in this barony. It is computed, that ſince the earl of Clancarty's forfeiture, more than 200 good ſlate houſes have been built in it; alſo ſeven new churches, and ſeveral ſtone

ſtone bridges. I ſhall mention theſe ſeats as they lye in my way from Macroomp to Cork.

Kilbarry, three miles S. by W. from Macroomp, is an handſome houſe of Robert Warren, eſq; the door, window frames, and belting, are of hewn ſtone. Here are good orchards, gardens, and a deer park. This land is in the pariſh of Maclony, though in the midſt of Kilmurry pariſh. In which laſt, ſtand the ruins of Clodagh caſtle, ſaid to have been built by the Mac-Swineys, who were anciently famous for Iriſh hoſpitality. On the W. ſide of the high road, near Dunuſky, there was a ſtone ſet up, with an Iriſh inſcription, ſignifying to all paſſengers, to repair to the houſe of Mr. Edmund Mac-Swiney for entertainment. This ſtone ſtill lies in a ditch, and the Iriſh ſay, that the perſon of this family who overthrew it never throve after. In a ſand hill, called Knocan-ni-croich, in this pariſh, ſeveral ſhells are found, reſembling thoſe on the ſea-coaſt. From Clodagh, to the confluence of the river Bride with the Lee, (above ſix miles) there is a fine valley, bounded by hills to the N. and S. which afford ſeveral limeſtone quarries. In the midſt of this valley, is the bog of Kilcrea, called, in Iriſh, Geary, formerly very incommodious and unprofitable, the middle of it being woody, buſhy, and very deep, quite inacceſſible, and edged on the E. and W. with red bogs, and till about 30 years ago, frequented by wolves, to the great annoyance of the adjacent inhabitants. This deſcription of it was returned by an inqueſt of jurors, on a commiſſion of ſurvey, ann. 1656, and ſo it continued in the ſame condition till about the year 1705. It was the domain eſtate of the earl of Clancarty, and when he ſet the adjacent lands by leaſe, he always inſerted a clauſe of reſervation of the whole bog to himſelf, whenever he ſhould go about to drain it, giving them, in the mean time, liberty of

Kilbarry.

Kilcrea-bog.

pasturage, plowboot, &c. But it might have remained long undrained, if the last earl had not forfeited it. When the trustees sold the adjacent lands, parcels of the bog were sold with them, having natural bounds of rivulets, &c. to distinguish them. It was a very bold attempt to begin to drain it by any private gentleman; yet John Bailey, (30) esq; of Castlemore, having the west end of

(30) The following account of this great work is given us by George Rye, esq. of Rye-court (in his considerations on agriculture, p. 81. &c.) as follows.

" The river Bride, at the W. end, entered into the middle of it, where, by the falling of large oaks, its course was so obstructed, that it formed many new channels, which, in time, being likewise obstructed, it was difficult to determine where the river was. This part of the bog, of about 300 plantation acres, was the remains of a very ancient wood. Each side of the bog, was bounded by ranges of high mountains, which discharged many rivulets, besides the land floods, into this great receptacle of water, where, meeting no passages, they soaked into the earth, and swelled it like a filled sponge; but particularly at the S. W. end, there was a brook that would increase into a river upon great rains; which, meeting with a good sort of mould, did not form a turf bog, but such a shaking morass, that whosoever entered on it, would be immediately up to his middle, though the skin did not break, and it worked like great waves, rising before and behind him. This was the outside of the great red bog; so that here were to be seen collected into one place, all the sorts of bogs mentioned by archbishop King. On the W. and S. W. where Mr. Baily was to begin, he was obliged, first to run a great double ditch, of about 250 perch in length, under the hills, to take off the land floods. 2dly, To carry a cut strait, through the great swell, where a brook used to discharge itself. But here was the difficulty! for the workmen were obliged to cut faggots of bushes to stand on, and yet were above their knees under water. Amidst these hardships, armed with instruments, whose blades were hay knives, put to strait handles, of six feet long, they cut the surface by a range of poles; and others, with crooks, fastened to handles, of about 12 feet long, pulled up the great sods of matted sedge and earth, to form a sort of bank; whilst the gentleman, the undertaker, defended with a pair of Dutch fisher boots, and deal boards to walk upon, (scarce sufficient to protect him from the water,) was obliged to

of it, consisting of about 200 acres, in the summer

to stay all day in the morass, to encourage his men, and to design and mark out his work: But behold! that part which was cut out in the morning, would be closed in the afternoon: Yet this was all tolerable, till they came to a shrubby part; but then they were forced to lay aside their knives, and betake themselves to axes, hatchets, mattocks, and a new-invented instrument, in form of the hay-knife blade, to the long handles, but very strong and thick in the back, whereby a great tussock of sedge would be cut through, and all the roots of trees in it, in three or four strokes. For here, in the shrubby part, the deal boards and faggots were laid aside, the great tussocks giving them assistance of passage from one to another, as squirrels jump from tree to tree. That summer season, the land floods were kept off, and after repeated cuts for seven or eight times, the inland waters were vented down upon the next land, belonging to Stephen Sweet, esq; the waters being partly discharged, the bog subsided, and by the marks on the tussocks, it was to be perceived, that the depth of water on that part of the bog, over the superficies of earth, was about three feet; but what the fall of the skin of the morass was (Mr. Rye) did not remember. Here was a great haunt of wild fowl destroyed, that betook themselves to the inner recesses of the woody bog. The next year, he was able to make a large double ditch; afterwards Mr. Rye cut cross drains, and now all that part is so firm, that it is to be rid upon in winter. As to the other part, Mr. Sweet was forced to cut drains, to discharge the waters thrown on him; and agreed with alderman French, of Cork, who had the south side, to give and take, and to range one strait channel through the whole, to receive the river Bride. Mr. Sweet first formed a grand bank, on the north side, under the hills, to receive the rivulets descending from them; and then, the following summer, began the grand canal, in one strait line, for about one mile in length; cutting a 40 feet channel, and allowing, on each side, 10 feet seating, outside of each bank: The river had a 60 feet channel to receive its waters on a flood: alderman French died in the beginning, but his son, with Mr. Sweet, brought it to a conclusion. Mr. Sweet's land extending west of Mr. French's, continued the canal till he arrived at the united stream of the river; where he discharged it, into its beautiful new course: Then, to prevent the overflow of the river upon the great floods, (and they are sometimes very terrible from the mountains) he run a bank of 16 feet in thickness, having dikes of 10 feet, on each side, in breadth, from the grand canal across that part of the vale, to his bank under the hills, and thereby kept

mer of 1705, first began the work, which was continued by Mr. Sweet and Mr. French, with great labour and assiduity, till they completed the design. Forrest, 4 miles E. by W. from Macroomp, in the parish of Canaboy, is a pleasant seat of William Spread, esq; where is an handsome house, good gardens, large orchards, fish ponds, and a great number of trees planted. In the same parish, is Shandangan, a mile S. W. of the former, a pretty seat of Christopher Earbury, esq; the gardens lye to the W. of the house, and are formed out of a drained bog, which is now cut into pleasant ponds; here are good orchards, and a deer park.

Mahallagh. At Mahallagh, five miles from Macroomp, is a pleasant seat of Mr. Nettle's, on the south bank of the Lee.

Strawhall Strawhall, formerly Kilbrenin, was an abbey of regular canons, founded by St. Ædus, in the 8th century, according to archbishop Usher (31) and Colgan; it is not mentioned by sir James Ware (32); a part of the ruins are still remaining on a rising ground.

The

kept off the waters from about 170 acres. Afterwards (at proper distances) he divided the whole, by double banks and ditches, and particularly he doubled the bank of the grand canal, where one might ride above a mile, on a strait bank, of a most beautiful canal, having woods on each side. But death put a period to his designs; yet this harbour for wolves and tories so formidable in the year 1649, is now free of both, and so drained and civilized, that there is neither shelter for the one or the other. In the same manner, in half an age, most of the fastnesses of Ireland, will probably be destroyed; and the most barbarous parts rendered pleasant, profitable and habitable."

(31) Antiq. Brit. p. 448, 449.

(32) This saint Ædus was born in Meath, and from this monastery was made bishop of Meath. He died on the 10th of Nov. 789. His life (which I have seen) begins thus, "Sanctus episcopus Aidus filius Brichil de nepotibus Neil oriundus fuit, &c." This place is called, by old writers, Enach mid

The parish of Aglish lies on both sides the river Lee; the south part of it is in the diocese of Cork, and the north in that of Cloyne. Aglish is on the south side of the river, where there is a good house, and plantations of Mr. Hingston. In the rebellion of 1641, Tiege Mac-Cormac Mac-Carty forfeited this estate. Aglish.

Castlemore, in the parish of Moviddy, was formerly built by the Mac-Swineys, but afterwards belonged to the Mac-Cartys; for Phelim Mac-Owen Carty was the forfeiting person in the rebellion of 1641. It is in repair, and inhabited by Mr. Travers. It formerly belonged to John Bailey, esq; and is now the estate of Mr. Rye, whose father, col. Rye, married the daughter and heiress of Mr. Bailey. Half a mile east is Ryecourt, an handsome house and improvement of the late ingenious col. George Rye afore-mentioned, and now inhabited by his son. Besides good gardens and orchards, col. Rye raised and planted many thousands of oaks, and other forest trees, within a few years, and was a great improver in several branches of agriculture. In the gardens, are some arbutus trees, which bear fruit. A mile west of Rye-court, is Inshirahill, alias Crook's-town, an old improvement, good gardens, and large orchards of cider fruit, with a good house, and all convenient out-offices. To the westward of the house, are fine groves of fir. This place was never recovered, by the earl of Clancarty, since the rebellion of 1641. It is now the estate of Mr. Crook. The soil in this neighbourhood, is a light grey earth, with a limestone bottom, producing fertile crops to the industrious farmer. The church of Moviddy was lately rebuilt. In the church-yard, is an handsome monument, to the memory

Castlemore. Rye-court Crooks-town.

mid Brenin, or Brevin. At a place anciently called Cluain Finglass (not now known) was an abbey of regular canons, founded by St. Abban, in the 7th century, in this barony of Muskery.

mory of the late captain Bailey, of Castlemore, with this inscription.

"This monument was erected by Mrs. Anne Bailey, widow of John Bailey, of Castlemore, esq; who died the 15th of June, 1719. He was a gentleman who always had the true interest of his country at heart. At the revolution, he served in person in the wars of Ireland, till the kingdom was reduced to peace and quietness; then quitting the wars, he returned to his wife and children, and shewed himself as good an husband, as indulgent a father, as he was a true subject. Being honoured with the commission of the peace, he always administered justice so uprightly, that he never blemished his commission, and died lamented by all good men who knew him."

In the burial ground grow vast quantities of gromwell.

About a quarter of a mile N. of the church, is a quarry of excellent white freestone; and on the W. near Killmurry, is a well, dedicated to the virgin Mary, and much frequented, on her festivals, by the common Irish; near it, is a stone, in which they pretend is the miraculous impression of a man's knee. On the W. side of the road from Crookstown to Bandon, is a large stone monument, of a great length and breadth. Tradition says, it was erected to the memory of one Nial, who was said to be slain in battle, near this place.

Rath. Rath, is a seat built by alderman James French, of Cork, with a paddock and other improvements.

Agharlow. Agharlow, in the parish of Kibonane, is well improved and planted, also the estate of Mr. French: the parish church is in ruins. About a mile E. by N. from Agharlow, is the castle of Kilcrea, formerly a seat of the earls of Clancarty. It is a strong building, having an excellent staircase, of a dark marble, from bottom to top, about 70 feet high. It stands a little south of the river Bride. The

Kilcrea.

barbicans,

barbicans, platforms, and ditch ſtill remain. On the eaſt ſide, is a large field, called the bawn, the only appendage, formerly, to great men's caſtles, which places were uſed for dancing, goaling, and ſuch diverſions; pleaſure gardens, and other improvements, being then unknown in this country. In theſe bawns, they alſo kept their cattle by night, to prevent their being carried off by wolves, or their more rapacious neighbours. Kilcrea (33) was a manor belonging to the lords Clancarty. Near this caſtle, are ſome quarries of a fine clouded grey marble, which takes a good poliſh. About two fields eaſt of this caſtle, are the ruins of the abbey of Kilcrea, founded by Cormac, ſurnamed Laider, lord Muſkery, for franciſcans: he alſo built the above-mentioned caſtle, and was buried in this abbey,

(33) Almoſt the whole of this barony, before the commencement of the rebellion of 1641, belonged to Donough lord Muſkery, who held it in domain as of fee, and the reſt in ſervice, reverſion and remainder. His anceſtors, for their fidelity and great ſervices performed to the crown of England, obtained ſeveral letters patent, containing large and ample privileges, conceſſions, and royalties inherent in the crown. As the creating the caſtles of Blarney, Kilcrea and Macroomp, into three ſeveral free manors; the whole barony of Muſkery (being reputed to have belonged to one or other of thoſe three,) yielding and doing ſuits of court leet, and court baron to them. They had the liberty to erect a free park, conſiſting of 200 acres, at Blarney, with privileges of free chaſe, free warren, and all others appertaining to the maſters of the royal game. To appoint ſeneſchals, and clerks of their markets. They had the diſpoſal of goods of felons and fugitives, and of all the ayries of hawks in their territory. They preſented to ſeveral pariſh churches, founded by the lords of the family in this barony. They had alſo power to hold ſeveral fairs and markets. The reſerved rent to the crown, in the firſt patents, was only 16l. per ann. but, in the laſt patent of king James I. it was raiſed to 100l. This patent was granted to Charles Oge. They were alſo, by this patent, to pay 3s. 4d. out of every plowland yearly, as a compoſition royal, throughout the barony, except ſome domain lands adjoining to the above manors that were free.

bey, an. dom. 1494, being wounded at Carignamuck. The foundation of this abbey was began, according to Ware, in 1465; but the Ulster annals place it in 1478 (34).

An. 1614, sir Arthur Chichester, lord deputy, commited the care of this abbey to Charles Mac-Dermot Mac Carty, lord of Muskery, who was a protestant, upon condition that he should not permit the friars to live in it, and that none but English protestants should be admitted as tenants to the lands. This lord (35), was buried here, ann. 1616. A great part of the building still remains; among which, is the nave, and choir of the church. On the S. side of the former, is a handsome arcade, of three gothic arches, supported by marble columns, thicker than those of the tuscan order. This arcade continues to form one side of a chapel, being a cross isle. In the choir, are some old tombs, several of the lords Clancarty being here interred (36), as were the Barrets, and other principal persons of the country, who always opposed the entire demolishing of this pile. The steeple is a light building, about 80 feet high, placed between the nave and choir; it is still entire, and supported by gothic arches. There is something very awful and solemn when one enters these reverend piles, once erected for the uses of religion. Long sounding isles, intermingled with graves and human bones,

(34) MSS. in Marsh's Library.

(35) From him descended Tiege, ancestor to the Cartys, of Aglish; and Daniel, ancestor to the Cartys, of Carignavare.

(36) Viz. Cormac Mac Tiege Carty, called Laider, who founded it, as above. Cormac Oge Laider, his son, buried here, ann. 1536. He fought the celebrated battle of Mourne abbey, where he vanquished the earl of Desmond. Tiege, his son, lord Muskery buried here, ann. 1565; he was father to sir Cormac Mac Tiege. Dermot, his son, buried here, ann. 1570, ancestor of the Mac-Cartys, of Inshirahill. Cormac, his son, buried here, ann. 1616, who was the last lord of this family that was here interred.

bones, the twilight vaults, the caverns piled with skulls, and the gloomy darkness, occasioned by the height of the walls, over-grown with shrubs and ivy, so sadden all the scene, that he must be a person who never reflects at all, if he thinks not of futurity, on entering (as Mr. Pope says)

In those deep solitudes and awful cells,
Where heav'nly pensive contemplation dwells,
And ever musing melancholy reigns.

From the gateway of this abbey to the road, there are high banks on either side, formed entirely of human bones and skulls, cemented together with moss; and besides great numbers strown about, there are several thousands piled up in the arches, windows, &c. which shew this place, formerly, to have been a very great cemetery (37). At the end

(37) This abbey was dedicated to saint Bridget, according to Wadding. Father Mac Carty, who wrote the transactions of Ireland for many ages, and was a reputable author, lived in this house; as did friar Philip O-Sullivan, who wrote Historiæ Catholicæ Hiberniæ Compendium; printed in 1621, 4to. with other works.

Kilcrea signifies the cell of St. Cera, whose festivals are celebrated on the 16th of October, and 5th of January, being the days of her birth and death. According to Colgan *, her father's name was Dubh, who was of the race of Cornarius, and monarch of Ireland, about the year 157; from whom descended Carbery Riada, Carbery Bascoin, and Carbery Musc. The first, was the founder of the Daileriadan family, in Ulster and Scotland; from the 2d, the sept of the country of Corca Bascoin was derived; and from the youngest, the family of Muskery.

Colgan places an abbey of austin nuns at Kilcrea, and says, it was founded in the 6th century, by St. Cera. But in the records, it is said, to be at a place called Grany, now Grange, which is a mile E. of the abbey of Kilcrea, in the parish of St. Owens, called the Ovens. Kilcrea is in Desart parish. Colgan places another abbey of canonesses at Kilcuana, in Muskery, where St. Conere was abbess. This last place is not now known.

* Act. Sanct. p. 15.

end of a lane leading to this ruin, ſtands a large wooden croſs ſince the time of the demolition of the abbey; and this entrance is, by an avenue of venerable oak. The river Bride winds ſweetly away through the vale below this ruin, and, turning north, falls into the Lee. The lord Muſkery, at the time of the diſſolution, had the lands of this abbey granted to him; but after the wars of 1641, Oliver Cromwell gave them to lord Broghill. It was in theſe wars that the greateſt part of the building was deſtroyed; but part of it was afterwards rebuilt by captain William Baily, who placed a garriſon therein.

Kilcrea was purchaſed by captain Hedges, from the truſtees of the hollow-blade company, (who bought it after lord Clancarty's forfeiture.) He built here an handſome ſeat, and adorned it with fine plantations; it is now called Snugborough, and inhabited by Mr. French. A mile north of Kilcrea, is Garyhaſty, a pleaſant country houſe of Mr. Riggs Faulkner, of Cork, on the S. ſide of the Bride. And a mile S. E. is Ballygromane, belonging to Mr. Haddock. The lands are dry and fertile, and proper for tillage. To the S. is the pariſh of Knockavilly, where the ſoil is, for the moſt part, cold and bleak; yet being manured with lime, affords good crops of corn.

Snugborough.

Garyhaſty, &c.

Ovens.

The Ovens, or St. Owens pariſh, is waſhed, on the S. and E. ſides, by the Bride, and on the N. by the Lee. In it is a moſt remarkable cave, beneath a ſtupendous limeſtone arch, 12 feet high at the entrance, but declines to leſs than ſix. In ſome places it is higher, and in others ſo low, that one is obliged to creep in advancing through it. The paſſage is on the W. ſide, but in about 20 yards the cave winds towards the S. and S. E. Another way leads on due S. to a well about fourſcore yards from its entrance. There are many other branches, ſome running in a ſerpentine manner, others

thers like so many alleys, crossing each other, most-y so broad that six or eight persons may walk breast, the whole forming a perfect labyrinth un-der-ground. In order to visit these passages, it would be necessary to take the same precaution as Ariadne made Theseus use, when he was obliged to fight the Minotaur in the Cretan labyrinth, which Virgil thus elegantly describes.

Ut quondam cretâ fertur labyrinthus in altâ
Parietibus textum cæcis iter, ancipitemque
Mille viis habuisse dolum, qua signa sequendi
Falleret indeprensus & irremeabilis error.
Æn. lib. v. v. 585, &c.

And as the Cretan labyrinth of old,
With wandring wave and many a winding fold,
Involv'd the weary feet without redress,
In a round error which deny'd recess.
Dryden.

This grotto is all lined with a natural gypsum or stalactical matter, which pervades through the rocks, and is a stronger cement than human industry has yet invented. By my computation, I went a quarter of an English mile under ground in this place; and the country people say, that it runs to Gill-abbey, near Cork; there is also another entrance near the church to this cave. Grange, near the Ovens, is the house of Mr. Onesiphorus Phaire, whose ancestor, col. Phaire, was governor of Cork, ann. 1651, being so appointed by Oliver Cromwell. He was one of the persons, to whom the warrant for the execution of king Charles I. was directed. On the 18th of May, 1660, he was carried prisoner, with a guard of 50 troopers, to Dublin from Cork, and was sent to London; where, by the interest of lord

Grange

lord Clancarty, (whose life he is said to have saved, as he was going to be executed, by a party, who made him prisoner, and did not know him) he obtained his pardon, and returned to Cork. He was again concerned in the fanatic plot, ann. 1666, for seizing the castle of Dublin, and the other garrisons of Ireland, which was discovered by the 1st earl of Orrery, and captain Oliver, to the duke of Ormond; the management of that business in this county being committed to col. Phaire. However, there being a peace soon after between England, Holland, and France, the plot was dropt, and the projectors of it suffered to go unmolested by the government. He died peaceably near Cork, and was buried in the anabaptist burying yard of that city.

Cooleroe. Cooleroe, the house of Mr. Wetheral, on the S. bank of the Lee, with good plantations, and an handsome avenue leading to the house. Near it, is the bridge of Iniscarra, of six stone arches. The river is here contracted, having a fall, and runs with great rapidity. Cooleroe is in the barony of Barrets.

Lime-kilns. There is no part of Ireland, where so much lime is burned as in this S. side of the barony of Muskery. From the head of the vale of Castlemore, down below Kilcrea, on all the adjacent hills, there are great numbers of lime kilns. It is not uncommon to see several on one farm, and some hundreds of them are constantly kept burning all the summer season: being mostly turf kilns, besides some of furze, which are here seldom used. The common labourers, in this part of the country, will set down their kilns, and burn them, without the assistance of a mason; in one of them, they commonly burn 200 barrels of roch lime, which will make 500 barrels of slack; when it is burned, they take out the lime before it slacks, otherways it would burst the kiln. They also use sea sand for

for manuring, particularly in the S. E. of this barony, it lying within two miles of the Bandon river, where it is navigable up to Inishannon. Several of the cottagers, in this tract, pay their rents by limeburning, and will often sell roch lime, 10 or 15 miles from the kiln, at a shilling the barrel.

CHAP. III.

A Description of the Barony of Kinalea *and* Kerrycurihy, *the Towns of* Kinsale *and* Bandon, *with the adjacent Baronies of* Courcies, Ibawne, *and* Barriroe, *and the Cantred of* Kilbritton.

THE barony of Kinalea and Kerrycurihy (1), the latter called, formerly, Muskery Millane, was possessed by Richard Cogan, and came from him to the earls of Desmond; it was given by James, the 15th earl, to his brother Maurice, as I have mentioned in the 32d and 50th pages of this volume. This country, lying on the S. W. of the channel of Cork, has the convenience of that harbour, and another channel that runs up a lime-stone vale to Carigaline: besides, it has the sea-coast and Oysterhaven to the south, and on the S. W. the bay and harbour of Kinsale; it hath lime-stone for manure, and is sufficiently provided with several kinds of it, drawn from the sea, by means of the river Bandon being navigable up to Inishannon. Monks-

(1) Kerrycurihy contains 10 parishes, viz. Templebreedy, the impropriation of Monk's town, Kilmurry, Lisnadeary, part of Carigaline, Killanully, Ballyneboy, Kilpatrick, Barnehelly, and Rinifkiddy, containing 53 plow-lands, and 12,994 Irish plantation acres. Kinalea is divided into 19 parishes, viz. Dunderrow, Leofine, Inishannan, Templemichael, Taxaxon, Briny, Knockavilly, Ballymartle, Ballynaboy, Knocknamanaghan, Cullen, Bealfoyle, Nohavel, Kilmahonoge, Kilpatrick, part of Carigaline, Kinure, Ballyfeard, and Tracton. It contains 310 plow-lands, in which are 40,058 Irish plantation acres.

Monk's-town.

Monks-town is the neareſt pariſh, in Kerrycurihy, to Cork. The caſtle was built by the family of Archdeacon, ann. 1638. It is large, and in ruins, and is flanked by four ſquare turrets. To this family also belonged the caſtle of Barnahely. Ballybritton is a pretty ſeat, in this pariſh, the gardens lye to the water; it is, at preſent, occupied by Mr. Connor. Beyond it, is Coolemore, the ſeat of Thomas Newenham, eſq. More to the ſouth, is Croſs-haven, a ſafe creek, lying on the W. ſide, after you enter Cork harbour. Sir Francis Drake, in 1589, having a ſmall ſquadron of five ſhips of war, was chaſed into this harbour, by a ſuperior fleet of Spaniards; he ran into Croſs-haven, and moored his ſhips behind the ſhelter of Corribiny hill, in a ſafe baſin: The Spaniards ſailed up the harbour of Cork, and were ſurpriſed not to ſee the ſhips they had juſt before chaſed into it; thus, having miſſed their prey, they came out again, without doing ſir Francis the leaſt harm.

Ballybritton.

Croſs-haven.

Carigaline.

The caſtle of Carigaline, is ſituated on the upper end of this haven, on the N. ſide of the river Oonbouy, built on a limeſtone rock, by the Cogans, but was, many years after, poſſeſſed by the Deſmond family: In queen Elizabeth's time, it was called the impregnable caſtle of Carigaline (a), but it is now entirely demoliſhed. The pariſh church is in decent order, and ſtands a little way to the S. and near it, is an handſome houſe and improvement of alderman Atkins, of Cork. Shannon park, alias Ballinrea, was formerly the ſeat of Francis

Shannon park.

(a) The lands of Carigaline, alias Beaver, containing four plow-lands, Ballingay, alias Ballinrea, containing ſix plow-lands, and Croſshaven 80 acres, were demiſed, by ſir Warham St. Leger, (to whom they were granted by queen Elizabeth) to Stephen Golding, Thomas Petty, and others, who ſurrendered them to king James I. March 31, 1612. And new letters patent were paſſed for the ſame, by ſir Richard Boyle, knt. who purchaſed them from the ſaid Golding.

MSS at Liſmore.

Francis lord viſcount Shannon, who had here a neat houſe, and fine park, both entirely gone to ruin; notwithſtanding, this ſeat, in its time, was juſtly reckoned one of the moſt pleaſant in Munſter. The firſt earl of Cork deſigned to build a town at Carigaline; and as it lay nearer the harbour's mouth than the city of Cork, and alſo had the advantage of a deep and navigable channel, he intended it ſhould rival that city in trade: He was induced to purſue this ſcheme out of a pique to the citizens of Cork, who entered a by-law in their council books, that no citizen ſhould ſell any lands or eſtate, in the city, to that nobleman; but the rebellion of 1641 ruined the deſign. From Shannot park, a rivulet empties itſelf into a creek, a little to the S. of Monks-town, on the lands of Barnahealy, which works a large bolting mill, erected by the late Mr. Carrè, merchant in Cork; and this water is conveyed to it by an aqueduct near a quarter of a mile.

A mile S. W. of Carigaline, is Kilowen, a new houſe, and pretty ſeat, of Mr. Naſh: And more W. is Meades-town, where ſtood a caſtle, built by the Meades. Hodders-field, called, formerly, Ringa-broe, a mile W. of Croſs-haven, is the ſeat of Mr. Hodder; on a riſing ground near the houſe, is a gazebo, which commands a proſpect of the harbour of Cork, the ocean, and a vaſt tract of ſea coaſt. The caſtle of Ballea, is a large ruin, a mile W. of Carigaline; it was formerly poſſeſſed by the Mac-Cartys, of Cloghroe; and oppoſite to Coolemore, are the ruins of another caſtle, built by one of the Deſmond family. Rinabelly, about three miles S. of Carigaline, is a good houſe of Mr. Hodder; there is here a dangerous ſandy bay, ſometimes fatally miſtaken, by mariners, for the mouth of Cork harbour; an hard ſand obſtructs the entrance: The mouth of this bay opens due W. whereas that of Cork harbour lies in N. More to the S. W. in the pariſh of Bealfoyl, is Barry's caſtle, built on a rock,

Kilowen.

Hodders-field.

Rinabelly.

Barry's caſtle.

rock hanging over the coaſt. At Britfield's town, in this pariſh, the ſea eagle, or oſpery, breeds in the cliffs. On the E. ſide of Oyſterhaven, is Mountlong, an handſome caſtle of the Longs; not far from it, is Bellgooly, where the Iriſh had their camp, for the firſt years of the wars of 1641; and this caſtle is now inhabited by Mr. Buſtead. Oyſterhaven is ſtill remarkable for excellent oyſters.

Mountlong.

Kinalea.

That part of this barony, called Kinalea, lies between Kerrycurihy and Bandon river. This tract was named Inſovenagh, and was formerly granted to Robert Fitz-Martin; but it belonged to Barry-Oge, until the rebellion of 1641. The abbey of Tracton ſtood two miles S. of Carigaline; it was founded, ann. 1224, for ciſtertian monks, by the Mac-Cartys. This foundation was confirmed by king Edward III. The abbots of it formerly ſat in parliament. The monks pretended to have a piece of the croſs, which, they ſaid, Barry-Oge, at a great price, obtained, and gave them; this was ſo firmly believed, that, on every holy thurſday, vaſt multitudes reſorted to pay their devotions to this ſuppoſed relick. This abbey was granted by queen Elizabeth, to Henry Guilford, gent. and ſir James Craig, March 20, 1568, on their paying, beforehand, the ſum of 7l. 15s. ſterl. Sir James Craig aſſigned to the earl of Cork, who paſſed a patent for this abbey, March 23d, 7th of James I. and was by him given to his ſon Francis lord Shannon. The monks came from Alba Lauda, in Wales; and this houſe was called De Alba Tractu; it is now quite demoliſhed; and near it, is the ſeat of Samuel Daunt, eſq;

Tracton.

Rigg's Dale.

On the S. ſide of the river Oonbouy is Rigg's Dale, a pretty ſeat of the Riggs's, with good plantations, five miles from Cork; this land was famous for producing excellent cheeſe: And on the other ſide, is Ballynahaſſick, a ſmall village. Mr. Bennet has here an agreeable country houſe, well wooded, on

Ballynahaſſick.

the S. side, with large orchards and gardens. The river Oonbouy runs near it, under a stone bridge of three arches, being confined by a narrow channel; but it is deep, and stocked with good trout, pike, tench, and large eels.

The village of Brinny is in the western extremity of the barony, where there is a decent parish church, and a handsome seat of Mr. Nash. Brinny.

The castle of Dundaneere, stands near the conference of the Brinny and Bandon rivers. It was built by Barry-Oge. About the year 1612 (3), the East-India company of England, had a settlement here for carrying on iron works, and building large ships; for which uses, they purchased the adjacent woods, and lands, for 7000l. The following year, two new ships, of 500 tuns, were launched, and a dock was erected for building more; they kept a garrison in the castle, and built three adjacent villages; but they were much disturbed in their undertakings, by Walter Coppinger and others, against whom they petitioned the government; and such was the implacable spirit of the Irish against them, that, by continually doing them several mischievous ill offices, they forced them, at length, to quit the country. The great woods on the Bandon river were, from that time, much demolished, and began to forfeit Spenser's description of it, who named it, 'The pleasant Bandon, crowned with many a wood.' But there are still some large plantations remaining W. of Inishannon. The earth hereabouts is a rich loamy soil, producing excellent wheat, barley, and potatoes. They manure with sand, lime, and dung. Dundaneere.

Inishannon is pleasantly situated, on the river Bandon, six miles from Kinsale. The river is navigable to Colliers-quay, half a mile below the place. On the W. side of the town, is a fair stone bridge: It was formerly walled, and a place of some note, as appears by the foundations of several castles, and Inishannon.

(3) MS. Sir Richard Cox.

large buildings, discovered in it; but notwithstanding its excellent situation on a navigable river, and very fruitful country, it continued to be a poor decayed village, until within these three years, that it began to be rebuilt, by Thomas Adderly, esq. who has erected a range of decent slate houses for linen manufacturers, with a bleach yard, and other conveniences; and so well has the design flourished, by the indulgence and encouragement of that worthy gentleman, that, although this business is but in its infancy, there were manufactured and bleached, at Inishannon, from the 1st of Feb. 1748, to the 1st of Nov. 1749, 422 pieces of sundry kinds of linen, sheetings, diapers, &c. containing 13886 yards besides 240 pieces that came to be bleached from the neighbourhood, the water being found to be most excellent for that purpose; and from the 15th of Aug. 1749, to the 23d of Dec. 1749, there were 318 pieces more manufactured here; containing 12229 yards, besides 59 pieces then in the looms, of which there are erected for linen and sheeting 59; also two broad diaper looms, and one narrow, besides four for weaving canvass, being 66 in all, belonging to the factory, and kept employed by Mr. Adderly; he caused all the cloth that was made in this town to be carefully viewed, by several gentlemen and dealers in linen, who have certified, that, for goodness, breadth, strength and colour, the linen made here equals any other manufactured in Ireland.

Charter-school.

What will also much contribute to the establishment of this factory, is a charter-school, which has been lately erected, by the encouragement of Mr. Adderly, who has bestowed two acres of land on it for ever, set 40 acres more at half value for 21 years, and promises to renew the lease when required, without any consideration. He gave 200l. towards the building, also liberty to raise stones and slates on his land, with turf for the use of the school; and obtained an annual subscription of 30l. per annum, towards its support; by all which

which encouragements, this ſchool proceeds in a happy thriving way. The Bandon river not only affords the inhabitants excellent water for bleaching, but it gives them the advantage of carrying great quantities of turf down to Kinſale, which firing they have near Iniſhannon in great plenty: Theſe boats return laden with ſea-ſand for manure, which is carried into the barony of Muſkery, and the adjacent country, upon horſes backs; the country people give about 16s. for 120 bags of this ſand, which hold about a barrel each. They have lime here, from the pariſh of Moviddy, in Muſkery, which place ſupplies Bandon, and a great part of Carbery, with it for manure and building, at a very reaſonable price. In digging a canal, to draw water to the bleach-yard of Iniſhannon, there was ſome ſhew of coal, from the deep, black, tinged, ſlaty ſtones there dug up. On the bank of this canal, there is a good appearance of potters clay, very eaſy to come at; and near the town is an excellent ſlate quarry. To the weſt of this place, Thomas Corker, eſq; has a pretty ſeat.

From Iniſhannon to Kinſale, the river Bandon is extremely pleaſant, having ſeveral houſes, caſtles, and woods on its banks, which are high and beautiful. As one rows down this river, it winds, in an agreeable manner; and at the end of each turn, the ſight is pleaſingly entertained with the proſpect of ſome neat ſeat, or romantic building, which open upon the eye one after another.

Next below Iniſhannon, is Coolemoreen, lately improved by Mr. Hodder, of Cork, who has built a good houſe, drained the land, and imbanked a part of it, formerly overflown by the river. Below this, is Golden-Buſh, a good houſe of Mr. Hay's, pleaſantly ſeated on the river. A mile lower, is the caſtle of Poulne-long, i. e. Ship-pool, built by the Roches, as appears from their arms over a chimney-piece. This caſtle was taken by the Bandoni-

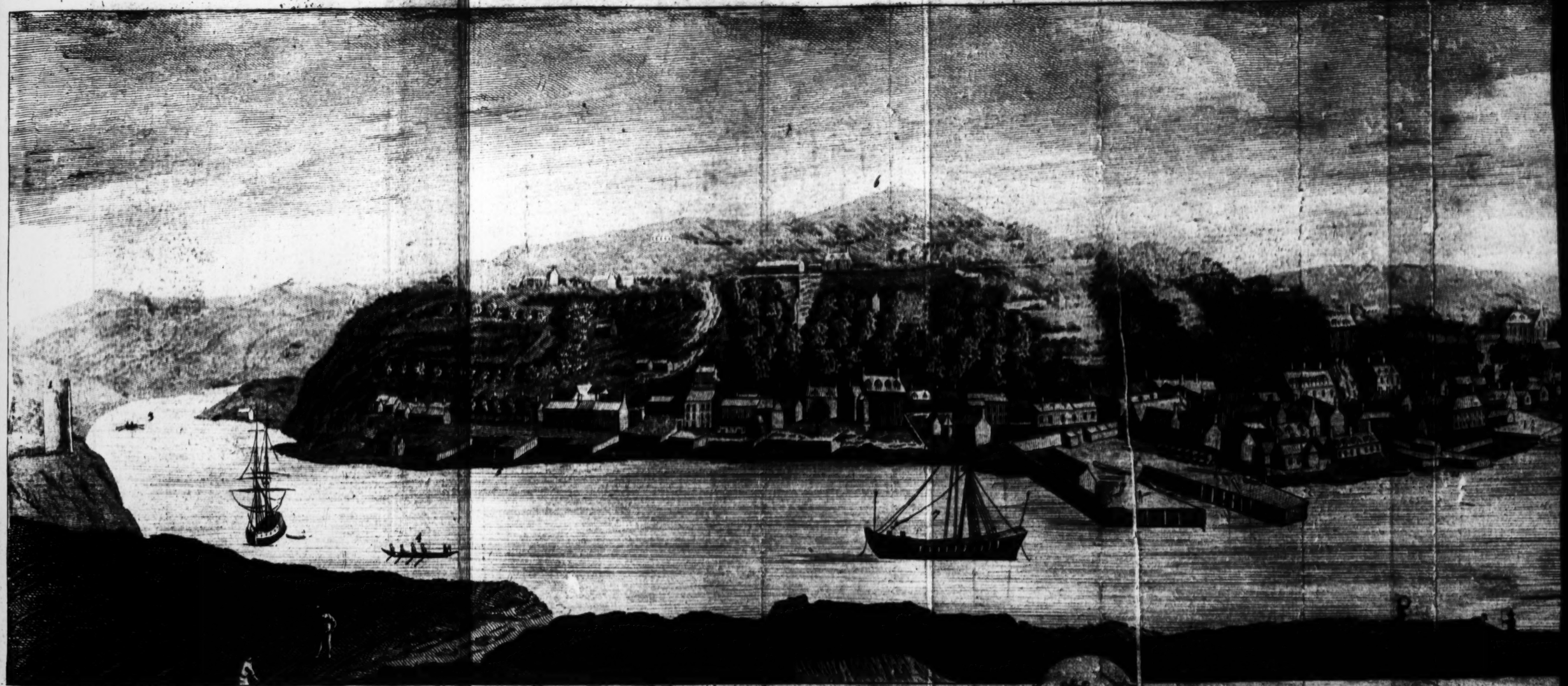
ans,

ans, in 1642, whereby they gained a correspondence to and from Kinsale. It is now a plea[illegible] seat of Edward Herrick, esq; with good garde[illegible] and other improvements; he has also made a very handsome dining-room in this castle, which affo[illegible] a very beautiful prospect of the river. On the op[illegible]posite side, but lower down, is Carigannafick, [illegible] ruined castle, of Mac-Carty-Reagh, in the baro[illegible] of Courceys; and on the same side, are several fi[illegible] slate quarries.

Holly-hill. Holly-hill, the seat of Francis Roche, esq; stand[illegible] on this river, two miles from Kensale; the hou[illegible] has four regular fronts; the gardens are well kept, and laid out in an elegant manner, the owner having travelled through France and Italy. There [illegible] a fine avenue leading to the house, above an E[illegible]glish mile long, well planted; the beginning o[illegible] which, is beautified with fine holly hedges (in several diamonds) the avenues crossing each other between, in order to take off the steepness of the hill, and render it more easy. He has, at a gre[illegible] expence, cut through an high rock, to open a vist[illegible] to the Bandon river, by which some marcasites o[illegible] copper were discovered. To the N. is a neat village regularly built, of decent cottages, for the accommodation of his tenants and labourers.

Dunderrow. Dunderrow, is a small village, two miles from Kinsale, with a parish church in repair. It belonged to the Roches, who had a castle near the banks of the Bandon river. In the church-yard, is a monument, with an inscription to the memory of Edward Roche, esq; of Trabolgan, and his wife, Mrs. Mary Archdeacon, of Monkstown, who both died in the same hour, on the 23d of January, 1711. Arms, gules three roaches naiant, impaled with gules, a fess between three lions rampant, or; the 1st for Roche, the 2d for Archdeacon; and within the church, is a monument for the lady of Francis Roche, of Holly-hill, esq; who died the

18th



Anthy: Chearnley gen: Burnt Court Delin.t

1 Ringroan Castle
2 The Worldsend
3 Bandon River
4 The Ferry Boat
5 The Artillery Wharf
6 Compass Hill
7 The Salisbury Hulk..
8 The Dock & Yard

To the Rt. Hon.ble Gerald de Courcey, Lord Baron of Kinsale, Courceys, Majesty's most Hon.ble Privy Council: This Prospect of KINSALE, Taken from ye Old Fo[illegible]

Most obliged.

Thos. Chambars Sculpt. Dublin

9 Mr Southwells house 12 The Market quay
10 The Bowling Green 13 The Barracks
11 The Custom House quay 14 Scilly

ey, Lord Baron of Kinsale, Courceys, & Ringroan; one of his
Prospect of KINSALE, Taken from ye Old Fort, is Inscribed by his
Most obliged Humble Serv.t Ch: Smith.

8th of June, 1731. The other being for his pa-
ents.

Near Dunderrow, is a large Danish intrench-
ent, from whence it has its name; dun signifying
fortified place.

Ballintobber, near Kinsale, is a seat belonging to Ballintob-
r John Meade (4), a minor, whose grandfather ber.
as created a baronet by queen Anne, May 29,
703.

Having mentioned every thing remarkable in
is barony, I proceed to a description of Kinsale, Kinsale.
hich was called, in Irish, Cean Taile, i. e. the
ead of the sea, alluding to the promontory, called
e Old head; others derive it from the Irish cune
ile, or cune saille, which imports a smooth sea or
ish. It is, in some old Irish MSS. called Fan-na
Tuabred, i. e. the fall of the springs. This is an
ncient corporation. King Edward III. granted it
charter, anno 1333; and the same was renewed Charter.
y king Edward IVth's charter (5) of the 22d
year

(4) Created viscount Clanwilliam, in 1766.

(5) This charter recites an act made at Limerick, at a par-
ment held there on the friday before ash-wednesday, before
erald earl of Kildare, deputy to Richard of Shrewsbury, duke
York, 2d son to king Edward IV. lord lieutenant of Ireland.
hat at the supplication of John Gallway, William Gallway,
homas and William Martell, Edward and John Roche, &c.
rgesses, who produced several letters patent of divers other
ants, of many of the king's royal progenitors to them, and
eir successors, by the name of the sovereign and commons
Kinsale. And, among others, the charter of king Ed-
ard III. which recites, "That the town was surrounded by
ish enemies and English rebels, and that the burgesses have
ways obeyed the king's orders in repelling the same, who
ve often, by sea and land, assaulted the town, and that the
lls were ruinous, and the burgesses not able to repair them.
herefore, power was granted, by this charter, to the
wnsmen, to elect their sovereign, who may have a mace,
ith the king's arms engraved thereon, borne before him. The
rporation to have the custom of all customable goods, as the
y of Cork had, (those called the great customs excepted)
to

year of his reign, anno 1482. I do not find that this charter was again renewed, until queen Elizabeth confirmed their privileges, anno 1588, the year of the famous invasion, by the Spanish armada

to go to the repair of their walls. A proper account thereof to be tendered yearly before two burgesses, or before the earl of Desmond, and not into the exchequer. All forestallers and regrators punishable, with fine and imprisonment, by the sovereign, who is to license wine-taverns, and all persons selling goods in the town, also to regulate the assize of bread and weights, and to be escheator, admiral and clerk of the market. The merchants of this town were exempted from paying that custom, called the petty customs, through all Ireland. The sovereign and burgesses have power to take cognizance of all pleas (as well of fresh force, viz. within 40 days) as also of trespasses, covenants, debts, &c. to the amount of any sum, any statute to the contrary notwithstanding. Also cognizance of all pleas of lands within the town and liberties; no sheriff having power to take cognizance of any matter therein, unless the lieutenant general, chief justice, chancellor or treasurer, be present. In matters relating to the corporation, the jury to consist of townsmen. The sovereign and burgesses not to be constrained to attend at assizes, unless by a mandate under the privy seal. Liberty for them to treat with Irish enemies, and to reform them, so that such correspondence be not prejudicial to the crown, also to make war upon them. The corporation not to be forced to levy more soldiers than they can bear, nor be imposed upon by subsidies, tallage, coin, kerne, beeve, &c. to have a yearly power of making as many freemen as they shall think proper, and to make by-laws, &c. and to enjoy all freedoms and liberties granted to the city of Cork. Their liberties to extend from a rock, called the Bulman, up to Inishannon. None of the Irish, unless made free, to be admitted into the franchises. Witness our beloved Thomas earl of Desmond, deputy to our most dear son, George duke of Clarence, our lieutenant general of our land of Ireland. Dated at Dublin, the 7th of January, in the 7th year of our reign, (ann. 1333)."

These letters patent being read in the above-mentioned parliament, an act passed "for confirming the same, and that two burgesses, one to be chosen by the town, and the other by the lord Courcey, should be overseers of the revenues and customs, which were to be expended upon the reparation of the walls and fortresses thereof." Witness our aforesaid deputy at Limerick, the 15th of February, ann. regn. 22d.

mada (6). The corporation forfeited this charter upon the Spaniards landing in this town, anno 1600, together with all their privileges. For on

(6) The above charter, queen Elizabeth (by the advice of sir William Fitz-William, lord deputy) ratified by letters patent, dated at Greenwich, 18th of January, in the 30th year of her reign: She grants them power to purchase land, to the value of 30l. per ann. Their liberties to extend, by sea, one mile further than in king Edward's charter, and 1½ round the walls, viz. from the town, to the north part of the territory of Coolhaven and Glanknucknegool; to the north, into the old court of Glawntanellie and Court a Terteen, beyond the water and passage of Kinsale, to the south, from Belgooly and Prehane, on the east part, to the church of Dunderrow, and the part of Glasheen, towards the west; all the said lands, and persons on the same, to be under the jurisdiction of the sovereign of Kinsale, who, with the burgesses, may perambulate these bounds as often as they please. The sovereign to be escheator, clerk of the market, examiner, gauger, &c. within the liberties; one half of the profits to go to the queen, and the other to the corporation. Power to collect the customs, and appoint a customer from Kinsale, in all the ports west to the Dorsey islands, to continue but one year in his office, and the profits to be accounted for into the exchequer. The sovereign to be admiral of all the said creeks and bays. The sovereign, recorder, and two burgesses, to be justices of the peace and of goal delivery, (treasons delivered by the stat. of the 25th of Edward III. excepted,) and to have a goal in the said town, and no other justice to make goal delivery, treasons excepted. The serjeant at mace attending the sovereign and recorder, to make proper return of pannels, inquisitions, &c. as is practised by any sheriff. A market to be held on wednesday and saturday; and a fair on the feast of St. Bartholomew, and two days after. The sovereign to be clerk of the same, with power to hold a court of pye-powder, &c. The custom, called the cocquet of hides, granted to the town. Also 3l. 6s. 8d. rent issuing out of Courcey's country, which came to the crown, by the attainder of Gerald, late earl of Desmond. To hold the same, for 31 years, from the date of those patents. Enrolled at Dublin, May 10th, ann. Eliz. 31.

In the town and liberties, are 6 parishes, 33 plowlands, and therein 6846 acres.

on October 14 (7), 1601, the burgesses came to si George Carew, and requested him to restore thei charter, seal, mace, and royal standard; which, up on the arrival of the Spaniards, they had delivere him to keep. The president said, he could not return them, without directions from England, fo he conceived that they were forfeited; but promised to write to the queen in their favour, which he did; and soon after, had an order to restore them, on condition, that they should, at their own charges, repair their walls, and assist, with labourers, towards finishing the new fortification of Castle-Park; all which they promised to perform.

Among other ensigns of royalty restored, at this time, to the burgesses, there was a fair large standard, embroidered with the arms of England, given them by king Henry VIII. who sent it by sir George Carew, the lord president's cousin german; when he arrived at Kinsale, (not long before the siege of Bologne) being then admiral of the king's ships. After the restoration of their charter, king James I. gave them (8) 20l. per ann. out of the cantreds of Kinsale and Courcey's, to enable them to rebuild their walls. And king Charles I. by letters patent, dated March 13, ann. reg. 14. granted them 6l. per ann. out of the lands of Drumdarig, and 12l. 10s. 0d. ½ out of the Spittle land. The late king James also gave them a new charter, dated at Dublin, 25th of February 4th regn. before his abdication, and enrolled May 4th, 1688. This town is now governed by a sovereign, with an unlimited number of burgesses, who form a common council; these, together with the freemen, elect the sovereign, the city officers, and return two members to parliament: Besides an handsome salary, the sovereign has an allowance for entertainments, &c.

In

(7) Pacata Hibern. (8) Ex Rot. in officio audit.

In this town, was an abbey of regular canons, where (Colgan says) saint Gobban, a disciple of saint Ailbe, was abbot in the 7th century. There was also an abbey here of carmelites, or white friars, dedicated to the virgin Mary, founded by Robert Fitz-Richard Balrain, anno 1334. Part of the ruins still remain, on the N. end of the town. Abbeys.

The parish church is dedicated to a female saint, called Multosia, or St. Multos, by whom, it is said, to have been erected, in the 14th century. From the W. door, to the E. end, it is 123 feet long, and proportionably broad. On the north side, is an arcade of seven gothic arches; the middle arch leads into a cross isle, in which are two handsome monuments of Italian marble. On the first, (adorned with an urn, and other embellishments, curiously wrought) is this inscription. Church.

Dum Tempus Habemus, Operimur Bonum,
Vigilate & Orate, quia nescitis Horam.

" Here lieth the body of ROBERT SOUTHWELL, esq; eldest son of Anthony Southwell, esq; and nephew to captain sir Thomas Southwell, of Polylong, knt. He was descended from sir Richard Southwell, of Woodrising, in the county of Norfolk, in England, knt. whose family were, in ancient time, of the town of Southwell, in the county of Nottingham. He deceased on the 3d day of April, anno 1673, and in the 70th year of his age."

" Here also lieth the body of Helena Southwell, his wife, daughter of major Roger Gore, of Sherston, in the county of Wilts, in England, who, having lived with him 40 years, in the inviolate bands of wedlock, she died on the 1st of July, 1679, in the 66th year of her age. They had issue, Robert, Catherine, and Thomas. Here lieth also the body of the said Thomas Southwell, born the 24th of November,

November, 1639, who died the 1ſt day of October, 1641. Here alſo lieth Catherine Gore, mother to the ſaid Helena, and ſiſter to ſir Arthur Hyde, of Caſtle-Hyde, knt. who died upon the 7th day of July, 1638."

"If the memory of the dead gives example to the living, let this marble teſtify, that the ſaid Robert Southwell was, in the courſe of a long life, and various changes of time, loyal to the crown, zealous for the church, and, towards mankind, perfectly juſt. He was one of the privy-council of Munſter, and vice-admiral of the ſame province; in the diſcharging of which truſt, as well as all others, whether publick or private, for his friends or country, the abilities and vigour of his mind, his induſtry and zeal for juſtice, were always exemplary. He was a lover of peace, liberal, and a friend to the poor. That comelineſs of aſpect, which had always ſhined in his countenance, he preſerved to the laſt; but growing weary of this world, amidſt all the comforts of it, and coveting to be diſſolved, he did, with a manly chriſtian and unſhaken conſtancy, reſign his breath."

"Helena Southwell, beloved of all, and of all lamented in her death; ſhe who never turned her face from the poor, but was a mother to the afflicted. Let her memory be ever freſh. She had great endowments of mind, and conſtant piety towards God. Prudence, humility, and a paſſion for doing good, crowned all her works."

Let her example flouriſh.

"Sir Robert Southwell, one of the clerks attending his majeſty king Charles II. in his moſt honourable privy council of England, dedicated this to the memory of his indulgent parents, whoſe own virtues have dedicated them to eternity."

Arms, or, 3 bull's-heads ſable, in the feſs point a creſcent gules. Impaled with argent 3 roſes gules.

Adjoining

Adjoining to this monument, ſtands another, of Italian marble, beautifully wrought, and adorned with carvings of foliages, roſes, fruit in a cornucopia, &c. and with the following arms, viz. argent, on a chief gules, three croſſes pattee, with the diſtinction of a baronet. Impaled with argent, 3 cinque-foils gules, each leaf charged with an anulet or, the firſt for Perceval, the ſecond for Southwell. Over which, in a cartouch of white marble, are theſe lines.

" Here lieth the body of dame Catherine, relict of ſir John Perceval, of Burton, baronet, and only daughter of ſir Robert Southwell, of Kinſale, and of Helena Southwell, his wife. She was born at Kinſale, the 1ſt of September, 1637; ſhe was there married, on the 14th of February, 1655; and died near unto it, on the 17th day of Auguſt, 1679. Her huſband, ſir John Perceval, died in Dublin, on the 1ſt of November, 1665, in the 37th year of his age, and lieth buried there in the church of St. Audeon."

" Their children were, 1ſt. Philip, born at Kinſale, the 12th of January, 1656. 2d. Robert, there born, the 8th of February, 1657. He departed this life, and was buried in Lincoln's-Inn, in London, the 5th of June, 1671. 3d. John, was born at Egmont, alias Ballymacow, near unto Burton, the 22d of Auguſt, 1660. 4th. Charles, born in London, the 4th of November,—he died at Kinſale, in July, 1672; and lieth here alſo interred. 5th. Catherine, born at Dublin, the 19th of March, 1662. 6th. Helena, born at Kinſale, the 17th of February, 1665, after her father's death."

" This lady having paſſed her youth in all the exerciſes of virtue and good inſtruction, and being remarkable for the beauties of both body and mind, ſhe became the more worthy of that excellent man, that was her huſband. She was not only endeared to him, by bringing a numerous off-

ſpring,

ſpring, who did partake of his virtues; but, by the charms of her converſation during his health, and her care and veneration for him in his ſickneſs, ſhe augmented her love, when he could be no longer a witneſs of it. For, after his death, ſhe lived but as his monument; and paid unto his memory, the reſidue of her life in tears. His children's advantage did thenceforth become her principal worldly care, unleſs it ſeemed ſhe had equal regard of others, by her boundleſs compaſſion to all that were in diſtreſs. The great endowments of her mind, were veiled over with meekneſs and humility. The obſervance ſhe paid her parents, and her devotion to God, were unwearied, and of example to all. So that, having lived 18 years a virgin, 10 years a wife, and 14 years a widow; and manifeſting, in every condition of life, the virtues that were moſt pleaſing to heaven and earth; who can forbid the remembrance of theſe divine words,

Many daughters have done virtuouſly, but thou excelleſt them all." Prov. ch. xxxi. v. 29.

" Sir John Perceval, baronet, heir to his brother ſir Philip Perceval (who died at Burton, the 11th of September, 1680) hath, to the memory of ſo pious a mother, cauſed this monument to be erected, in the year of our redemption, 1680."

On a flag ſtone, in the chancel, is this inſcription.

" Memoriæ nunquam morituræ Hugonis Perſyval. Viri egregii pii ac prudentis, a ſummo magiſtratu, non ſine publico patriæ detrimento, morte prærepti 25° die Jan. 1652. Ac etiam Gulielmi filii primogeniti ipſius Hugonis, & Dionyſiæ quondam uxoris ejus. Pueri mira indole, & virtute ætatem ſuperantis, qui obiit 23 Auguſt. 1655. Nec non Elizabethæ, & Johanæ Glanville ſororum ejuſdem Dionyſiæ, quorum omnium corpora hic jacent ſepulta.

Non virtus, pietas, ætas, prudentiâ, ſexus,
Vindicet a certâ conditione necis."

Near

Near the north lateral isle, is an handsome (9) monument, of white marble, adorned, on each side, with

(9) In this church, are several hatchments, hung up in many places.

I. Argent, a lion rampant gules, impaled with gules, a cross lozengee argent. Creft, a greyhound passant argent. This to the memory of the wife of Mr. John Keef, daughter to Jonas Stawell, of Kilbritton, esq;

II. Vert, a saltier engrailed argent. This to the memory of col. Henry Hawley, lieutenant governor of Kinsale fort, who died there, July 17, 1724.

III. Azure, a chevron between three martlets or, impaled with argent, three bars gemels gules. This to the memory of Francis Gash, esq; husband to the right hon. Catherine, countess dowager of Barrymore, relict to the right hon. Lawrence, earl of Barrymore, and eldest daughter to the right hon. Richard, lord baron of Santry.

IV. An hatchment, without a name, but the arms shew it to be for the family of Stawell. Quarterly. The 1st and 4th gules, a cross lozengee argent, the 2d and 3d azure, three besants or.

Near it, on the N. side of the altar, is a painted monument, to the memory of lieut. col. John Hedlam, of the hon. general Tidcomb's reg of foot, who served the crown of England, honourably and faithfully, for above 30 years, and was of the ancient family of the Hedlams of the barony of Kecksby, near York. He died here, Jan. 4, 1711.

V. On the S. side of the communion table, is a carved escutcheon in wood, with this bearing. Sable, fretty or. Near it, is a stone in the wall, to the memory of captain Thomas Hooper, of col. Churchill's reg. who died, April 12, 1714. He having faithfully served the crown of England 22 years.

VI. Argent, a cross azure, in the dexter chief a fleur de lis gules. Impaling azure, a martlet between three annulets or, enriched with rubies. This to the memory of captain John Haddock, who died here, August 15, 1746.

VII. Argent, a phoon betwixt three boars heads sable, impaled with gules, on a fess argent two torteauxes, in chief an hand between two castles of the second. This to the memory of major John Reading, of Saintoff, in Yorkshire, who died here, April 19, 1725. He married Elizabeth, daughter to Henry Tonson, esq; of Spanish Island, in this county.

VIII. Sable, two hands argent, a chief or, impaled with sable, a bend dexter, and in the sinister chief a tower argent. This to the memory of the hon. col. George Bate, lieut. governor of the town and fort of Kinsale, who died the 31st of August, 1735.

with fluted corinthian pillars of black marble; and on the top, with coats of arms, carved, gilded and painted, with this inſcription:

"This monument was erected, by Thomas Lawrence, eſq; a captain of the royal navy of England, to the memory of Elizabeth, his late dearly beloved wife, who had an high ſenſe of her duty to all relations of life, and may, for ever, be an example to poſterity, of filial obedience, conjugal affection, parental care, charity to the diſtreſſed, and piety to God. Which laſt quality was eminently conſpicuous, in a patient ſubmiſſion to the will of God, through the courſe of a tedious and painful diſtemper; and, at laſt, made a chearful reſignation of her ſoul to her redeemer, by whoſe merits alone ſhe truſted when living, to partake of a bleſſed immortality after death. She was daughter to Mr. Gabriel Soalden, merchant of this town, where ſhe died, on the 18th day of September, 1724, aged 45 years, and lieth interred near this place."

Behind the altar, is an old ſtone, placed in the wall, which has an inſcription, in the Saxon character, and begins thus, Orate pro animabus, &c. and is not legible becauſe of the wainſcot.

The ſteeple of this church is low, old, and but indifferently built. There were in it, about twenty years ago, three bells; at preſent, there is but one. This church lying low, is not very conſpicuous in the proſpect of the town.

This town is well filled with proteſtants, ſeveral Engliſh families having ſettled in it at different times. Upon the arrays in 1740, there were, beſides a regiment of foot, a troop of 100 horſe, in complete uniform; being blue, turned up with a buff coloured cloth, with waiſtcoats of the ſame; who performed their evolutions, and manual exerciſe, as well as any regular forces could do; which troop was commanded by the right hon. Gerald, lord Kinſale.

In

In this town, is an hospital, called the Gift-house; an handsome neat building, erected for 8 poor men, who have each 2s. a week and clothing. It was endowed by the right hon. Edward Southwell, principal secretary of state, whose father and grandfather also supported it; the latter of whom first founded it, in king Charles IId's time, though it had not, as I have been informed, a fixed stipend till of late. The same gentleman gave an house, newly erected, for the reception of 20 boys, with 2 acres of ground, who are to be bred to the fishery. To this foundation, the corporation subscribes 10l. per ann. besides several private subscriptions. It is designed to be a charter-school, under the same rules and establishment as the rest of that kind in this kingdom.

Charity foundations.

Charter-school.

There is also an handsome session house, where the courts are held, and the other affairs of the corporation are transacted; likewise a good market-house. Provisions are here very reasonable during a peace; but, in war time, they receive great supplies of beef, beer, and biscuit, from Cork, for victualling the king's ships, and feeding the prisoners taken from the enemy; of whom, great numbers are brought into this port during the war, this being the most convenient place, in Ireland, for securing them.

In the parish of Ringroan, near this town, is an alms-house, near the old dock, founded by Dr. Edward Worth, incumbent of that parish, who was afterwards dean of Cork, and bishop of Killaloe. It contains five poor people, who have 40s. per ann. and lodging. The same prelate has left a more noble charity than this small foundation, viz. that called the blue coat hospital, in the city of Cork; an account of which will be given in the description of that city. He was the author of a tract against the anabaptists, one of the first works that was ever printed in Cork, in 1654, 4to. He also published several sermons.

Situation. This town is built under an hill, called Compaſs-hill, and extends above an Engliſh mile from the barrack, at the north eaſt end (which is an handſome building for a regiment of men, pleaſantly ſituated) to the World's-end, a place ſo called on the ſouth weſt; a good number of houſes are built on the ſide of this hill, and ſeveral alſo riſe near its top, which, from the bay, and the oppoſite ſhore, make it look much better than it really is. This hill being of a circular form, the place, in a great meaſure, takes its figure from it. The principal ſtreet, for want of room, is, in many places, narrow and incommodious. Over this, are other ſtreets, but the communication is by ſteep ſlippery lanes, which, to ſtrangers, are far from being agreeable. The houſes are moſtly built in the Spaniſh faſhion, with large balcony windows; that of the right hon. Edward Southwell, is the largeſt. Towards the middle of the hill, is a pleaſant bowling-green; and higher up, a road, planted with trees, called the mall, where the ladies and gentlemen recreate themſelves. There is another walk above this, called the rampart; and a pleaſant way quite round Compaſs-hill, from whence there is a delightful proſpect of the harbour, opening into ſeveral fine baſins, beſides the old and new forts, Bandon river, and, on the oppoſite ſhore, two well-built villages, called Cove and Scilly. This proſpect, in time of war, is generally embelliſhed with armed veſſels, and large fleets of merchant ſhips. The harbour is very commodious, being rendered deep and navigable, by the river Bandon, which empties itſelf here, and with the advantage of its ſtrong fort, makes it much frequented in war time. There are here, a dock and yard, for the building and repairing his majeſty's veſſels; alſo a crane, and gun-wharf, for landing and ſhipping heavy artillery, all built during the laſt war. In war time, there is alſo an hulk, for laying down and careening great ſhips, beſides a ſtore-

Harbour.

store-house, clerk of the cheque, store-keeper, master shipwright, and other proper officers; besides a number of seamen, usually kept in such places in England; and this is the only port in Ireland, where his majesty's ships of war can be refitted.

The trade of this town is not over great, the city of Cork lying so very near, ingrosses all the commerce of those parts. Yet there is here a custom-house, with a collector, surveyors, and other officers (10) for the management of the customs, with barges, &c. Trade.

In war time, several rich merchant ships, bound to England, often put into this port, and wait for convoy; and it has been known, that very large fleets, worth some millions, have harboured here upon this occasion, as will more particularly appear in the annals of this county, Book III.

The houses set, in war time, for double rent, and their leases are drawn up accordingly (11).

This town gives title of baron to the right hon. John de Courcey, who is lineally descended from Milo de Courcey, son to John (12) earl of Ulster,

 whose

(10) The officers of the revenue for this port and district, are as follows

A collector, at 100l. per annum.
A port surveyor, at 50l. per annum.
A tide surveyor, 45l.
Four tide waiters, 30l. each.
Four coast officers, 35l. each.
Three supernumerary tide-waiters, at 5l. each.
Ten boatmen, at 20l. each.
Surveyor of excise, 65l. per annum.
A landwaiter and a gauger, each 40l.
Three other gaugers in the district, at 40l. each.
And one supernumerary gauger, at 30l.

(11) According to capt. South's account, in the Phil. Transact. n. 261, p. 251. there were in Kinsale, ann. 1698, 104 seamen, and but 58 in Cork, 76 fishermen, and 45 boatmen, in all 223, whereof 106 were papists.

(12) Notwithstanding what Giraldus Cambrensis asserts, in the 2d book of his history, chap. 2. that John de Courcey, earl

whoſe anceſtors were ſummoned to the firſt parliaments of Ireland. The privilege of being covered in the royal preſence, is enjoyed, to this day, by his lordſhip, being granted to his great (13) anceſtor the

earl of Ulſter, had no iſſue, there is a record extant in the tower of London (Rot. Pat. 6. Johan. M. Dorſ.) that Milo de Courcey, ſon of John de Courcey, was an hoſtage for his father, upon his enlargement from the tower, to fight the French champion.

(13) John de Courcey was created earl of Ulſter, by king Henry II. but, by the contrivances of Hugh de Lacy, loſt the king's favour; being a priſoner in the tower of London, he was ſent for by king John, who then had a diſpute with king Philip, about a town in Normandy, which, as was the cuſtom of thoſe times, they intended ſhould be decided by ſingle combat. The earl of Ulſter, when the king's meſſage was delivered to him, anſwered, "That not for the king, but for the honour of his country, he was willing to undertake the matter." Hanmer, p. 184. (whoſe old Engliſh will beſt deſcribe this combat) gives it in the following words.

"The day came, the place and liſts were appointed, and "the ſcaffolds were ſet up. The princes, with their nobility "on both ſides, waited the iſſue of the battle. The French "champion firſt ſallyed forth, gave a turn, and reſted himſelf "in his tent. De Courcey was ſent for, who was truſſing of "himſelf up with ſtrong points, and anſwered the meſſengers, "that if any of their company were to go to ſuch a banquet, "he would make no great haſte. He ſoon after came forth, "gave a turn, and went into his tent. When the trumpets "ſounded the charge, the champions iſſued out, and viewed "each other. De Courcey eyed his adverſary with a wonderful "ſtern countenance, and paſſed by. The Frenchman, not like-"ing his grim look, and the ſtrong proportion of his perſon, "ſtalked ſtill along; and when the trumpets ſounded to battle "a ſecond time, de Courcey drew his ſword; upon which the "Frenchman clapp'd ſpurs to his horſe, broke through the bar-"rier, and fled into Spain: whereupon they ſounded victory, "the people threw up their caps, and clapp'd their hands. King "Philip deſired king John, that de Courcey might be called be-"fore him, to ſhew ſome proof of his ſtrength. A ſtake was ſet "in the ground, and a ſhirt of mail, and an helmet placed "thereon; de Courcey drew his ſword, looked wonderfully "ſtern upon the princes, and cleft the helmet, ſhirt of mail, and "ſtake ſo far, that none could pull out the weapon but him-"ſelf.

the earl of Ulster, by king John. On the 13th of June, 1720, the late lord Gerald de Courcey, was, by his grace the duke of Grafton, presented to his majesty king George I. when he had the honour to kiss his hand, and to assert this ancient privilege: And on the 22d of June, 1727, he was presented, by the lord Carteret, to his late majesty, king George II. by whom he was graciously received, had the honour of kissing his hand, and of being also covered in his presence. In May, 1627, sir Dominick Sarsfield was created lord viscount Kinsale, to the great prejudice of this ancient and noble family, and set up his arms in the town. But, upon a fair hearing before the earl marshal of England, he was obliged to renounce the title of Kinsale, and take that of Kilmallock (14). The lords Kinsale were formerly the first barons

"self. The princes then asked him, why he looked so sour "upon them? He said, if he had missed his blow, he would "have cut off both their heads; but all was taken in good part. "King John gave him great gifts, and restored him to his for-"mer possessions. After this, he sailed for Ireland, and was se-"veral times, by contrary winds, put back to West-Chester, in "his attempt to pass into that kingdom; upon which, he altered "his course, went into France, and there died." This earl had an estate of 25,000 marks sterl. per ann. a vast income in those days. The king, besides restoring him to it, bid him ask for any thing in his gift that he had a mind to, and it should be granted. Upon which, he answered, that he had titles and estate enough; but desired that he and his successors, the heirs male of his family, might have the privilege (after their first obeysance) to be covered in the royal presence of him and his successors, kings of England; which the king granted. This privilege was also granted to Henry Ratcliffe, earl of Sussex, (a family long since extinct) who was general to queen Mary, of being covered, as the grandees of Spain are in the royal presence, by patent, dated Oct. 2, 1553. Vide Heylin's Eccles. Hist. p. 190.

(14) On the 2d of April, 1627, John lord Courcey, baron of Kinsale, and Gerald his son, petitioned the king and lords of the council in England, against sir Dominick Sarsfield, who had taken this title; the lords referred the petition to the judges, who advised them to direct the earl marshal of England to determine the matter, who accordingly made the following report. "Accord-

barons of Ireland, but are ſaid to have loſt their precedency, ann. 1489. James lord Kinſale, having miſſed being at a ſolemn proceſſion at Greenwich, king Henry VII. gave the title of premier baron of Ireland to the lords Athunry, who have ever ſince enjoyed the ſame; but this fact is diſputed.

The Spaniſh deſeat, &c.

The Spaniards were defeated in this place (15) in Richard II's time, anno 1380. And in queen Elizabeth's, by the lord Mountjoy, who, between the

" According to your majeſty's pleaſure, &c. upon a full " hearing of the council learned on both ſides, we find it appa- " rently proved, by ancient records, entries in parliament, &c. " that the lord Courcey and his anceſtors, have, time out of " mind, been ſtiled barons of Kinſale and Ringroan. As to what " is alledged againſt him, That, in ſome records, he is only cal- " led lord Courcey, and baron of Courcey, which argument be- " ing only grounded upon omiſſion, we hold to be of little force, " as it is uſual where divers baronies are in the ſame perſon, for " the baron to name himſelf by the chief barony only, and to " forbear naming the reſt; yet we find the ſame perſon, cal- " led lord Kinſale and baron of Courcey, long before this " queſtion was ſtirred. Then the lord viſcount endeavoured " to carry the barony into another line, and to ſhew the title " was extinct by attainder; but both theſe allegations were " clearly anſwered, ſo that we are fully ſatisfied the barony of " Kinſale anciently belonged to the lord Courcey. Then it " was alledged to have both titles ſtand, the one to be viſ- " count, and the other to be baron of Kinſale. Which, " we conceive, would be confounding titles of honour, and " be of ill conſequence; therefore, we cannot adviſe your " majeſty to ſuffer it; but, we are of opinion, that ſir Do- " minick Sarsfield may retain the degree that he now hath, " taking his title from ſome other place in Ireland, or elſe to " be called viſcount Sarsfield. For that your majeſty was " not informed, that the title of Kinſale was given to any " other baron, which the patent may recite; and that, for " the future, he ſhall be ſtiled by the new title, and not by " that of Kinſale; all which, we humbly preſent, and leave to " your Majeſty's good pleaſure. Dated 19th of April, 1647." Marlborough, Mancheſter, Pembroke, Totneſs, Grandeſone.

MSS. Penes Bar. de Kinſale.

(15) This attempt of the Spaniards, is related by Thomas Walſingham, and thus tranſlated by Hollinſhead. " While " the earl of Buckingham was paſſing through the realm of " France,

the village of Taxaxon and this town, beat Tyrone, O-Donnel, and the Irish, on the 24th of December, 1601, and, at the same time, besieged don John de Aquilla in the town; after which battle, he was obliged to surrender the place to the queen's forces. For the particulars of which action, I refer to the historical part of this work.

Scilly is a small village, near Kinsale, well built, and inhabited by fishermen, who have, both here and in that town, a considerable number of fishing vessels, and yearly take good quantities of fish, which they salt for foreign markets, and home consumption. Those fishermen were an English colony, who settled here, after the defeat of the Spaniards, in queen Elizabeth's time. They never marry out of the village, so that they are all related to each other. I saw an halibut at Kinsale, which weighed, after being cleansed, and the entrails taken out, one hundred, a quarter, and five pounds: It was in length six feet and a half, and five feet broad. They are rare on this coast, but are excellent food. Mr. Pope gives an exact picture of one of these small fishing towns, in this stanza. Scilly.

And on the broken pavement, here and there,
  Doth many a stinking sprat and herring lie;
A brandy and tobacco shop is near,
  And hens, and dogs, and hogs are feeding by,
  And here a sailor's jacket hangs to dry;

At

" France, the French and Spanish gallies did much mischief " upon the coast of England; but, about the latter end of June, " by a fleet of Englishmen from the W. countries, part of " them were forced to retire, and take harbour in a haven in " Ireland, called Kinsale, where, being assayled by the Eng- " lishmen and Irishmen, they were vanquished; so that to the " number of 400 were slain, and their chief captains taken, " as Gonzales de Vorza, and his brother Martin de Montrigo, " Turgo lord of Morrans; also the lord of Reath, Pieres " Marten of Varmen, and divers others; five of their ships " were taken, and 21 English vessels were recovered; and but " four of their captains escaped."

At ev'ry door, are ſun-burnt matrons ſeen
Mending old nets, to catch the ſcaly fry,
Now ſinging ſhrill, and ſcolding oft between,
Scolds anſwer foul-mouth'd ſcolds, bad neighbourhood I ween.

Pope's Alley, in imitation of Spenſer.

Charles-fort.

Lower down the bay, is the royal fortification of Charles-fort, ſo called (in honour of king Charles II.) by the duke of Ormond, anno 1681, who then came to review it. It was begun in the year 1670, the firſt ſtone being laid by the earl of Orrery, and was finiſhed at the expence of 73,000l. On the works to the ſea, are 100 pieces of braſs cannon mounted, carrying from 24 to 42 pound ball. The embrazures are all bomb proof. It is a regular fortification, with a ſtrong citadel to the land ſide. This fort is ſo ſituated, that all ſhips coming into the harbour, muſt ſail within piſtol ſhot of the royal battery. It ſtands one mile eaſt of Kinſale, and hath a regiment of foot always quartered in it, beſides another in the town, who may be thrown in at a minute's warning.

Before this fortification was built, there was one, on the oppoſite ſide, called the Old-fort. The blockhouſe ſtill remains, and is capable, if there was occaſion to have cannon mounted on its rampart. Both theſe forts were taken by the earl of Marlborough, ann. 1691. Sir Richard Booth was the laſt governor of the Old-fort.

When the Spaniards took Kinſale, it is hard to conceive, how they maintained themſelves in the place, which (except a rampart on the ſide of the hill,) had very little, beſides an old wall, to defend it; there was, to the S. of the town, a ſmall round fort, called the Queen's-fort, which ſhews what weak fortifications they had in thoſe days; but the army

army under lord Montjoy, were scarce more numerous than the Spaniards in the town.

Four miles south of Kinsale, in the Barony of Courceys (16), is a promontory, runing far into the sea, called the Old-head; on which is a light-house, for the conveniency of shipping. A mile from its extremity, is an ancient castle of the lords Kinsale, built from one side of the isthmus to the other, which defended all the land towards the head. This place was formerly called Duncearma, as I have already mentioned, p. 46, and was an old seat of the Irish kings. The isthmus, by the working of the sea, is quite penetrated through; so that there is a stupendous arch, under which a small boat may pass, from one bay to the other. Among the rocks of this coast, there are ayries of good hawks; also the sea eagle, or osprey, build their nests and breed in them. Two miles from the Old-head, is the seat of the lord Kinsale; but his lordship intends shortly to build a more commodious house on the banks of the Bandon river, where there is a most delightful situation. Old-head.

Ringroan (17) is an ancient castle, and small village; it gives also title of baron to the right hon. the Ringroan.

(16) This barony contains the parishes of Ringroan and Templetrine, being 3571 acres, and 37½ plow-lands.

(17) By an inquisition, taken at Kinsale, on the tuesday next after the feast of St. John Baptist, ann. 1372, and 46 of Edw. III. before Roger Hawkensew, the king's escheator; Milo de Courcey died seized of the manor of Ringroan, who held the same of the king in chief as of his fee, being one entire barony, to which there belonged the service of William de Barry, who held the cantred of Kinalea and Kinalbeg, and Flanlow, by the service of 10l. of the royal service when on foot, besides other lands mentioned in the inquisition; he had the service of three knights fees of John Fitz-Gerat-Core, at Garfenaught, in the said manor, and of 30 of the royal service and suit of the court when scutage was on foot; also the homage and service of 11 knights fees at Burrin from Bernard Hereford in the same manor; and 30 of the royal service when

the lord Kinſale. This manor had anciently 30 knights fees, and was of a much greater extent than at preſent. In the Lambeth library X. X. fol. 4. there is an ancient inquiſition, which is an account of the diviſion and particulars of Courceys land in this county.

Garrets-town.

Garrets-town, in this barony, is the ſeat of Francis Kearny, eſq; ſituated on a riſing ground, commanding a proſpect of the ocean, on both ſides the iſthmus of the Old-head of Kinſale, and a good part of the neighbouring country; which is here diverſified into agreeable hills, and pleaſant vales, well cultivated. The houſe, with the contiguous offices, form an handſome area; the pediments, coignes, doors and window-frames, are well built, of ruſtic work, and hewn ſtone; a conſiderable part of the ground on which they ſtand, was levelled at a great expence, being hewn out of a deep ſolid rock. Towards the ſouth, is a good orchard, with kitchen and pleaſure gardens; in which laſt, is an handſome amphitheatre, the ground being naturally formed for that purpoſe. Under an high terrace walk, that, to the eaſt, affords a good proſpect, is a deep glin, the ſides covered with wood, and along the bottom a rivulet falls in ſeveral pleaſant caſcades; beyond this, are riſing grounds, ſheltering the plantation from S. and S. W. winds. On the W. is a large park, well walled; and the whole ſeat, is environed with good plantations of timber trees; among which, the French elm, and ſilver fir, are

when ſcutage is on foot. This from a copy of the original in Bermingham tower, ann. 18 of James I. John lord Courcey, and his ſon Gerald, paſſed patent for the caſtle and manor of Ringroan, and ſeveral other lands, advowſons of churches, &c. with the liberty of a park, free chaſe, and free warren, goods of fugitives, wrecks of the ſea, a court leet, and court baron, with fairs, markets, and ſeveral other privileges in the town of Ballineſpittle, in the ſaid manor. Rot. Canc.

The churches mentioned in this patent were, Ringroan, Kilroan, Garinoe, and Kilowen.

are obſerved to ſtand the ſeverity of the nipping ſea-winds better than any others. On the eaſt, is a fine level tract, now converted into meadows and paſture grounds, which, a few years ago, was a deep, red, ſhaking moraſs, much frequented, in winter, by wild-fowl, but impaſſable for man or beaſt. On the weſt of the houſe, there were lately made a fine baſin and decoy; wild duck being very numetous in this part of the country. The ſea ſhore, ſouth of the houſe, is a fine ſtrand, and is, in the ſummer ſeaſon, a very agreeable ride; it is called Garrets-town ſtrand, which, with the adjacent lands, were ſo named from the family of the Cores, many of whom were ſucceſſively named Garret, who were, before the rebellion of 1641, proprietors of this place. When I was at Liſcarol, in the barony of Orrery, where the celebrated battle was fought, ann. 1642, the country people ſhewed me a Daniſh fort, called Lis-Garret, which was defended by 18 of theſe Cores, who were ſlain and buried there. The preſent family of the Kearneys have been ſettled here ſince the beginning of the reign of king James I. being forced from the county of Limerick, by the oppreſſion of the earl of Deſmond, in queen Elizabeth's time.

Kinalmeaky (18) was formerly a part of Carbery, and being forfeited by O-Mahony, in the earl of Deſmond's rebellion, it was, by queen Elizabeth, granted to Greenville and Beecher, Engliſh undertakers, by whom it was firſt planted with Engliſh, and then got the name of a barony. It afterwards gave title to the noble Lewis Boyle, lord viſcount Kinalmeaky, and baron of Bandon-bridge, who was unfortunately ſlain at the fight of Liſcarol. It was formerly a meer faſtneſs, being all wood and bog, ſo that ann. 1602, the army could not

Kinalmeaky.

(18) This barony contains the pariſhes of Maragh, Kilbrogan, Briny, Templemartin, and Kilmodane, being 19273 Iriſh plantation acres, and 62 plow-lands.

not pafs it, being obliged to go round by Kinfale, in their march from Cork to the fiege of Dunboy, in Bearhaven; but it is now as well improved as any part of the county.

Bandon.

The moft confiderable place in this barony is Bandon, built by the firft earl of Cork (19), who purchafed Beecher's grants, it was incorporated by the intereft of the fame nobleman (20); and is divided

(19) In a letter from the firft earl of Cork, to Mr. fecretary Cook, dated April 13, 1632, he fays, "Upon confer-"ence with the commiffioners, I have been deftrous to fatisfy "myfelf, whether the works done, by the Londoners, at "Derry, or mine, at Bandon-bridge, exceed each other: "All that are judicial, and have carefully viewed them both, "and compared every part of them together, do confident-"ly affirm that the circuit of my new town of Bandon-bridge "is more in compafs than that of Londonderry: That my "walls are ftronger, thicker, and higher than theirs, only "they have a ftrong rampier within, that Bandon-bridge "wanteth: that there is no comparifon between their ports "and mine; there being in my town three, each of them con-"taining 26 rooms; the caftles, with the turrets and flankers, "being all plat-form'd with lead, and prepared with ordnance; "and the buildings of my town, both for the number of the "houfes and goodnefs of building, far beyond theirs. In my "town, there is built a ftrong bridge over the river, two large "feffion houfes, two market-houfes, with two fair churches; "which churches, are fo filled every fabbath day, with neat, "orderly and religious people, as it wou'd comfort any good "heart to fee the change, and behold fuch affemblies; no "popifh recufant, or unconforming novelift, being admitted "to live in all the town. The place where Bandon-bridge is "fituated, is upon a great diftrict of the country, and was, "within this laft 24 years, a meer wafte bog and wood, ferv-"ing for a retreat and harbour to wood-kernes, rebels, "thieves, and wolves; and yet now (God be ever praifed) is "as civil a plantation as moft in England, being for five miles "round, all, in effect, planted with Englifh proteftants. I "write not this out of any vain glory; yet as I, who am but "a fingle man, have erected fuch works, why fhould not the "rich and magnificent city of London rather exceed, than "fall fhort, of fuch performances?"

(20) This town is governed by a provoft, 13 burgeffes, and 12 common-council-men; their charter bears date the 26th of

vided into two parishes (21) by the Bandon river. There are two churches, and two market-houses, one on either side; and beside the churches, there is a dissenting and a quaker's meeting-house. The north church is called Christ-church, and was built, ann. 1625, in the form of a cross; it is well pewed, and strongly roofed, with fine oak; the timber being as strait, and as sound, as the day it was set up. Where this church stands, there was formerly an old Danish intrenchment. The glebe belonging to the incumbent, lies farther north, on the site of the old parish church. The oldest grave-stone in this church, is dated ann. 1629, over one Mr. Crofts, one of the first burgesses of this corporation. On the left hand of the altar, beneath an escutcheon, is this epitaph. Churches.

From the rude world's campaigns, the much admired
Legard! to this dark garrison's retired.
Legard!

of Sept. 10th Jac. I. which incorporates it, on both sides the river, by the name of the free borough of Bandon-bridge, to be a body politick, consisting of the above mentioned members, who have power to return two members to parliament, sir William Nuce to be the 1st provost, Edward Beecher, John Whaley, Richard Richmond, alias Skipard, Thomas Adderly, Nicholas Blacknell, Richard Crofts, Christopher Lewis, Stephen Skipwith, Thomas Taylor, William Whaley, and William Cecill, to be the first 12 burgesses; the provost to be elected at midsummer, and begin his office at michaelmas, to be chosen out of the 12 burgesses. He can hold a court of record for debt, trespass, &c. every thursday, appoint a clerk of the market, and make bye-laws with the burgesses; have a common seal, with proper officers, as a serjeant of mace, &c. He may make guilds, as of merchants, and other companies. I do not find that they had any extent of liberties beyond their walls. King James II. granted a new charter to Bandon, dated Feb. 24, 1687, which constituted Thady Mac-Carty, esq; provost, with 24 burgesses, a recorder and town clerk, which soon went into disuse.

(21) On the south, the parish of Ballymodan; and on the north, the parish of Kilbrogan.

Legard! the darling ſoldier, whoſe loud name
Shall ever flouriſh in the book of fame.
Whoſe fair example might alone depaint,
What 'tis to be a military ſaint.
True to his God, his prince, his friend, his word,
Rare ornaments, but fit t' adorn the ſword.

Beneath lyeth the body of Edward Legard, lieutenant to captain Robert Hyllard, who died, the 6th of January, 1678.

On a tomb, in the church-yard, I find that Mr. Thomas Hariſon, who died, anno 1674, bequeathed 10l. per ann. to the poor of this pariſh, for ever. They here ſhew the graves of three of Clancarty's men, John Barry a ſerjeant and two others, who were killed by the inhabitants, in the late king James's time, on what they here call the black monday inſurrection; which I ſhall give a farther account of in its place.

In the other church, is a fine monument, to the memory of Francis Bernard, eſq; one of the juſtices of the court of common-pleas. On the right, is a Minerva, reclining on her ægis; and on the left, is juſtice, leaning on her arm, her ſword in her hand. Over an obeliſk of fine Egyptian marble, is a coat of arms, viz- three eſcalop ſhells, on a bend. On the table, is this inſcription, in gilt letters of raiſed braſs.

Francis Bernard, eſq;
Obiit Jun. XXIX, MDCCXXXI.
Ætatis ſuæ, LXVIII.

Between the weſt door, and the ſouth croſs iſle, beneath an eſcutcheon, is this inſcription.

Below this pride of anceſtors there lies
Mouldered in duſt, death's lovely ſacrifice.
Her parents darling, and her huſband's pride,
Whence ſhe was once, a daughter and a bride.

Lovely

Lovely without, but fairer much within,
Her virtues daily triumph'd over ſin.
Thus, ripe for nobler joys, ſhe ſwiftly fled
To the immortal living, from the dead.

1684.

" Beneath lies interred the body of Mrs. Mary Synge, wife of Mr. George Synge, rector of Kilbrogan, the third ſon of George, late lord biſhop of Cork, and daughter of Mr. Thomas Hewit, of Glancoole, gent. who deceaſed the 23d day of November, 1684.

If grief cou'd ſpeak my loſs, or tears retrieve,
Thy weeping monument, I'd ever live."

The market-houſes, are neat, decent buildings; that, on the ſouth ſide of the river, forms a piazza, and is called ſaturday's market-houſe; and the other, on the north ſide, is called wedneſday's market-houſe. Market-houſes.

In this town, there is not a popiſh inhabitant (22); nor will the townſmen ſuffer one to dwell in it; nor a piper to play in the place, that being the muſic uſed formerly, by the Iriſh, in their wars. They can raiſe 1000 men, fit to bear arms, in this town; and on the laſt array, they had a conſiderable number in uniform regimentals, being red, faced with black. This place is very populous, and induſtrious; moſt of the inhabitants, are employed in the woollen Inhabitants. Trade.

(22) This was a bye-law of the corporation, made ſoon after the town was incorporated, and was contrived, by a deeper policy, than is generally imagined: It was not the effect of whim or ſpleen, but was a neceſſary ſupport for the infant colony; the members of which foreſaw, that as they were all ſtrangers and proteſtants, if a papiſt took up his quarters amongſt them, he only wou'd be encouraged by the neighbours of his own religion, (and they were generally of it) and would gradually introduce tradeſmen, of all ſorts, of the ſame; which would overſet the ſcheme of this foundation.
Seaſonable Advice, p. 15. &c.

woollen manufacture, which, if properly encouraged, would, undoubtedly, make it the bulwark of the proteſtant intereſt in this part of the country. The linen manufacture may be ſaid to be here only in its infancy. There are two of the four quarter ſeſſions for the county held here; the two others being at Rathcormuck, and Mallow. In the year 1623, the Auguſt aſſizes, for the county at large, were held in it, by the intereſt of the earl of Cork. Here is a public ſchool, founded by that nobleman; the maſter has 30l per ann. Beſides the Bandon river, over which there is a bridge of ſix arches; there is a ſmall one which runs through the town, and ſeparates it from a part of it, called Bridewell. The ſtreets were ſo placed, that almoſt every houſe had a garden to it, which being planted with trees ſome years ago (23); made it ſeem as if it was built in a wood. This town, within the walls, is eſteemed to be 27 acres in its area.

Caſtle-Bernard. About a quarter of a mile weſt of Bandon, is Caſtle-Bernard, formerly Caſtle-Mahon, once the reſidence of O-Mahony. It is now a beautiful and pleaſant ſeat of the Bernards, being rebuilt, anno 1715, by judge Bernard. This houſe has two regular fronts; the walls are of brick, with corinthian pilaſters, coigns and beltings, of Portland ſtone. There are fine gardens on three ſides of the houſe, adorned with fountains, ſtatues, and other decorations. That on the north, is a moſt delightful ſpot, called the water garden, with caſcades, jets d'eau, &c. The apartments are well diſpoſed. Adjoining, is a very noble park, which is about four miles in circumference; the Bandon river runs through it, being divided by ſeveral iſlands, ſweetly wooded, as are moſt of the upper grounds.

Here

(23) Deſcription of Bandon, by judge Cox, MSS.

Here hills and vales, the woodland and the plain,
Here earth and water, ſeem to ſtrive again;
Here waving groves a chequer'd ſcene diſplay,
And part admit, and part exclude the day.
Here, in full light, the ruſſet plains extend,
There, wrapt in clouds, the bluiſh hills aſcend.
Pope's Windſor Foreſt.

But this park may be truly ſaid, to be pleaſant beyond any poetical deſcription.

There are few other places of any conſequence in this barony: On the ſide of the river, is Sinagh and Carow, good farm-houſes; beſides ſome ſcattered villages, as Kilpatrick and Nuceſtown, firſt planted by ſir William Nuce, who had a conſiderable intereſt in Bandon, which he ſold to the earl of Cork.

Kilbritton, is now a diſtinct cantred, which anciently belonged to the barony of Courceys. The caſtle was formerly a ſeat of the lords Courcey; and afterwards of Mac-Carty Reagh. The old Iriſh have a ſtory, that the lord Courcey pawned this caſtle and lands to Mac-Carty, to ſecure the reſtitution of a white weaſel he borrowed from him; and it unluckily happening that the weaſel died, this accident gave title, or, which was equivalent in thoſe days, a fair pretence to the more potent Mac-Carty to keep poſſeſſion. When this caſtle was up, it was a ſtately building, environed with a large bawn, fortified with ſix turrets on the walls. Theſe buildings were taken down, by the preſent proprietor, Jonas Stawell, eſq; who has erected a large modern houſe where the caſtle ſtood. It is pleaſantly ſituated on a mount, between greater hills; the ſea flows almoſt up to it, through the harbour of Court Mac-Sherry. To this caſtle belongs a privilege of fairs and markets, granted by ſeveral patents. Not far from it, on the ſea coaſt, lies Coolmain, another caſtle of Mac-Carty Reagh; both

Kilbritton

Coolmain.

both these castles were taken by the Bandonians, in May 1642, and kept in English hands ever since. The castle of Kilgobban, on the river Bandon, as also that of Cariganass, both belonged to Mac-Carty; as did that of Dundaniel, which being on his estate, was reckoned a part of Carbery, though on the other side of the river. That part of Bandon, called Bridewell, belonged to this cantred, and another part of it, called Irishtown. The lands are well laid out in this neighbourhood, under pasture and tillage. The soil is mostly a light grey clay, with a slaty bottom.

Ibawne and Barryroe.

Ibawne and Barryroe, compose one barony (24); the first, signifies the fair territory, as indeed it is in respect of the adjoining rough country of Carbery; the other, has its name from the Barrys. In those two half baronies, are many navigable creeks, with several sandy strands for manure; but especially that of Red Sand bay, which is mostly composed of broken cockle-shells, and is accounted to bring several crops of wheat and barley more than any other sand, being carried, on horses backs, 12 miles up the country.

Red Sand bay.

Timoleague.

The seigniory of this barony belongs mostly to the earl of Barrymore. Places of most note in it are Timoleague, i. e. Tee mologa, the residence of saint Molaga. This village is situate on an arm of the ocean, which flows in between the hills, whose feet it washes. From Court Mac Sherry (the harbour's mouth) to Timoleague, it is two miles. This harbour was formerly navigable, but is now quite obstructed with sand; so that only small sloops and boats can come to Timoleague, and smaller sand vessels about a mile above it. A small river

(24) This barony contains 11 parishes, viz. a part of Timoleague, Temple-Omalus, Abbey-Mahon, Donaghmore, part of Temple-Macquinlan, Liflee, Rathbarry, Kilkeranmore, Ardfield, Castroventry, Kilmean, being 20314 plantation acres, and 146 plow-lands.

river discharges itself here, called the Arigideen, i. e. the little silver stream; it runs at the foot of an hill, covered with an oak wood, for a mile before it reaches this town, in a serpentine form. At its entrance into the town, it washes the walls of an ancient castle (built by an Irish sept, called O-Shaghnassy) now belonging to the earl of Barrymore, who is also proprietor of the whole town and parish, which consists of seven plow-lands; a few years ago, the castle was fitted up, and some looms erected in it, for linen weavers. This river, in its course, next washes the verge of the church-yard, which commands a prospect down to the harbour's mouth; and the other side is bounded by a circular meadow, reclaimed by colonel Moore. It next glides by the walls of an ancient abbey of franciscans, founded in the reign of king Edward II. in the beginning of the 14th century, by the Mac-Cartys. Some records mention a castle belonging to the Morils to have stood here; and that Mac-Carty Reagh took it from them, and placed franciscans in it. In this abbey, Edmund de Courcey (25), bishop of Ross, was buried in March, 1518, Church.

 he

(25) He had been a friar in this convent; was advanced to the see of Clogher, by pope Sixtus IV. June 18, 1484; and translated to Ross, the 26th of Sept. 1494, where he died in a very advanced age: He was brother to Nicholas de Courcey, baron of Kinsale, who died in Feb. 1474; he was assisted in new founding this abbey, by his nephew James, lord Kinsale, son to the said Nicholas. This bishop was a great favourite of king Henry VII. whose title and interest he constantly defended against the attempts of Lambert Simnel, and Perkin Warbeck. Upon sir Richard Edgecomb's arrival at Dublin, to take the oaths of the chief persons of Ireland, after the rebellion, he sent for him to advise him in his proceedings; and such an opinion was conceived of his loyalty, that it was thought unnecessary to oblige him to take any oath. After the kingdom was settled, he assisted in July, 1489, at a provincial synod, convened by Octavian, archbishop of Armagh, and was made an arbitrator between two contending bishops of Kilmore. He was the first of English descent that ever sat in the see of Clogher.

he being a franciſcan. He new built the ſteepl dormitory, infirmary and library; and was othe ways a great benefactor to it, both in his life-tim and at his death, as the obitual book of th convent teſtifies (26). The building (though no roofed) is entire, conſiſting of a large choir, wit an iſle formed by arcades on the ſouth, whic lead to a lateral wing. There is an handſom ſquare gothic tower, about 70 feet high, betwee the choir and iſle; and one ſide of the ſame iſle, is ſquare cloiſter arcaded, with a platform in the middle this leads to ſeveral large rooms; one whereof, i ſaid to have been a chapel, another the chapte room, a third the refectory, beſides a ſpacious apartment for the guardian of the houſe; there wa alſo an hall, dormitory, kitchen, cellars, &c. altogether compoſing a large pile of building. Here are ſeveral tombs of the Iriſh families, viz. Mac-Carty Reagh's in the midſt of the choir; weſt of it is an old broken monument of the O-Cullanes; and on the right, a ruined tomb of the lords Courcey. The O-Donovans, O-Hea, &c. were alſo buried here. There were but 4 acres ¼ of land found to belong to this houſe at the time of the diſſolution, which was then poſſeſſed by the lord Inchiquin, and now by the lord Barrymore. A conſiderable part of the tythes were alſo granted to the college of Dublin. Timoleague, was formerly a place of ſome note, being much reſorted to by the Spaniards, who imported large quantities of wine here; and, it is ſaid, there were formerly no leſs than 14 taverns that ſold ſack in the town: It is ſituated between the caſtle and abbey, under an hill, which ſhelters it from weſt and northerly winds. Here is a regular ſtreet, one ſide of it being new built for the accommodation of linen weavers, by the late lord Barrymore; but the deſign, by the miſmanagement of his lordſhip's undertaker, failed. In it, are ſome

(26) King's collect. in Marſh's library, p. 310.

ome good ſlate-houſes, a market-houſe and bleach-ard; it has alſo four fairs in the year, but no re-ular market. Near it, is a well, dedicated to the irgin Mary, much frequented on the 8th of Sep-ember, by numbers of the Iriſh, who imagine it to ure ſeveral maladies. The feſtival day of ſaint Molaga (27), according to Colgan, is on the 20th of January, who was the ancient patron of this place.

To the S. W. of the town, on a riſing ground, is Barry's-Hall, built by the hon. captain Barry, on the eſtate of the late lord Barrymore; it has a proſ-pect of part of the arm of the ſea, which comes up to the foot of the hill on which it ſtands, forming an handſome baſin, interſperſed with ſmall iſlands. Barry's-Hall.

On the oppoſite ſide of the river, is Maryborough, an handſome houſe, built by captain Jervais, on a riſing hill, commanding a view of the bay and river; beyond it, on the ſame ſide, is Burren, where Mac-Carty Reagh had formerly a caſtle, but it is now the eſtate of Mr. John Bowrn; on this ſide, is the church of Rathclarin; and near it, Mr. Scot has a good houſe. All this eaſtern ſide of Timo-legue harbour lies in Carbery. Maryborough.

On the weſt ſide, as you go down the bay of Court Mac-Sherry, is a good houſe, in a grove of trees, inhabited by Mr. Arundel; and about half way down, cloſe to the ſhore, ſtand the ruins of Ab-bey-Mahon (28); it was founded by the Bernardine monks, at their own expence, who were a very rich order. The lord Barry gave them 18 plow-lands, which Abbey-Mahon.

(27) His life may be ſeen in the ſame author, taken from an ancient hiſtory: He was born in the territory of Fermoy, in this county, and was of the tribe of Dimma, which tribe, with thoſe of the Deagadii and Luchtæ, poſſeſſed that part of the country, as the author of his life relates.

Colgan, Act. Sanct. p. 148.

(28) This houſe has been miſtaken for the celebrated ab-bey, called Sancto Mauro, alias De Fonte Vivo, which ſtood in the pariſh of Miros, in W. Carbery.

which conſtitute the pariſh of Abbey-Mahon; but this eſtate was only given them till the building was finiſhed, which never happened; for ſoon after, the diſſolution of monaſteries took place, and theſe lands were ſeized into the hands of the crown. The walls of the church are ſtanding, and an houſe is built on part of the ruins, round which is a grove. In this pariſh, is a good quantity of fine arable land. The next improvement on the river, is the ſeat of Boyle Travers, eſq; encompaſſed with good plantations.

Court-Mac-Sherry.

Cloſe to the harbour's mouth, is Court-Mac-Sherry, built originally by Hodnet, an Engliſhman, who came from Shropſhire; but the family degenerating into the Iriſh cuſtoms, aſſumed the name of Mac-Sherry, It is a pleaſant ſeat of Robert Gookin, eſq; whoſe anceſtor, captain Robert Gookin, had a leaſe of it, for 99 years, from the earl of Orrery (29), and is mentioned by that nobleman, as a man of parts and intereſt in his country; he raiſed a troop of horſe, ann. 1666, when the kingdom was threatened to be invaded. This ſeat lies under an hill, planted with trees, that ſhelter it from the ſea winds, and has the proſpect of the harbour up to Timoleague. The coaſt, for half a mile inwards from this place, forms a ſemi-circle, where are ſome good houſes, and trees planted on a natural terrace above the water, which, with Court-Mac-Sherry, being encompaſſed with walls and turrets, makes an handſome appearance at a diſtance.

The bay affords plenty of various kinds of ſea fiſh; formerly pilchards were taken in it; and on the ſhore, are ſeveral buildings, called, in this country, fiſh palaces, for curing that fiſh. Plaice are ſo good here, that, when in ſeaſon, many prefer them to turbot, and ſome are near as large. Conſiderable draughts of ſalmon have been alſo taken in this bay. On both ſides, are prodigious high

(29) Orrery's Letters, p. 36. vol. II.

high cliffs towards the entrance of this bay, where eagles, hawks and herons, build their nests. The Old head of Kinsale forms the east side; those on the west, in the parish of Liflee, are called Coolum, being of a vast height; these are on the lands of the present bishop of Elphin. In order to take hawks, they let down a man from a shelving precipice, where the persons who hold him have scarce footing; the hawks having built under a hanging rock, the man, by the assistance of an hook, fixt to a pole, which he carries for the purpose, lays hold of the cliff, and draws himself in; having pillaged the ayry, he quits the concave of the rock, swings off, and is pulled up by his companions. High cliffs.

Lord Barrymore is proprietor of the greatest part of the parish of Liflee, and claims the royalties from Court-Mac-Sherry bay to Glandore harbour; those more westerly, are sir John Freke's, in virtue of a patent granted to the Coppingers, by king James I.

This country abounds with potatoes; the inhabitants prepare their lay ground, by graffing and burning; a vile practice, where manure is so plenty. Some lay on sea-wreck (30), which, they say, makes potatoes wet, if laid out too late in the year; and this afterwards produces a good crop of barley. In this parish is a peninsula, of about five acres, to which is a very narrow passage; and on this peninsula, are the ruins of an old castle, defended by square bastions, to prevent people from landing. The island is a rock, thinly covered with earth; but is constantly mowed every year, though never known to be manured. This was a place where the Irish Tillage. Dunworly.

(30) Sir George Mac-Kenzy says, nothing makes their lands so fertile in Scotland, or gives a better increase to barley, than sea-wreck; but lands often used to this manure, yield but bad oats, and in a small quantity; and the husks, both of barley and oats, that grow on such lands, are thicker than those which grow on other lands, and have also a greater mixture of darnel. Phil. Transact. n. 117. p. 390.

Iriſh formerly ſecured their cattle by night; there are many ſuch on the coaſt, particularly one to the weſt, defended by a wall, a caſtle, and two turrets; under the caſtle, are ſeveral ſubterraneous caves running into the middle of the iſland, the ground of which is very fertile. Near Dunworly ſtrand, is a ſpring, called St Anne's well, viſited by the ſuperſtitious Iriſh on her feſtival. To the weſt, the coaſt is all a bold high ſhore, abounding with ſtupendous cliffs, which aſtoniſh while they pleaſe us. The vaſt expanſe of the ocean, adds to the grandeur of the ſcene; there is no object affects the mind ſo much; for one cannot ſee the heavings of it, even in a calm, without a pleaſing aſtoniſhment; but when it is worked up by a tempeſt, ſo that the horizon ſeems to be nothing but foaming billows, and floating mountains, it is impoſſible to deſcribe the agreeable horror that ariſes on ſuch a proſpect.

On moſt of this coaſt, are great variety of caves, worked by the ſea; theſe caves are generally the habitation of wild pigeons, gulls, and other ſea-fowls, who live in the upper crevices; while porpoiſes, ſeals, and other monſters of the deep, have their abode below. In the bay of Cloghnakilty, which divides Ibawne from Barryroe, is the pleaſant iſland of Inchydony. This iſland, by an inquiſition held at Cork, Nov. 4, 1584, was found to be eſcheated for want of heirs to queen Elizabeth; and that the biſhop of Roſs had but ſeven marks, half faced money, out of the ſame. In it is a pleaſant ſeat of Mr. Hungerford. Not far from Cloghnakilty, is Dunamore, belonging to ſir Charles Moore, bart.

Inchydony.

Rathbarry, an ancient caſtle of the Barrys, now called Caſtle-Freke, in the weſt of this barony, near Roſs-Carbery, is a pleaſant ſeat of ſir John Freke, bart. it commands an extenſive view of the ocean, and coaſt, to the weſt. Adjacent to it, is a large park, and alſo a fine freſh water lake, ſtored with pike; over which is an agreeable terrace. To the

Rathbarry.

the east of it, is Kilkerin, the house of Mr. O-Hea; Kilkerin.
where is also another fresh-water lake, of 52 acres, stored with fish. Almost on every head-land of this barony, were castles erected by the Irish, seven of which belonged to the sept of O-Cowig, as Dun-deedy, Dun-owen, Dun-ore, Duneene, Dun-o-cowig, Dun-worley, and Don-gorley. Dun-deedy now belongs to the right hon. the earl of Egmont; it is a castle on a very small island, to which there is a narrow passage from the main, being equally the work of nature and art. It belongs to the manor of Liscarol, in Orrery. It is commonly, by seamen, called the Galley-head; and is sometimes fatally mistaken by them for the Old head of Kinsale, when the light of the latter is not seen. This promontory, like that of Kinsale, stretches itself a good way into the ocean, and is also of a considerable height; there are several caverns formed at its base, by the working of the waves. Lucan's description of a cape, near Salone, on the Dalmatian coast, very much resembles ours.

Seven-castles.

Dundee-dy.

Impendent cava saxa mari, ruituraq; semper
Stat (mirum) moles, & sylvis æquor inumbrat.
Huc fractas aquilone rates, submersaq; pontus
Corpora sæpe tulit, cæsisq; abscondit in antris,
Restituit raptus tectum mare, cumq; cavernæ
Evomuere fretum, contorti vorticis undæ
Taurominitanam vincunt fervore Carybdim.

Lucan, lib. IV.

For ages past, an ancient cliff there stood,
Whose bending brow hung threat'ning o'er the flood:
A verdant grove was on the summit plac'd,
And o'er the waves a gloomy shadow cast;
While near the base, wide hollows sink below,
There roll huge seas, and bell'wing tempests blow;

Thither

Thither what-e'er the greedy waters drown,
The ſhipwreck, and the driving corpſe, are throwr
Anon, the gaping gulph the ſpoil reſtores,
And from his loweſt depths loud ſpouting pours.
Not rude Charybdis roars in ſounds like theſe,
When thund'ring, with a burſt, ſhe ſpews th
foamy ſeas. Rowe

About a mile ſouth weſt of Cloghnakilty, is th ruined caſtle of Ahimilla, built by O-Hea.

C H A P. IV.

A Deſcription of the Barony of Carbery.

THIS was the largeſt barony in Ireland, bu it is now divided into two parts, viz. eaſt and weſt Carbery (1), by a line northwards, from a place called the Leap, near Glandore harbour, to the bounds of Muſkery; and has two high conſtables, one for each diviſion. It is, from Kilbritton to Mizen Head, upwards of 40 Iriſh miles in length; and was, in former times, of greater extent, as is ſhewn in the firſt book. A part of this barony divides Ibawne and Barryroe, and forms the bottom of Cloghnakilty bay.

Clogh-

(1) The barony of Carbery anciently extended from Kinſale to the bay of Bantry, or, as an old Iriſh verſe has it, from Carig O-Glavin to Cork. E. and W. Carbery contain 39 pariſhes, viz. Ballindeghie, a part of Iniſhannone, Templetown, Ringroan, Kilbritton, Ballymodan, Rathclarin, Kilmolday, part of Timoleague, Diſert, Kineigh, Fanlobbus, Kilmihil, Drinagh, Ballymony, Kilmine, Killgariff, Inchydony, Caſtroventry, Temple-Quinlane, Temple-Omalus, Kilnagroſs, Roſſ-Carbery, Kilmac-Abea, Miros, Caſtlehaven, Creagh, Cape-Clear, Affadown, Abbey-Shrowry, Caragh, Drumaleague, Durrus, Kilcrohane, Kilcoe, Scull, Kilſaghnabeg, Kilmore, Tullagh, alias Baltimore, the whole being 196321 Iriſh plantation acres, making 766 plow-lands, viz. 366 in E. Carbery, and 400 in W. Carbery.

Cloghnakilty, (anciently Clowncallow) is a town situated near the sea, which affords it more pleasure than profit; the mouth of the harbour being choaked with sand, prevents vessels of burden from coming up to the town. It is built in the form of a cross, and here is a decent new church, situated on a rising ground; this is a noted market, on fridays, for linen yarn, which they bring in from west Carbery in considerable quantities; 30l. has been often laid out for yarn in one market day, and 20l. is a general computation: Here is also a remarkable fair for all kinds of poultry, on the 29th of September; which supplies Cork, Kinsale, the neighbouring gentlemen, and the shipping in both harbours, with great quantities of turkeys, geese, &c. This place was incorporated by the interest of the first earl of Cork, ann. 2 Jac. I. and is governed by a sovereign and burgesses. The heirs of the said earl have a power, by the charter, to appoint the sovereign and recorder, who hold sessions of the peace for the town and liberties, which are extended a mile and half round the centre. They may have a court of record, and therein implead for any sum not exceeding 20l. Irish. The sovereign, feodary, coroner, clerk of the market, master of the say, &c. The method of chusing him is thus; three candidates are returned to the lord of the borough, who, on St. James's day, makes choice of one; and on the St. Luke's day following, he is sworn into his office. The late king James, by a new charter, dated July 12, 1688, incorporated this place, and appointed Daniel Mac-Carty, esq; sovereign thereof, with 24 burgesses; but this charter soon became void. Cloghnakilty.

At the breaking out of the Irish rebellion, ann. 1641, the charter and other records of this borough, were saved by Mr. Walter Bird (a), who, at the hazard of his life, escaped with them to Bandon. In the

(a) MSS. at Lismore.

the ſtreets of this (3) place, two full companies of lord Forbes's regiment were ſlain by the Iriſh, in 1642; and the third company being Bandonians made good their retreat a full mile to an old fort in the high-way to Roſs, which they alſo maintained, till the reſt of the regiment, then at Rathbarry, came to their relief; and then they all fell upon the Iriſh, and killed above 600 of them. This town flouriſhed greatly before the wars of 1641; but being then entirely burned down, it has ſince but ſlowly recovered. At preſent, it belongs to the right hon. Henry Boyle, and begins again to thrive, by means of the linen trade. About a mile to the north eaſt of this place, on the lands of Temple-Brien, are the remains of an ancient heathen temple, which I ſhall give a particular deſcription of in another place.

Iniſkeen. Six miles north from Cloghnakilty, is Iniſkeen, a village, conſiſting of about 38 houſes. It takes its name, according to tradition, from Kean Mac-Moile-More, anceſtor of the Mahonys; it has a good weekly market on thurſdays. This manor belonged to the earl of Cork; it is very large, containing no leſs than fourſcore plowlands, and lies on both ſides the Bandon river. In this village, they carry on the pernicious trade of diſtilling whiſky ſpirits; about three miles weſt, there is a manufacture of earthen ware, the clay for which is brought from the county of Kerry: the lands here are moſtly under meadow and paſture; there is likewiſe ſome corn, and no inconſiderable quantity of flax; but from Iniſkeen to the village of Nuce's-town, the country is, for the moſt part, mountainy and rocky, being covered over with heath, furze, and fern. To the north of Iniſkeen, is the ruined church of Kineigh, with a remarkable round tower, above 70 feet high, and 124 feet from the weſt end of the church; contrary to all others of the kind, the firſt ſtory is in the form of an hexagon, but the other five ſtories above

(3) MSS. ſir Richard Cox.

above it are round. I shall mention more of this tower in another place.

Six miles west of Bandon, a little east of Iniskeen, is Palace-Anne, an handsome large well built house of Roger Bernard, esq; with kitchen and pleasure gardens, good orchards, and other large plantations. On the south side of the Bandon river, is Warren's-brook, a good house with improvements of Mr. Warren. Two miles more west, on the north side of the river, is Connorsville, the house and seat of William Connor, esq; the improvements are but in their infancy. On the other side of the river, is Pheal, a good house of Mr. Wade: and on the same side, is the castle of Ballincarrigy, built by Randle-Oge Hurley, or, as some say, by his wife. In the wars of 1641, this castle (4) was a noted pass, being then esteemed indifferent strong, and was, at that time, garrisoned by the English. To the south of it, is the small castle of Ballinward, also built by the Hurleys.

Palace-Anne.

Warren's-Brook.

Connorsville.

Pheal.

Ballincarrigy.

Some years ago, sir Richard Cox, by the six days labour only, had a fine level road made to the east of Dunmanway, which was carried two miles thro' a morass, and is now a pleasant coach road; the old road being hilly, rocky, and a great way about.

Dunmanway is now a pleasant, thriving little town, 12 miles west from Bandon, and the seat of the late sir Richard Cox, bart. whose grandfather, towards the end of the last century, undertook to plant an English colony here, directly on the great road leading from Cork to Bantry. King William, to encourage his design, granted him a patent for fairs and markets; and by an act of parliament, in the beginning of queen Anne's reign, the site of the parish church was removed two miles to the projected town of Dunmanway; for the convenience of passengers, an handsome stone bridge was built over the Bandon river.

Dunmanway.

Of

(4) MSS. sir Richard Cox.

Of late years, Dunmanway is become a very thriving place, where the linen manufacture is in a most prosperous and flourishing state, by the patronage and industry of sir Richard Cox. The house where in sir Richard resided, is in the midst of the town and is pleasantly adorned with handsome avenues and good plantations of fir, elm, lime, chesnut, and some beech. The town is seated in the centre of a small valley, surrounded with hills to the W. N. and S. Those to the north, are rough and rocky but from hence to Bandon, along the river of that name, is a fine well improved vale, consisting of a light gravelly soil. Here are a considerable number of looms at work for linen, as well chequered as white, diapers, fustians, handkerchiefs, girtweb, &c. and the manufacturers were, by several præmiums given by their landlord, according to their respective merits, kept constantly employed. A good house, rent-free, was given to a master, who, that year, made up the best and greatest quantity of linen; and this inscription, in gold letters, was placed over the door of such as deserved this reward.

"DATUR DIGNIORI.
THIS HOUSE IS RENT FREE FOR THE SUPERIOR INDUSTRY OF THE POSSESSOR."

Which board was annually removed, with great pomp and solemnity, being called, The Table of Honour.

Sir Richard also gave præmiums to the apprentices and journeymen, and to the girls of the spinning-school, according to their merits. Those who bought and sold the greatest quantity of linen cloth manufactured in this county, at the fair of this place, had præmiums also: And so greatly has this manufacture increased, since its first settlement in this country but a very few years ago, that, in 1748, there were, by a moderate computation, 400 hogs-

heads

heads of flax-seed sown on this side of the county. But its effects will still appear in a stronger light, from the increase of the number of houses and inhabitants in Dunmanway. In 1735, there were not more than 50 very indifferent houses; 12 not inhabited, or by beggars only; and 30 by people, who were, for the most part, poor and idle, for want of employment. In May 1747, there were 87 houses, which contained 250 protestants, and 307 papists, in all 557; there were reckoned in the town, 87 flax-wheels, and 51 woollen-wheels. In May 1749, the houses were increased to 117, containing 405 protestants, and 402 papists, in all 807. In all the houses, there were 226 flax-wheels, and 28 woollen-wheels, besides those of the spinning-school. On the first of May, sir Richard annually appointed a review of all the wheels, on a pretty green near the town, which makes no unelegant entertainment, to see so many young creatures rescued from want, idleness and misery, decked out in decent apparel, earned by their industry; and to countenance this review, the young ladies of the best distinction in the neighbourhood, exhibited their skill in spinning in this public assembly.

Here are two very good and convenient bleach-yards, that never want full employment. That to the south, is supplied with water from an adjacent lake, which is very soft, and is found excellent for whitening linen-cloth.

The parish church is exceedingly well filled on the sabbath-day, with a well-looking, industrious, thriving people, who increase so fast, that, besides a large gallery erected in it, sir Richard Cox had thoughts of enlarging it further.

In this church is an handsome monument, with this inscription.

In hopes of a joyful resurrection,
Is deposited the body

Of

Of Mary, Lady Cox, the beloved wife
Of ſir Richard Cox, knight and baronet,
Who was ſucceſſively Lord Juſtice of both bench
Lord High Chancellor of Ireland,
And three times, one of the lords juſtices
General, and General Governors of this kingdo
Obiit 1mo. Jun. 1715.

Happy would it be for many parts of this cou try, if, inſtead of that ſpirit of devaſtation whi dairies produce, our villages were thus filled wi manufacturers, who ought to be ſupported and e couraged, in this manner, by an indulgent lan lord; which would, in the end, produce hono and wealth to him and his dependants.

Sir Richard Cox gave two acres of land, re free, for building a charter-ſchool; and ſet more, at half rent, for 990 years; the whole w enclofed. He provided ſlate and ſtones for the buil ing, as alſo labourers; and beſtowed 20 l. per an to it. This ſchool is deſigned for 40 children.

The country, to the north of Dunmanway, prodigious rocky; within a mile of the town, the is a perfect wall, or mound, of rocks, running conſiderable way; a yew tree grows out of t crevices of theſe rocks, the body of which is feet in circumference, and grows in a reclini manner.

Mohanagh. Mohanagh, a mile ſouth of Dunmanway, is t ſeat of Roger Fenwick, eſq; with two loughs (on the ſouth, and a wood to the north. It is o ſervable, that in thoſe loughs are a large kind trout that feed on the ſpawn of eels.

Sou

(5) Mr. Fenwick aſſured me, that one of theſe lakes, wh is called Lough a Drippel, did not freeze in the great fr of 1739. The famous lake Neſs, in Scotland, according ſir George Mackenzy, never freezes; but, on the contra in the moſt violent froſts, great clouds and ſteams ariſe fr it. He adds, that roſemary growing in gardens rou th

South of this place, in the parish of Kilroan, are three plowlands, belonging to the see of Dublin, granted by king Charles II. in augmentation to that see.

Ross, or Ross-Carbery, was formerly called Ross-Alithri, i. e. the field of pilgrimage. It was granted by Fitz-Stephen and Cogan to Adam Roche, except the bishop's lands. Hanmer, in his chronicle, p. 53, says, this town was walled about, by a lady of that country; but by the wars of the Irish septs, particularly the Cartys, Driscols, &c. the foundations could scarce be traced. He adds, "that there was in it anciently a famous university, whereto resorted all the S. W. part of Ireland, for learning sake." In this school, St. Brendan was reader. It may not be amiss to observe, that it was an Irish professor, who first opened the public schools at Oxford; which shews how famous this island hath been, in ancient times, for learning; and, at this day, it does not seem to have a better chance for being considerable. Cambden observes, that the Saxons flocked to Ireland, as to a great mart of learning; which is the reason, says he, why we so often find this in our writers, such a one has sent his son over

Ross-Carbery.

that lake, stood the severest frosts; whereas a far less intemperate winter, had killed all the rosemary that grew in gardens, situated in warmer places, and near the sea side.

Phil. Trans. n. 14. p. 317.

Mr. James Frazier confirms this account of this lake's continuing unfrozen, which is owing to the many springs and fountains in it. It discharges from a river of the same name, six miles in length, which runs slowly, but never freezes, and still smoaks with frost. On the top of a vast high mountain, in Scotland, called Meal-fourvouny, four miles W. of Lough Ness, is a lake of cold fresh water, about 30 fathoms in length, and six broad, and could not be founded with 100 fathom of line; this water is also said never to freeze.

Phil. Transact. n. 254. p. 330.

to Ireland to be educated (6). It is now a ſmall market town, and biſhop's ſee. The cathedral is ſuppoſed to have been founded by ſaint Fachnan, who

(6) Bede, in his eccleſiaſtical hiſtory (lib. 3. c. 7. and 27.) often mentions particular perſons, who were ſent over into Ireland, to be educated; and Cambden relates this paſſage in the life of Sulgenius, who flouriſhed 600 years before his time

Exemplo patrum commotus amore legendi
Juvit ad Hibernos, ſophia mirabile claros.

With love of learning, and examples fir'd
To Ireland, fam'd for wiſdom, he retir'd.

And perhaps, ſays the ſame author, our forefathers, the Saxons, took the draught and form of their letters from them; their character being the ſame with that at this day uſed in Ireland. Camb. in Hibern.

Diodorus Siculus * has preſerved an account, out of Hecateus, a very ancient author, " of a northern iſland, little leſs than Sicily, ſituated over-againſt the Celtæ, and inhabited by thoſe whom the Greeks called Hyperboreans. It is, ſays he, fruitful, pleaſant, and dedicated to Apollo; that God, for the ſpace of 19 years, uſed to come and converſe with them; and, which is more remarkable, they could (as if they had the uſe of teleſcopes) ſhew the moon very near them, and diſcover therein mountains, &c. They had a large grove, and temple of a round form, to which the prieſts frequently reſorted with their harps, to chaunt the praiſes of Apollo, their great deity. He ſays, they had a language of their own, and that ſome Greeks had been in it, and preſented valuable gifts to this temple, with Greek inſcriptions on them; and that one Abaris, who became afterwards a diſciple of Pythagorus, went hence into Greece, and contracted an intimacy with the Delians." The ſituation of this iſland oppoſite to the Celtæ, who were the inhabitants of Britain and Gallia, its being compared with Sicily in ſize, its being dedicated to Apollo, i. e the ſun, which planet the Iriſh certainly worſhipped, as may be ſeen in a note, p. 140 of this vol. The deſcription of their temples, which were always round, and the mention of their harps, are all ſo many concurring circumſtances, which ſeem more than probable that this could be no other than Ireland. For the Mona or Angleſy of Rowland, is too inconſiderable a ſpot to be meant here †. And

* Lib. 3. † Vide Rowland's Mona Antiqua. p. 76.

who flourished in the beginning of the 6th century. The writer of the life of saint Mocoemoge (who founded the church of Kineigh, an ancient bishoprick, but united to this diocese before the arrival of the English) calls him a man of wisdom and probity. He was named Fachnan Mongach, or the hairy, being born with hair; he was abbot of the abbey of Molana, an island in the Black-water, near Youghal. The same ancient writer relates the following passage of St. Fachnan, his abbey, and school. "Saint Fachnan lived in a monastery of "his own foundation; there is a city grown up, "in which always continued a large seminary for "scholars, which is called Ross-Alithri." This saint is, in an ancient martyrology (7), called bishop, and his festival is observed on the 16th of August, on which day the episcopal visitation is usually held. He is still greatly revered by the papists, as the patron and tutelar saint of the diocese; they have a legendary tradition, that he used to pray daily on the side of a hill, half a mile eastward of Ross; that, one day, he left his official or prayer book there, the night following happened to be very rainy, nevertheless the book was not wet; for the angels, as the legend says, built a small chapel over it to preserve it. This chapel was, about 50 years ago, repaired by a person, who, in a fit of sickness, vowed, if he recovered,

And if the learned of this island, who were then the ancient Druids of it, could, as with telescopes, shew the moon nearer, it may be supposed, that they had made a greater progress in those sciences than is generally imagined. The 19 years converse with Apollo, which is the cycle of the sun, the notion of the moon's opacity, and of its mountains, rocks, &c. argue them to have been no bad astronomers. I have seen schemes of the Ptolemaic system, in some Irish MSS. of very great antiquity; it is also very remarkable, that they have a tradition at Lismore, (where was formerly a celebrated school) of several Greeks, having studied there in former times, and that said school was founded by two Greek princes.

(7) Martyr. of Cashel.

covered, to build a church; and the old foundation of this oratory, being but 12 feet long, and eight broad, he fixed on this ſpot to fulfil his vow.

Abbey. Saint Fachnan alſo founded an abbey here, of regular canons, the ruins of which remain (8). The

Church. cathedral is a ſmall neat gothic ſtructure; the choir ſeems to be modern. On the ſouth ſide of the altar,

(8) The following is a catalogue of the ſucceeding biſhops, whoſe names have been preſerved.

St. Finchad ſucceeded St. Fachnan, being a diſciple of ſaint Finbar, of Cork.

There is no account of any of the ſucceſſors of this ſaint, till the arrival of the Engliſh, except one Dongal Mac Folact, whom Flaherty mentions in his Ogygia, and makes the 27th biſhop from Fachnan, all of the ſame family; and, for his authority, quotes an Iriſh diſtich, out of the book of Lechan, which he thus tranſlates.

Dongalus a Fachtna ter nonus epiſcopus, extat
Lugadia de gente, dedit cui Roſſia mitram.

Which diſtich has been thus paraphraſed.

Hail happy Roſs! that cou'd produce thrice nine,
All mitred ſages of Lugadia's line;
From Fachnan, crown'd with everlaſting praiſe,
Down to the date of Dungal's pious days.

Benedict was biſhop in 1172, and ſat about 18 years.

Maurice, who ſucceeded, died in 1196.

Daniel; concerning the indirect means he uſed to intrude into this ſee, Vid. the Hiſt. of the biſhops of Ireland, p. 584.

Florence ſat in 1210, and died in 1222.

Robert, alias Richard, was biſhop, ann. 1225.

Florence, or Fineen O-Clogheena, reſigned in 1252.

Maurice, chanter of Cloyne, was made biſhop in 1253, and died in 1269.

Walter O-Micthain ſucceeded in 1269, and died in 1274.

Peter O-Hullecan ſucceeded in 1275, and died in 1290.

Laurence ſucceeded in 1290, and died in 1309.

Matthew O-Fin ſucceeded in 1310. He recovered by default, and reſtored to this ſee ſeveral of its poſſeſſions, which had been unjuſtly uſurped, by Thomas Barret and Philip de Carew.

The

altar, is a ſmall monument, to the memory of ſir William Moore, of Roſs-Carbery, who died the 28th of Auguſt, 1693, aged 31. The ſtalls being newly erected, are neat and well diſpoſed. In the S. wing, is an handſome chapter room. Here is a ſmall ſquare ſteeple, battlemented on the top. The church-yard is waſhed by an arm of the ſea, that flows up to the town, and is prettily planted with trees.

The harbour, according to Cambden, was formerly navigable for ſhips, but in his time it was quite choaked up with ſand; and it is now ſo ſhallow, that no veſſel can come up to the town; ſo that one may juſtly apply thoſe lines of Spenſer to this place. Harbour.

There alſo where the winged ſhips were ſeen,
In liquid waves to cut their foamy way,
And thouſand fiſhers numbered to have been
In that wide lake looking for plenteous prey
Of fiſh, which they with bait uſed to betray;

Is

The crown thought this recovery was by colluſion, to avoid the penalties of the ſtat. of mortmain; therefore, an inqueſt was held to try the colluſion. But the jury found in favour of the biſhop. He died in 1330.

Laurence O-Holdecan ſucceeded in 1331, and died in 1335.
Dennis ſucceeded in 1336; he died in 1377.
Bernard O-Connor ſucceeded in 1378.
Stephen Browne ſucceeded in 1402.
Matthew died in 1418.
Walter Formay ſucceeded in 1418, and died in 1424.
Cornelius Mac-Elchade ſucceeded in 1426.
Thady ſat in 1488.
Edmund de Courcey ſucceeded in 1494, and died in 1518.
John Imurily ſucceeded in 1519, and died the ſame year.
Bonaventure ſat ann. 1523.
Dermot Mac-Domnuil ſat in 1544; he died ann. 1552.
Thomas O-Herlihy ſat in 1563, and reſigned in 1570. He was a member of the council of Trent.
William Lyon ſucceeded in 1582, and died ann. 1617.
From his time, this ſee was united to that of Cork, under which the ſucceſſors of Roſs are given.

Is now no lake, nor any fishers store,
Nor ever ship shall sail there any more.
Spenser's Ruines of Time.

In this town, is a good foot barrack, and a small market house, with some other good houses.

Caves. Near the cathedral, about three years since, there were discovered several subterraneous chambers, of which I intend to give a more particular account, in another part of this work. About a mile west of Ross, are two remarkable great holes in the ground, 80 yards deep, and each about 300 yards from the cliffs, into both which the sea flows by subterraneous passages; these holes are called E. and W. Pouladuff; one is on the lands of Downeen, and the other on Tralong.

Banduff-Castle. A mile N. W. of Ross, stands Banduff, now Castle-Salem, built by the Donovans; it is possessed by Mr. Morris, and is a strong romantic building. About a mile west of Ross, runs the river Rory; near it, at Ballyvenine, stands the ruins of the largest house in Carbery, erected by sir Walter Coppinger, who also designed to build a market-town here; but was hindered by the rebellion of 1641, in which wars this house was destroyed. The soil between this and Ross, is a light grey clay, mixed with sand; their manure is sea sand, which affords them plenty of corn, potatoes, and some flax.

Glandore. Three miles W. of Ross, is Glandore harbour, which, though small, is an exceeding good one; and near it, is a castle of the same name. At the upper end of this harbour, is a deep and dangerous glin, The Leap. called the Leap; on both sides of which, is the high road from Ross to the other parts of W. Carbery. The road crosses this glin, which is here as steep as a flight of stairs, so that few horses, but those who are well used to it, attempt it with courage. To the west of this precipice, is an handsome seat, called

called Brede, with large plantations of Samuel Jervais, esq. At Keamore, above the Leap, is a very extensive prospect of a great part of the sea coast, with the harbours of Glandore and Castlehaven.

On the west end of Glandore bay, not far from the Leap, by the working of the sea, a large part of the hill fell down, on which grew several trees; this piece formed an island of about 20 yards in circumference, and the trees continued to grow; but it is now almost quite washed away.

On the west side of Glandore harbour, is the parish of Miros, called, in Irish, Garry, i. e. the garden, from its being much better land than the rest of W. Carbery. In this parish, was anciently an abbey, called de Sancto Mauro, also de fonte vivo, founded anno 1172, by Dermot Mac-Cormac Carty, of Kilbawne, who was king of Cork, for cistertian monks, which he brought from the abbey of Baltinglass. At a place called Carigiliky, in this parish, the foundation of extensive ruins were discovered, together with a large cemetery, with great quantities of human bones; it was, probably, the site of the abbey de Sancto Mauro, which some fasly place at Abbey-Mahon, near Timoleague. The house of abbey Shrowry, was a cell to this; the parish church stands in ruins, on the coast; and opposite to it, in a small island, called Arahas, is a ruined chappel. Miros.

Near Glandore harbour, is another island, called the Squince, which produces a wonderful sort of herbage, that recovers and fattens diseased horses to admiration. Squince-Island.

In this parish, is Banlaghan, the seat of O-Donovan, chief of that ancient family, a worthy courteous gentleman. Banlaghan.

The west side of this parish, is bounded by the bay of Castlehaven, formerly called Glanbarahane, and, by the Spaniards, Porto Castello, famous for a notable sea-fight, between sir Richard Levison and Castlehaven.

Don

Don Pedro de Zuibar, the Spanish admiral, anno 1602. Near the entrance, is an old castle to command the harbour; but the hills adjoining command the castle. The place formerly belonged to O-Driscol; and afterwards to the Audley family (9). George lord Audley, who was governor of Utrecht, and was sore wounded at the battle of Kinsale, anno 1602, was, for his eminent services, created earl of Castlehaven, and baron of Orier, in the county of Armagh, by letters patent, September 6, 1617, 14 Jac. I. The parish church of Castlehaven is dedicated to saint Barahane; and near it, is a deep rocky glin, called Glanbarahane. There was, some years ago, a linen manufacture at Killehanghill, near this place; but it is now ceased.

Galleon-Point. The eastern point of this harbour, is called Galleon Point; on which, are the remains of an intrenchment cast up by the Spaniards, and the ovens used by them are also still to be seen. On this side, are the ruins of Rahine castle, which belonged to the O-Donovans. In the walls, are several cannon-ball, which were shot at it from some vessels in the harbour. On the western side of Castlehaven, is Horse-Island, being of the same nature of the Squince island, abovementioned, for curing horses. On the banks of the river, stands Castletown, now Castle-Townsend, and formerly Sleughleig, where there is a new erected castle of some strength, being situated on the side of an hill. This is the seat of ——— Townshend, esq;

Rahine-Castle.

Horse-Island.

Castle-town.

(9) On the 12th of Feb. 1601-2, the garrison of Castlehaven surrendered to captain Harvey, who took possession of it for queen Elizabeth. The same day that the Spaniards quitted it, the O-Driscols, who had the inheritance of it, by slight, got into the castle, and made themselves masters of it. The Spaniards assaulted it, and were undermining the same, when captain Harvey came into the haven; but upon sight of his ships, the Irish, by composition to depart in safety, rendered it to the Spaniards, who had lost two of their soldiers in the attempt; and the Spaniards delivered it up to the captain.

Pacat. Hibern.

q; where boats may land at the door. Off this y, is a good fishery; and in it, are excellent oys-rs, the water being eight fathom deep in most laces. Castletown is a small, but well-looking, vil-ge. An high promontory, called the Toe-head, Toe-head nds a little to the westward of Castlehaven, due outh of which, in the ocean, are the high steep cks, called the Stags, which being always to be en, are easily avoided; but I shall refer the hydro-raphical description of the coast to a particular hapter.

Some years ago, the revd. dean Swift spent a sum-er at a clergyman's house (since also dead) in the rish of Miros; he often diverted himself in mak-g little voyages on the coast, from Glandore har-our towards Baltimore; and these excursions oc-asioned his latin poem, called Carberiæ Rupes, hich he wrote in June, anno 1723. Having made e same voyage more than once, I had the plea-ure of observing, that the dean's descriptions were s just as his numbers were beautiful; which I hall beg leave to insert in this place.

Ecce! ingens fragmen scopuli quod vertice summo
Desuper impendet, nullo fundamine nixum
Decidit in fluctus: maria undiq; & undiq; saxa
Horrisono stridore tonant, & ad æthera murmur
Erigitur; trepidatq; suis Neptunus in undis.
Nam longâ venti rabie, atq; aspergine crebrâ
Æquorei laticis, specus imâ rupe cavatur:
Jam fultura ruit, jam summa cacumina nutant;
Jam cadit in præceps moles, & verberat undas.
Attonitus credas, hinc dejecisse tonantem
Montibus impositos montes, & Pelion altum
In capita anguipedum cœlo jaculasse gigantum.
Sæpe etiam spelunca immani apperitur hiatu
Excesa è scopulis, & utrinq; foramina pandit,
Hinc atq; (10) hinc a ponto ad pontum pervia Phœbo, Cautibus

(10) This alludes to a stupendous arch, through which a boat may row. It is in the parish of Miros, and not far from the place where

Cautibus enormè junctis laquearia tecti
Formantur; moles olim ruitura ſupernè.
Fornice ſublimi nidos poſuere palumbes,
Inq; imo ſtagni poſuere cubilia Phocæ.
Sed, cum ſævit hyems, & venti carcere rupto
Immenſos volvunt fluctus ad culmina montis;
Non obſeſſæ arces, non fulmina vindice dextrâ
Miſſa Jovis, quoties inimicas ſævit in urbes,
Exæquant ſonitum undarum, veniente procellâ:
Littora littoribus reboant; vicinia latè,
Gens aſſueta mari, & pedibus percurrere rupes,
Terretur tamen, & longè fugit, arva relinquens.
Gramina dum carpunt, pendentes rupe capellæ
Vi ſalientis aquæ de ſummo precipitantur,
Et dulces animas imo ſub gurgite linquunt.
Piſcator terrâ non audet vellere funem;
Sed latet in portu tremebundus, & aëra ſudum
Haud ſperans, nereum precibus votiſq; fatigat (11).
About

where the dean uſually embarked. Near the W. head of Caſtlehaven, are deep caves, which are low at the entrance, but grow higher within: The ſwell of the ſea raiſes a boat up to the roof almoſt when one is in; which alſo, by turns, cloſes up the entrance, and makes them very dark and gloomy.

(11) For the ſake of the Engliſh reader, I ſhall ſubjoin the following tranſlation, by the rev. Dr. Dunkin.

Lo! from the top of yonder cliff, that ſhrouds
Its airy head amidſt the azure clouds,
Hangs a huge fragment, deſtitute of props,
Prone on the waves the rocky ruin drops.
With hoarſe rebuff the ſwelling ſeas rebound
From ſhore to ſhore, the rocks return the ſound;
The dreadful murmur heav'ns high concave cleaves,
And Neptune ſhrinks beneath his ſubject waves;
For long the whirling winds and beating tides
Had ſcoop'd a vault into its nether ſides;
Now yields the baſe, the ſummits nod, now urge
Their headlong courſe, and laſh the ſounding ſurge.
Not louder noiſe cou'd ſhake the guilty world,
When Jove heap'd mountains upon mountains hurl'd,
Retorting Pelion from his dread abode,
To cruſh earth's rebel ſons beneath the load.

Oft

About four miles weſt of Caſtlehaven, the ſea enters a narrow creek, and forms a fine ſalt-water lake, called Lough-hyne. This lake being ſurrounded with high hills, has a moſt romantic appearance; it is about two miles in circumference; and in the midſt of it, is a ſmall iſland, on which ſtands the ruins of an old caſtle, built by the O-Driſcols. This lake abounds with various kinds of ſea-fiſh, as alſo ſalmon and white trout. Here are excellent lobſters, crabs, eſcalops, and ſmall deep oyſters, which, I was aſſured, inſtead of having a milky juice in the ſummer ſeaſon, as all others have, their liquor ſeems bloody. At half ebb, this water empties

Lough-Hyne.

Oft too, with hideous yawn, the cavern wide
Preſents an orifice on either ſide;
A diſmal orifice, from ſea to ſea
Extended, pervious to the god of day:
Uncouthly join'd, the rocks ſtupendous form
An arch, the ruin of a future ſtorm:
High on the cliff their neſts wild pigeons make,
And ſea calves ſtable in the ouzy lake.
But when bleak winter with her ſullen train,
Awakes the winds, to vex the watry plain;
When o'er the craggy ſteep, without controul,
Big with the blaſt, the raging billows rowl;
Not towns beleagur'd, not the flaming brand
Darted from heav'n by Jove's avenging hand,
Oft as on impious men his wrath he pours,
Humbles their pride, and blaſts their gilded tow'rs,
Equal the tumult of this wild uproar;
Waves ruſh o'er waves, rebellows ſhore to ſhore.
The neighbouring race, tho' wont to brave the ſhocks,
Of angry ſeas and run along the rocks,
Now pale with terror, while the ocean foams,
Fly far and wide, nor truſt their native homes.
The goats, while pendent from the mountain top,
The wither'd herb improvident they crop,
Waſh'd down the precipice with ſudden ſweep,
Leave their ſweet lives beneath th' unfathom'd deep.
The frighted fiſher, with deſponding eyes,
Tho' ſafe, yet trembling, in the harbour lies,
Nor hoping to behold the ſky ſerene,
Wearies with vows the monarch of the main.

empties itſelf into the bay of Barloge, in a kind of water-fall, like the river Thames at London-bridge: Seals alſo breed in this lake. It is the property of ſir John Freke, bart. who has the opportunity of having excellent ſea-fiſh from it in the moſt ſtormy weather. On one ſide of this lough, is an hill, called Knockowne, remarkable for a very fine echo; and a little to the weſt, is the caſtle of Ardagh, built by the O-Driſcols, now alſo the eſtate of ſir John Freke.

Baltimore. Three miles more to the weſt, is Baltimore, formerly called Dunaſhad, an ancient corporation, and an excellent harbour; the S. W. ſide of which is formed by the iſland Sherkin. The firſt Engliſh plantation made here, was by ſir Thomas Crook (12), who took a leaſe of it for 21 years, from ſir Fineen O-Driſcol. He ſettled a colony of Engliſh proteſtants in the place, and procured a new charter of incorporation from king James I. The members conſiſted of a ſovereign and free burgeſſes. He divided the town into ſeveral tenements, with lots for gardens; and gave to each inhabitant, convenient land for building and grazing, eſtating them in leaſes for his own time; and to encourage them to build and plant, he procured a patent for the town, to him and his heirs for ever; and promiſed to make over to each of the tenants an eſtate in fee-farm of the proportion he held; but death prevented his undertaking.

After his deceaſe, and before the leaſe to him was expired, ſir Walter Coppinger, a native of the country, and a recuſant, proſecuted a title; and without any of the Engliſh inhabitants being called to anſwer, got, by reference, an order out of the chancery, againſt the heirs of ſir Fineen O-Driſcol; whereby the poſſeſſion that had continued, for 300 years, in him and his predeceſſors, was ordered to be recovered; and thereby the patent of the heir of ſir

(12) MSS. in Liſmore caſtle.

ſir Thomas Crook was ſuſpended. Upon this, the ſovereign of Baltimore, in behalf of himſelf, the burgeſſes and inhabitants, with the heir of ſir Fineen O-Driſcol, applied to the government for relief (13). They proved, that they had made a civil plantation of Engliſh proteſtants there; that his majeſty had incorporated them; that ſir Thomas Crook had ſhewed them a patent, whereby the town was granted to him and his heirs; and that he had promiſed to eſtate them and their heirs; in conſideration of which, they had expended 2000l. in buildings and other improvements: But that ſir Walter Coppinger had got poſſeſſion of the caſtle of Baltimore, intended to bring Iriſh into the place, and remove all the Engliſh inhabitants. The lords juſtices ſummoned ſir Walter to anſwer this complaint; and all he endeavoured to ſhew was, that the inhabitants had not laid out the ſum mentioned in their remonſtrance. Upon which, the lords juſtices iſſued a commiſſion to ſir William Hull, Mr. Henry Beecher, and Mr. Barham, to examine what expences the townſmen had been at, and to return them an exact account of the ſame; and ſir Walter was diſmiſſed, upon his promiſe to reinſtate all the Engliſh, at ſuch rents (upon a return of the valuation) as the council board ſhould think proper. The ſubſtance of this return was, that the Engliſh had erected 60 new houſes on the place, and that they had beſtowed, in building and encloſing, 1642l. 15s. 7d. which account was no ſooner given, than ſir Walter Coppinger, contrary to his promiſe at the council board, contracted with the above-named Mr. Beecher, and granted him a leaſe of the whole, without any reſerve to the inhabitants, who had laid out their money; which occaſioned another complaint to the government from the ſovereign; and ſir

(13) From the original petition to the earl of Cork and lord chancellor Ely, lords juſtices, at Liſmore.

ſir Walter was again ſummoned to appear, which for ſome time, he poſtponed, and, for his contemp was confined in the caſtle of Dublin. Mr. Beecher being one of the commiſſioners, was judged as cul pable as Coppinger, and was ſent for to anſwer be fore the board. He made his addreſſes, privately, t the earl of Cork, then one of the lords juſtices, wh adviſed him, either to ſurrender his leaſe to Coppin ger, ſo as he might be able to perform his promiſe or to eſtate the tenants during his own term; whic laſt Beecher complied with; but would not give u any part of the fiſhery, a point the townſmen inſiſte upon; ſo that the matter was brought, a third time before the council, where many voices were give for Beecher's being committed to the caſtle. Bu the earl of Cork (who was his friend) moved, tha ſince the place was come into the hands of an Eng liſh gentleman, who had been a favourer of civi plantations, and that the ſeaſon for fiſhing was come they might be all licenced home, where they migh amicably make up matters among themſelves which the lord chancellor, whoſe turn was to ſpea next, aſſented to, and ſo the affair ended.

The corporation offered (provided their eſtate were confirmed to them) to build a pier, and erec a fort, at their own expence, if his majeſty woul give them ſome ordnance (14). On the 20th o June, 1631, a moſt terrible diſaſter happened thi colony. In the dead of the night, two Algerine ro vers landed their men; and having plundered th place, they made a great number of the inhabitant priſoners, with above 100 Engliſh, and carried then all to Algiers. Among others, William Gunter, perſon of ſome credit, had his wife and ſeven ſon carried away, as I find by his petition to the lord juſtices for their relief. Thoſe Algerines were pilot ed into Baltimore, by a Dungarvan fiſherman, on Hacket, whom they took at ſea for the purpoſe an

Taken by the Algerines.

(14) Original information in the Council Books.

d who, for this fact, was afterwards condemned d executed. Two ſhips of war, called the Lyons Whelps, ſtationed at Kinſale, received timely no-ce (as it appeared from one Mr. James Salmon, f Caſtlehaven) of this intended deſcent; but they did not ſtir to intercept them (15). The year follow-ng (16), ſir Vincent Gooking informed the lords juſtices,

(15) The lord preſident St. Leger, in a letter to the lords ſtices, dated the 27th of March, 1632, gives them the fol-wing account of the precautions he took to ſecure the coaſt gainſt the Turkiſh pyrates.

"I have ordered beacons to be ſet up on the following head lands and eminences: one at Dundeedy and at Dunworley, to alarm the inhabitants of Ibawne, who, upon the firing of the beacons, are to aſſemble under arms at Cloghnakilty; ſo that, if either Roſs or Timoleague are attempted, they may readily relieve them. Caſtle-haven has not many inhabi-tants, and the harbour was ſecured by Mr. Salmon, who raiſed a fort, and mounted ordnance on it. I have ordered beacons to be erected on the promontory over Baltimore, on the iſland of Cape Clear, at Miſſen-head, and one at Sheep's-head point. Mr. Daniel O-Sullivan has an houſe of reaſonable ſtrength at Bear-haven, and takes upon him to defend it and Ballygobbin; he promiſes to erect five beacons, one upon the Dorſeys, and four upon the great iſland. I have directed O-Sullivan More (who lives in the river of Kinmair) to take warning from the beacon erected on the promontory over the Dorſeys; and by one of his own, to aſſemble his tenants and ſervants, at his ſtrong and defence-able caſtle. But, I think, this caution needleſs, as the inha-bitants, on both ſides that river, are but few, till as far up as Glanerought, where the pyrates dare not venture. At Din-gle, there are great numbers of honeſt and well affected peo-ple, and a company may be placed there to ſecure them. Tralee is in the ſame ſituation as Glanerought, but freer from danger, by the reſidence of ſir Edward Denny and ſir Thomas Harris, who are well provided with will, judg-ment, and arms, to defend themſelves. The fort of Caſtle-Park, near Kinſale, is in a ruinous condition, and the ord-nance diſmounted; and I humbly pray, the ſame may be repaired, as the inhabitants are more in dread of the inva-ſion than thoſe of any other place in this country, &c."

Capt. South, in the Phil. Tranſact. informs us, that, in the year 1698, there were in Baltimore and about it, nine ſeamen, 88 fiſhermen, 84 boatmen, in all 281, whereof only two were papiſts.

(16) Council Books.

juſtices, that the Turks intended another attemp which they advertiſed the Engliſh government o and they obſerve in their letter, that if proper me ſures were not taken to guard thoſe coaſts, the pi chard fiſhery would be entirely ruined, to the gre prejudice of his majeſty's cuſtoms; adding, th pilchards then brought into the kingdom, one ye with another, 20,000l. Baltimore never recovere itſelf ſince this accident, it is now a poor decaye fiſhing town, with not one tolerable houſe in it here are the ruins of an ancient caſtle of the O-Dri cols; and it has ſtill the privilege of ſending tw members to parliament, though it conſiſts but of few poor cabins. King James II. granted a ne charter to Baltimore, anno 1687; and Dani O-Donovan, eſq; was appointed portrieve thereo The late right hon. John Calvert, baron of Baltimore who was proprietor of the province of Marylan and Avalon, in America, took his title from Balti more in the county of Longford, and not from thi place, as has been miſtaken. The church is ſmall and ſituated low, at a ſmall diſtance from the town

Skibbereen.

From Baltimore, about five miles up the rive Ilen, is Skibbereen, anciently called Stapletown; i was formerly a part of the domain of the caſtle o Gortnaclough, which belonged to Mac-Cart Reagh; this caſtle has been ſometime entirely de moliſhed; as is alſo Littertinlis, another of Mac Carty's caſtles, E. of this place. Skibbereen is a ſmall market town, where the collector, ſurveyor and other officers (17) of the port of Baltimore re ſide. On the W. ſide of the river, is a new erecte church

(17) The following officers of the revenue belong to thi port and diſtrict.

A collector, at 100l. per ann.

A port ſurveyor, at 40l

A coaſt officer and gauger, at Glandore, 40l.

Thre

church, and, in the town, a decent market-house. The river Ilen runs through the place, over which there is a stone bridge, but so low as to be sometimes overflown by floods; boats, at high water, row down to Baltimore. The clothing trade is followed in this place; they have also some share of the linen manufactory, particularly for strip'd linens and handkerchiefs, and a good weekly market: Near the town, the lands are well cultivated, affording good quantities of corn and flax. They manure with sea sand, the soil being a grey clay, and, in some places, red, with a slaty bottom. They have no limestone nearer than Muskery. West of Skibbereen, is Abbey Shrowry, formerly a religious house, but now the ruins of a parish church. In it are several old tombs, and, in particular, a large one of the Roches.

Affadown, the seat of col. Beecher, three miles W. from Skibbereen, is adorned with good gardens and plantations. The jaw-bone of a whale, forms the side posts and arch of a gateway, large enough for a coach to drive through, although some part is buried in the earth. Near it, on a rising ground, is a round tower; on its top, is a lanthorn, from whence is a prospect of the adjacent coast and islands, with the ruins of several old castles. Affadown.

About a mile S. is White-hall, called formerly Rincolisky, a good house of Samuel Townshend, esq; pleasantly situated on an arm of the sea. The castle of Rincolisky belonged to the Coppingers, but it was originally built by the O-Driscols. To the W. of Rincolisky, is a broad deep bay, called White-hall

Three coast officers, at 35 l. each.
A surveyor, at Crook-haven, 40 l.
A surveyor, at Castlehaven, 40 l.
Three tide waiters, at 30 l. each.
Six supernumerary tide-waiters, at 5 l. each.
Four boatmen, at Baltimore, at 15 l. each. And, four at Crook-haven.
A foot post, 6 l.
Four gaugers, at 40 l. each.

Roaring-water.

Kilcoe, Cloghan, and Rosbrin castles.

Ardintenant.

Skull.

Mount-Gabriel.

Roaring-water bay, and, in Irish, Lough Trasnagh; at the head of this bay, are the ruins of the castle of Kilcoe, built by the Mac-Cartys, a branch who stiled themselves lords of Clan-Dermot. They had also the castle of Cloghan. More to the west, opposite Horse-island, is the ruin of the castle of Rosbrin, which belonged to O-Mahony, being boldly erected on a rock, which hangs over the ocean. The proprietor of this castle, in queen Elizabeth's time, turned pirate; which caused the lord president, sir George Carew, to demolish it, and the W. side is battered to the ground. There is an ancient Irish MS. called, from this place, the psalter of Rosbrin, and contains little else than a genealogical account of this family of the O-Mahonys. Two miles more W. are the ruins of Ardintenant castle, the chief residence of O-Mahony, of W. Carbery, seated near the eastern point of Skull harbour. Skull is but a small, insignificant village, having few buildings besides the church and parsonage house. To the N. of it, stands an high conical hill, called Mount-Gabriel; on the top of it, is a remarkable lough, which is but a few yards broad; it has been sounded from the N. E. with 100 fathom of line; although the lead stopped, yet the hole was deeper, it being choaked up with a long coarse grass, which the Irish call fenane. The water oozes out of the mountain to the N. W. and this cone is above 300 yards higher than the level of the sea; from it, is a noble prospect, of a vast extent, of a rude uncultivated country, from the mizen head to Ross, with an infinite number, as Milton says,

——— Of sea-girt isles,
That, like to rich and various gems, inlay
The unadorned bosom of the deep.

As also, several bays, creeks and harbours, which I shall particularly describe in another place. The moun-

mountains are here thrown together, with ſuch irregularity and confuſion, as to form a great variety of hollow bottoms, that often repreſent the figures of many artificial baſins, where, if any ſprings chance to riſe, they produce ſeveral lakes, before they can find iſſue for the waters; or otherways conſtitute ſo many impaſſable turf-bogs. Between the Leap and Skibbereen, are many loughs, ſtored with trout and eels, which the Iriſh call aghills; and ſome have ſmall floating iſlands (18), which ſwim from one ſide to the other: I have ſeen of them above ten yards broad; they are uſually compoſed, at firſt, of the abovementioned long graſs, which gathering together, by degrees, being blown off the adjacent grounds in September, form a kind of a tuſſock; and increaſe every year, by the addition of ſlime and other matter, that they collect in floating about the ſides and edges of the lakes. In the pariſh of Kilmacabea, is a lake, called Loughdrine, which the country people hold to be miraculous; and ſay, that, on a certain day of the year, all the iſlands in it change places, and ſhift from one ſide to the other; at which time, vaſt numbers of theſe ignorant people aſſemble at this lough, where they erect booths, and feaſt, every one bringing bits of bread, meal, &c. to feed the fiſh in the lake. Loughdrine.

In the ſame pariſh, is another, called Ballinlough, ſtored with a fine large red trout; on an hill, to the Ballinlough.

(18) Dr. Edmund Halley, in the Phil. Tranſact. n. 229, p. 566, mentions the ſame kind of lakes in Carnarvonſhire, in Wales; and adds, that he was on board a floating iſland in one of them: The lake being ſcarce half a mile about, environed with a boggy turfy ſoil, a piece of which, about ſix yards long and four broad, floated on the water, being five or ſix inches raiſed above it, but above 18 inches deep within the water, having broad ſpreading fungous roots on its ſides, the lightneſs of which buoys it up. It was driven on the lee-ſhore; but the doctor launched it off, and ſwam it, to be ſatisfied that it floated.

the E. ſide of it, is an ancient Daniſh intrenchment, ſaid to have a ſubterraneous paſſage down to the lake. In this, and other loughs, are ſeveral freſh water wrinkles, exactly reſembling thoſe on the ſea ſhore; and as muſcles and other kinds of ſea ſhell fiſh are often found in freſh water, I do not wonder, that we often diſcover varieties of ſhells in places remote from the ocean.

But, to return from Mount-Gabriel, juſtly reckoned the ſteepeſt mountain of its length in Ireland, towards the coaſt, paſſing by Skull, I proceed weſt to Leamcon, a pretty ſeat of Mr. Hull, near a good harbour, between Long Iſland and the continent. Here are two caſtles of the Mahonys in ruins; the larger, is called Black-caſtle, built on an iſland, to which is a very narrow paſſage eaſily defenceable; and more weſt, is the caſtle of Bally-Deſmond, now Ballydivilin, another old ſeat of the Mahonys, boldly erected on a rock hanging over the ocean.

Leamcon.

Black-caſtle.

Bally-divilin.

More weſterly, in a peninſula, formerly called the Aldern-head, ſtands Crook-haven; once a place of ſome note, but now a ſmall inconſiderable fiſhing town, near an excellent harbour, and one of the beſt out-lets in Europe, for veſſels to ſail to any place whatſoever. The lands about it, are exceeding rocky and barren, a great part of which belong to the ſee of Cork. Near it, are the ruins of an old caſtle, called Caſtle-Meghan, ſaid to be built by the Meghans, or, according to others, by the O-Heas.

Crook-haven.

Caſtle-Meghan.

The extreme point of this tract, is called Ballyvogy-head, between which and the oppoſite cape, called Miſſen-head, anciently the Notium Promontorium of Ptolemy, is a great bay; and another between that and Three caſtle-head, ſo called, from three ſquare towers, built on it, by the Mahonys; then comes the larger bay of Dunmanus, which has its name from Dunmanus caſtle, erected on the eaſt banks thereof by that ſept; and was fortified with walls and flankers. Near it, is a good houſe of

Ballyvogy head.

Miſſen-head.

Dunmanus.

of Mr. Donovan, with adjacent fish palaces; it is the estate of sir Charles Moore, bart. Towards the bottom of the bay, is Dunbeacon, another castle of the Mahonys; it was purchased from Mr. Michael Apsley, by sir Richard Boyle, Dec. 9, 1602. Near it, is a good house of Mr. Driscol; it is now the estate of Mr. Townshend. This whole peninsula, from Ballydehab village to the bay of Dunmanus, is called Ivaugh, and belonged to O-Mahown-fune, whose castles I have already enumerated. Crossing the bay of Dunmanus, we come to another peninsula, called Minterbarry, a most barbarous country, washed on the E. by Dunmanus bay, and by Bantry bay on the W. Towards the N. part the Mac-Cartys, who were known by the name of Mucklagh, had a good seat, at a place called Cool-long. All this country is mountainous, rocky and boggy, beyond description. Dunbeacon.

Here moss-grown trees expand the smallest leaf,
Here half an acre's corn is half a sheaf,
Here hills, with naked heads, the tempest meet,
Rocks at their sides, and torrents at their feet,
Or lazy lakes, unconscious of a flood,
Whose dull brown naiads ever sleep in mud.
Yet here content can dwell.—— PARNEL.

A small river, named Four mile water, so called from its distance from Bantry, falls into the bay of Dunmanus; and near it, is a good house of Mr. Blair. The N. W. part of this barony, was anciently named Clancahill, and belonged to O-Donovan, as I have already mentioned, p. 24. Here are few places of any note, except Barnahelly, now Tonson's-town, and Butler's-gift; two new built farm-houses, with some improvements.

Dromaleague, is a small inconsiderable village; an accident happened here, a few years ago, caused by lightning, which shattered a slate-house; for entering at the east, it passed through the west end, and left both walls pierced through in many places. Dromaleague.

without

without making any conſiderable crack, and doing no other damage, although there were many people then in the houſe. Not far from this place, is Caſtle-Donovan, ſeated among the mountains, formerly the ſeat of O-Donovan. More eaſterly, is Togher caſtle; it belonged to the Mac-Cartys, of Glawnacrime; which is ſtill a wild, deſolate tract, except a little tolerable land near the caſtle, where the ſoil is brown and deep, and produces corn and fruit. To the S. runs a branch of the river Bandon, down to Dunmanway.

Donovan caſtle.

Mountains.

A ſtupendous chain of lofty mountains terminate this barony on the N. W. which run through the northern parts of Bantry into Glanerought, in Kerry. The principal of theſe mountains, in this county, are thoſe of Daunce and Shehy, either of which are little inferior to the mountain of Knockmeledown, in the county of Waterford, whoſe perpendicular height is 900 yards. At the foot of Shehy, is a lake, ſtored with a ſpecies of red trout, which never riſe at a fly; and I have heard of the ſame being in the lough near Blarney caſtle.

Having mentioned every thing remarkable in this barony, I ſhall proceed to deſcribe the iſlands on the coaſt, ſome of which are pretty large.

Cape-clear iſland.

The iſland of Cape Clear, is the moſt ſouthern land in Ireland; but it has been miſplaced in all our maps and ſea-charts, as will appear by comparing my map of this county with all the former ones of Ireland. It is a pariſh of itſelf, containing 12 plowlands; in the eccleſiaſtical books, it is called Inſula Sancta Clara; and, in the old Iriſh MSS. Iniſh Damhly. The north ſide bears potatoes, barley, and a little wheat; and the ſouth is moſtly a craggy, rock. On the N. W. point, ſtand the ruins of a caſtle, built on a rock in the ſea, called Dunanore, i. e. the Golden-fort. There is a very narrow paſſage, about a yard broad and 10 yards in length, to this caſtle; this path is high and ſteep, on both ſides,

ſides, the ſea, on either hand, being very deep, ſo that few but perſons well uſed to it will venture to walk it over; when I got up to the top of this caſtle, and ſaw the ocean roaring on all ſides of the rock, I wiſhed heartily to be again on the main land. This caſtle and iſland formerly belonged to O-Driſcol, and were taken, on the 22d of March, 1601, by capt. Harvey, who, ſoon after, obliged ſir Fineen O-Driſcol to ſubmit to queen Elizabeth.

In this iſland, there are about 400 families, who have a good quantity of ſheep and cows, ſome ſwine and horſes, but all their cattle are very ſmall. The iſland is ſcarce able to ſupport its inhabitants, who are often obliged to have proviſions from the ſhore; and in the moſt plentiful years, they never ſend any to market. Towards the middle of the iſland, is their chapel, a large building, but as deſtitute of any ornament as a barn. Here moſt of the inhabitants meet on ſundays and holydays; and near it, is the prieſt's houſe, who is temporal, as well as ſpiritual, judge in his pariſh, and is abſolute governor of the iſland; but, perhaps, as poor a one as any in chriſtendom. A little to the eaſt of the caſtle, is a cove, called Tra Kieran; i. e. St. Kieran's ſtrand, on which is a pillar ſtone, with a croſs, rudely cut, towards the top, that, they ſay, was the workmanſhip of St. Kieran (19); and near it, ſtand the walls of a ruined church, dedicated to the ſame ſaint. This ſtone they hold in great veneration, and aſſemble round it every 5th of March, on which day they celebrate the feſtival of their patron. On the S. W. ſide of the iſland, is a creek, in which a large veſſel may be ſaved upon occaſion; and there is a ſmaller one, on the north ſide, oppoſite to it, only fit for boats. Between theſe creeks, is a narrow

(19) This ſaint Kieran was the firſt biſhop of Saiger, now a part of Oſſory. Archbiſhop Uſher ſays, he was born in this iſland. Primordium, p. 785.

row isthmus, about a quarter of a mile broad with hills to the east and west, which, from the sea makes the island seem to be divided. In the south cove, there are from seven fathom to 18 feet water where a very rich vessel, about twenty six years ago was saved, being in the greatest distress, having several feet water in her hold; she came in, by the light of a candle from a cabin in the island, and when day appeared, the crew found themselves in a snug basin; but in what part of the world they did not know, being directly come from the West Indies.

Towards the west end of the island, is a fresh water lough, abounding with a black kind of worm about two inches long, shaped like a leech, soft, and easily breaking to the touch. The water of this lake, is of a most saponaceous absterfive quality; it very readily dissolves soap; and the inhabitants affirm, that if a cask in which train oil had been kept, was to be laid, for a few days, in this lough, it would be taken out sweet and clean. A quantity of this water was twice transmitted to Dublin, where it was examined by Dr. Rutty, who affirms, he obtained a small quantity of natron from it; to which he imputes the above saponaceous quality. The inhabitants here are generally a very simple honest people, thieving being a vice little known among them. If a person be found guilty of a crime, he is directly banished to the continent, which is the greatest punishment they can inflict on the criminal, who endeavours all he can to remain on the island. They have no liquor for their ordinary drink, except water or milk; yet very few houses are without a bottle of rum or brandy, which they will generously offer to a stranger. The houses are built of stone, mostly thatched with potatoe stalks; and these artfully kept down by nets, which cover the whole roof. These nets are made of ropes of straw, the meshes not quite a foot square; to the ends of these, stones are tied, which hanging down round the eves,

ves, form no disagreeable sight. There are several villages and hamlets upon the island.

They have 30 or 40 boats belonging to the place, with which they take considerable quantities of fish; and by this means, they are enabled to pay their rent: When a bad season comes, they generally run in arrear; but they very honestly clear it off when the fish returns. The principal fish taken here, are cod, hake, ling, mackerel, &c. hake is their staple fish, which they salt and dry. The Kinsale fishermen also come hither, and build huts, where they cure their fish; and for this they pay a smart rent. Most of the inhabitants are strong and healthy, and are seldom invaded with disorders, dying generally of old age, chiefly owing to their temperate living, hard labour, and clearness of the air. Brandy-drinking is their only debauch. They are kind to each other, courteous to strangers, who very rarely are seen on the island, and are excellent pilots, being all fishermen. But what is most pleasing, the linen manufacture has got some footing in this island; for I have seen tolerable crops of flax; most of the women spin, and, it is said, they purge and whiten their yarn to a degree of perfection, by means of the soft water of the lake before-mentioned.

Many of the rocks of this island are composed of an excellent white freestone, resembling Portland stone; they have also a black kind, proper for flags and hearth-stones, which they carry, by sea, to Cork; and round the island, are plenty of crabs and lobsters.

Adjoining to Cape Clear, between it and the main land, is the island of Inishircan, which I take to be Inis-kieran, or the island of St. Kieran, rather than the former. In this island stood the castle of Dunelong, over-against that of Dunashad, which castles were possessed by the O-Driscols, and defended the mouth of Baltimore harbour. They were surrendered to capt. Harvey, on the 23d of Feb. Inishircan.

Feb. 1601-2, after the defeat of the Spaniards, by O-Driſcol. There was afterwards a regular fortification erected in this part of the iſland, which was garriſoned in queen Anne's time, but it has been, for ſeveral years, diſmantled: Near it, are the remains of a barrack; and there are ſome old pieces of iron ordnance ſtill lying among the rocks. Within the walls of the fort, capt. Lionel Beecher has a good houſe. About a mile to the S. are the remains of an ancient abbey, founded anno 1460, for franciſcans, by Florence O-Driſcol, built after the model of that of Kilcrea, but this is much ſmaller. The ſteeple is a low ſquare tower, from whence runs the nave of the church, with an arcaded wing to the ſouth. Some parts of the building are ſlated, having been uſed for fiſh-houſes, when the pilchards frequented this coaſt. This iſland has very good land it it, and its ſoil is vaſtly preferable to that of Cape Clear.

Other-iſlands. In the bay of Baltimore, are ſeveral iſlands, as Spaniſh-iſland; alſo the iſland of Dunegal, a large fruitful ſpot; and higher up is another, called Clare-iſland. Midway N. W. between Cape Clear and the main, are three iſlands, called the Calves; the weſt Calf contains 44 acres. Theſe are falſely laid down in all the ſea-charts. Carty's-iſland, not mentioned in former maps, lies between theſe and the ſhore, and is larger than any of the Calves.

To the N. W. of Iniſhircan, lies Hare-iſland, a large fruitful ſpot; and near it, are four ſmall iſlands, called the Schemes, not expreſſed in any former chart; alſo along the coaſt, in the following order, from eaſt to weſt, are Horſe-iſland, containing 100 acres; Caſtle-iſland, containing 119 acres; Long-iſland, containing 316 acres; and weſt of all theſe, is a ſmall ſpot, called Goat-iſland, never before put into a map.

All theſe iſlands together, with the adjacent coaſt, produce large crops of fine Engliſh barley, by means

means of sea-sand, which is the manure mostly used.

This barony gave title of earl to the noble family of Vaughan. John Vaughan, who was knighted for his services in this kingdom, by the earl of Essex, in queen Elizabeth's time, was, the 18th of James I. created lord Vaughan, of Mullingar; and by king Charles I. earl of Carbery. His son Richard, was created lord Vaughan, of Emlyn, English honour, 19th of Charles I. these titles are now extinct. The last earl, whose name was John, died January 16th, 1712, in the 74th year of his age (20). His daughter and sole heiress, the lady Anne Vaughan, was married to his grace the duke of Bolton. It at present gives title of baron to the right hon. George Evans, whose father was created baron of Carbery, May 9th, 1715, the first of George I.

There is a barony of Carbery, in the county of Sligo, and also another in the county of Kildare; but they are small inconsiderable tracts in respect of this barony.

(20) Collins's Peerage of England, Vol. I. p. 90, &c.

CHAP. V.

A Description of the Barony of Bear *and* Bantry.

BEAR and Bantry compose but one barony (1); it is very large, but barren and desolate, there being but two or three resident clergy in the whole barony; but what it wants in the goodness of the land, is amply made up by the noblest bays in the world, that of Bantry being capable of containing all the shipping in Europe: This bay is

Bear and Bantry.

(1) In this barony, are the parishes of Kilmacomoge, Kilcaskin, Killaghaninagh, Kilkaterin, Kilmanagh, and Durrus; it contains 195 plowlands, and 84,132 acres, of which 15911 are very justly esteemed unprofitable.

is alſo called Bear-haven, and has given title of v
count to the family of Berkley, who were viſcoun
Fitz-Harding, of Bear-haven. It at preſent giv
title of viſcount to the right hon. Walter Che
wynd, created viſcount Chetwynd, of Bear-have
and baron of Rathdown, in the county of Wic
low, anno 1717, the 3d of George I.

Bantry. The town of Bantry is ſeated at the bottom
this extenſive bay, on the E. ſide. It was former
called Ballygobbin; as alſo the Old town, to diſti
guiſh it from another ſettlement, more to the N
called the New Town, where Ireton had a forti
cation erected, with four regular baſtions, whic
cauſed the inhabitants to build near it; but whe
this fort went to decay, they returned, by degree
to the Old Town, called Bantry, from its bein
the chief ſettlement of this half barony. A fe
years ago, when the pilchards (2) frequented th
bay, it was a very thriving town; but for want o
employment, is again fallen into decay. Near i
ſtood a franciſcan abbey, founded anno 1460, b
Dermot O-Sullivan, now entirely demoliſhed. I
many creeks round this bay, are ſeveral fiſh palace
as they are called, built for ſaving, preſerving
and ſalting of pilchards, of which commodity ſe
veral thouſand pounds worth have been ſent fro
hence to Spain, Portugal, and Italy; but of lat
years

(2) On the 3d of June, 1749, Mr. Richard Mead, of th
town, to entitle him to a præmium given by the rev. doct
Madden, fully proved to the Dublin Society, that he ha
within the year, catched and cured 380,800 fiſh of differen
kinds, ſix ſcore to the hundred; a prodigious taking for one man
And that this was no caſual thing, is evident, from Mr. Jame
Young of the ſame place, his having catched and cure
482,500 herrings, and 231 barrels of ſprats the preceding yea
If private adventurers, with ſmall funds, are able to do ſ
much, what may we not reaſonably expect, if a ſufficien
ſtock was raiſed to eſtabliſh a general fiſhery on our coaſts?

ars, there has not a ſingle pilchard appeared on e coaſt. The Sullivans had formerly ſeveral good ats round this bay; that of Rinedizart, was de-oliſhed by a ſhip of war, in Oliver Cromwell's me: They had another at Black-rock, where here is a good houſe of Samuel Hutchinſon, ſq. Three rivers fall into this bay from the N. iz. Moyallah river, being the moſt eaſtern, next o Bantry, which empties itſelf down a ſteep rock nto the bay; neither ſalmon nor trout can go up nto it, ſo that it is quite deſtitute of either; the Ouvane, i. e. the middle river; and the weſtern iver, called Curloom. In the town of Bantry, is a barrack for a foot company, and a decent pariſh church; it formerly gave title of baron to Roper viſcount Baltinglaſs. The bay of Bantry is 26 miles long, and, in moſt places, above a league broad; in the midſt of it, are 40 fathom water: There are few ſtrands round it, the coaſts being all high ſtupendous rocks. The entrance of this bay, is formed by the mountains of Bear-haven to the N. W. and Sheep's-head point to the S. E. On the larboard hand, lies the iſland of Bear-haven; all the W. ſide is one continued chain of lofty mountains, running far up the country to the N. and dividing the counties of Cork and Kerry; they were anciently called Vallis Juncoſa, and were the retreat of the ancient Iriſh, ſoon after the arrival of the Engliſh, from whence they ſcarce ſtirred till the diviſions of the houſes of York and Lancaſter obliged many of the latter to quit the country; upon which, the Iriſh came, once more, into the lower grounds, to the great annoyance of the remaining Engliſh. The iſland of Whiddy, anciently Fucida Inſula, lies oppoſite to the town of Bantry; it is a pleaſant ſpot, of a triangular form, and the ſoil is excellent: In it, Richard White, eſq, whoſe property it is, has a deer park, where are both a freſh

Bantry-bay.

Whiddy-iſland.

a freſh and ſalt water lake, at no great diſtanc from each other. The deer are very fat, and th iſland produces as large mutton as any in th county of Limerick, where the largeſt in Irelan is ſaid to be; it is not unpleaſant to ſee the ſma Bantry mutton, which is exceeding fat and goo in its kind, compared to this of Whiddy iſland and bears no proportion to it as to bigneſs. I this iſland, are good orchards, and alſo a profita ble hop-yard; it abounds with hares, as the owne ſuffers none to be killed. Near Whiddy-iſland are ſome ſmall ones, viz. Horſe-iſland, Hog-iſland Chapel-iſland, and Coney-iſland; and all theſ fatten lean horſes, in the ſpring ſeaſon, to admi ration.

Other iſlands.

From Bantry to Bear-haven, by land, there i nothing remarkable, except the iron furnaces, a Comolin, which have been in a thriving condition for ſome years paſt; but wood begins to grow very ſcarce. In the bay of Glangariff, and towards the N. W. part of Bantry bay, they dredge up large quantities of a coral ſand, found to be a moſt excellent manure, and laſts in the ground above 20 years. At Roſs Mac-Owen, midway between Bear-haven and Bantry, lives Mr. Murtough O-Sullivan, a perſon well known in thoſe parts; he and his elder brother, who is commonly called Mac-Fineen Duff, who lives near the river of Kinmair, are the chief remains of the O-Sullivan family in this country. There is in Spain a deſcendant of O-Sullivan Bear, who is ennobled, and called there count of Bear-haven; and is alſo ſaid to be hereditary governor of the Groyne.

Comolin.

Coral ſand.

Not far from Roſs-Mac-Owen, is one of the largeſt and higheſt water-falls in this kingdom. This cataract is very viſible from the town of Bantry, at leaſt 14 miles diſtant from it. The water is collected from various ſmall rivulets and ſprings, forming a large lake, on the top of a vaſt high, rocky,

Water-fall.

cky, and almoſt perpendicular mountain, called Hungry-hill, which is, at leaſt, 700 yards above the vel of the bay of Bantry. The water caſcades om the top of this mountain, in a beautiful ſheet, leaſt ten yards broad, which expands as it falls; bout half the height of the mountain, it daſhes per-endicular on a prominent rock, from whence a iſt ariſes almoſt a third part of the hill, which, in me particular ſtations, the ſun's rays playing on , and meeting with the eye of a ſpectator, muſt ake a charming appearance; theſe kind of miſts, ſuch poſitions, generally reflecting the colours of e Iris; hence it falls, from rock to rock, till it s paſſed the rugged declivity of Hungry-hill; d before it gains the ocean, it has another fall, ſcading, in an arch, over a lower hill; all which ake a fine ſight as one ſails up and down the bay. ut thoſe who are curious, will not murmur at the bour they may have in viſiting every part of this oble cataract; nor will, I hope, the poetical rea-er at the following deſcription of one, from Mr. homſon, which very literally agrees with ours.

Thus up the mount, in viſionary muſe,
ſtray, regardleſs whither; till the ſtun
f a near fall of water ev'ry ſenſe
Wakes from the charms of thought: Swift ſhrinking back,
ſtand aghaſt, and view the broken ſcene.
mooth to the ſhaggy brink, a ſpreading flood
olls fair and placid, till collected all,
one bright glut, as ſinks the ſhelving ground,
h' impetuous torrent tumbling down the ſteep,
hunders and ſhakes th' aſtoniſh'd country round.
ow a blue watry ſheet; anon diſpers'd,
hoary miſt then gathered in again,
darted ſtream along the hollow rock
his way and that tormented, daſhing thick
rom ſteep to ſteep with wild infracted courſe,

And

And reſtleſs roaring to the humble vale.
With the rough proſpect tired, I turn my gaze
Where in long viſto, the ſoft murmuring main
Darts a green luſtre.

THOMSON's Seaſon

Caſtle-town.

Caſtle-town, alias Caſtle-dermot, is a ſmall vi lage, of little note, oppoſite to the iſland of Bea haven, which is about ſix miles long, is very coar mountainous, and rugged, yet is of great uſe defending this noble bay from the fury of the W. winds; ſo as veſſels within the iſland may ri ſecure, according to thoſe lines of the poet.

Nec tamen hoc arctis immiſſum faucibus æquor
Portus erat, ſi non violentos inſula coros
Exciperet ſaxis, laxaſq; refunderet undas.
Hinc illinc montes, ſcopuloſæ rupis aperto
Oppoſuit natura mari, flatuſq; removit,
Ut tremulo ſtarent contentæ fune carinæ.

LUCAN, lib.

Nor yet the bending ſhores cou'd form a bay,
Did not a barrier iſle the winds delay,
And break the ſeas tempeſtuous in their way.
Huge mounds of rocks are plac'd by nature's hand
To guard around the hoſpitable ſtrand,
To turn the ſtorm, repulſe the ruſhing tide,
And bid the anch'ring bark ſecurely ride.

Row

Dunboy.

S. E. from Caſtle-dermot, ſtood the celebrate caſtle of Dunboy, which, in the year 1602, was take by ſir George Carew, after a moſt obſtinate an vigorous defence. Croſſing a rude uncultivate country to the W. the river of Kinmare, as it called, though really a large bay of the ocean, ap pears. The E. ſide of the mouth of this river, is i th

his county; and farther up, both sides belong to that of Kerry.

From hence, one has a prospect of the Durseys, anciently called Bea Insula. This island is very strong by nature, because of the difficulty of landing, which is convenient but by one narrow entrance, that might be defended by a few hands, and was formerly fortified with a castle, by some mistaken for the ruins of an abbey; besides, it is impossible to arrive at this spot but in a dead calm; the least gale of wind raising such billows, as it is very dangerous for any boat to come near the shore. This seemingly impregnable place, was chosen by the Irish, after the defeat of the Spaniards, for their last refuge, if Dunboy should be taken by the English. They committed the custody of it to Connor O-Driscol, son and heir to sir Fineen O-Driscol, who procured three pieces of Spanish ordnance to be conveyed into this island, with stores, ammunition and 60 men, which fortified it, as they imagined, against the most potent enemy; but they were soon obliged to surrender it to captain Rostock, who demolished the forts, and brought off the garrison prisoners to the camp at Dunboy, where they were all executed. This island is exceedingly rough and coarse, and is about three Irish miles long. Dursey island.

From the S. part of Bantry bay to the N. there are but two passages by which one can go into Kerry; that on the N. end, is a most rugged, dangerous one, called the Priest's-leap, and well known in this country, from whence the road leads over the mountain of Mangerton, justly esteemed one of the highest in Ireland. Among these wild tracts, are, here and there, some yew trees remaining, of a very large size; they were formerly in greater plenty; as was also the arbutus or strawberry tree, which is celebrated to flourish in such soils. The Priest's leap.

Surgit & in ſolis formoſior arbutus antris.

Propertius, lib. I.

Arbutus faireſt in wild tracts ariſe.

There were plenty of red deer in this country; but they are, of late, become exceeding rare.

Carigana ſs. The caſtle of Carigana ſs, which belonged to the O-Sullivans, is built on the river Ouvane, four miles from Bantry. It was an high ſtructure, with a ſquare court, and flanked with four round towers. In it, Daniel O Sullivan, ſurnamed Caumb, i. e. crooked, kept garriſon in queen Elizabeth's time. But upon Tirrel's flying the country, after the conqueſt of Dunboy, this caſtle, and that of Ardea, were ſurrendered to the queen's forces. Near this, is a fine oak wood ſtill growing; one Dennis Hurley, aged 96, who died about thirty years ſince, remembered the cutting down of this wood three different times, and, at each cutting, the trees were fit for beams, boat-timber, and moſt other uſes. Richard White, eſq; of Bantry, whoſe land it is, had ſome time ago occaſion to dig out a large piece of oak ſunk in a moraſs; and found the ſoil about it, for ſeven feet perpendicular, to be a fat grazy clay, of the colour of rotten cheeſe, free from grit, and diſſolving readily in the air; the ſoil produces a very large quantity of rank ſwarthy graſs. This wood is ſituated between two mountain rivers, which bring down great quantities of earth and mud, that, with the ſpray and leaves of the trees, compoſe this kind of ſoil. This earth, upon trial, did not ferment with acids; but it might, probably, be an excellent manure for coarſe gravelly grounds.

In returning from Bantry to Carbery, the road is extremely rocky: three miles E. of Bantry, there is a valley, called Murdering-glin; in it, are a vaſt quantity of large ſtones and rocks, thrown together in the ſame ſportive confuſion, as if they were

ſhot

shot out of the mouth of a prodigious large volcano; and the adjacent hill, on the top, being hollow, with a rugged stony edge around it, looks not unlike the mouth of one. About the town of Bantry, on the adjacent hills, are some well cultivated grounds; and I have seen a meadow belonging to Richard White, esq; which he reclaimed from a bog, that afforded near double as much hay as I ever saw mowed off the same quantity of land; where the ditches were made to enclose this field, there was a white coarse clay thrown up, that lay at the bottom of the turfy soil; and where this clay was laid, the grass grew very luxurious, which seems to be no bad hint for the improvement of such drained lands: This clay adds a firmness and solidity to the bog; and yet would, probably, hurt any other kind of soil, as it is, in its own nature, cold and impoverishing.

Having described all the baronies S. of the Black-water, I proceed now to describe those on the N. of that river.

CHAP. VI.

The Topography of the Barony of Duhallow, *with that of* Orrery *and* Kilmore.

THE west of this barony (1) is rough and mountainous, but the rest of it, towards the Black-water, is very fine land, and abounds with lime-stone quarries. This country seems to have its name from the river Allo, which Spenser celebrates, by whose charming flights one would imagine, that this

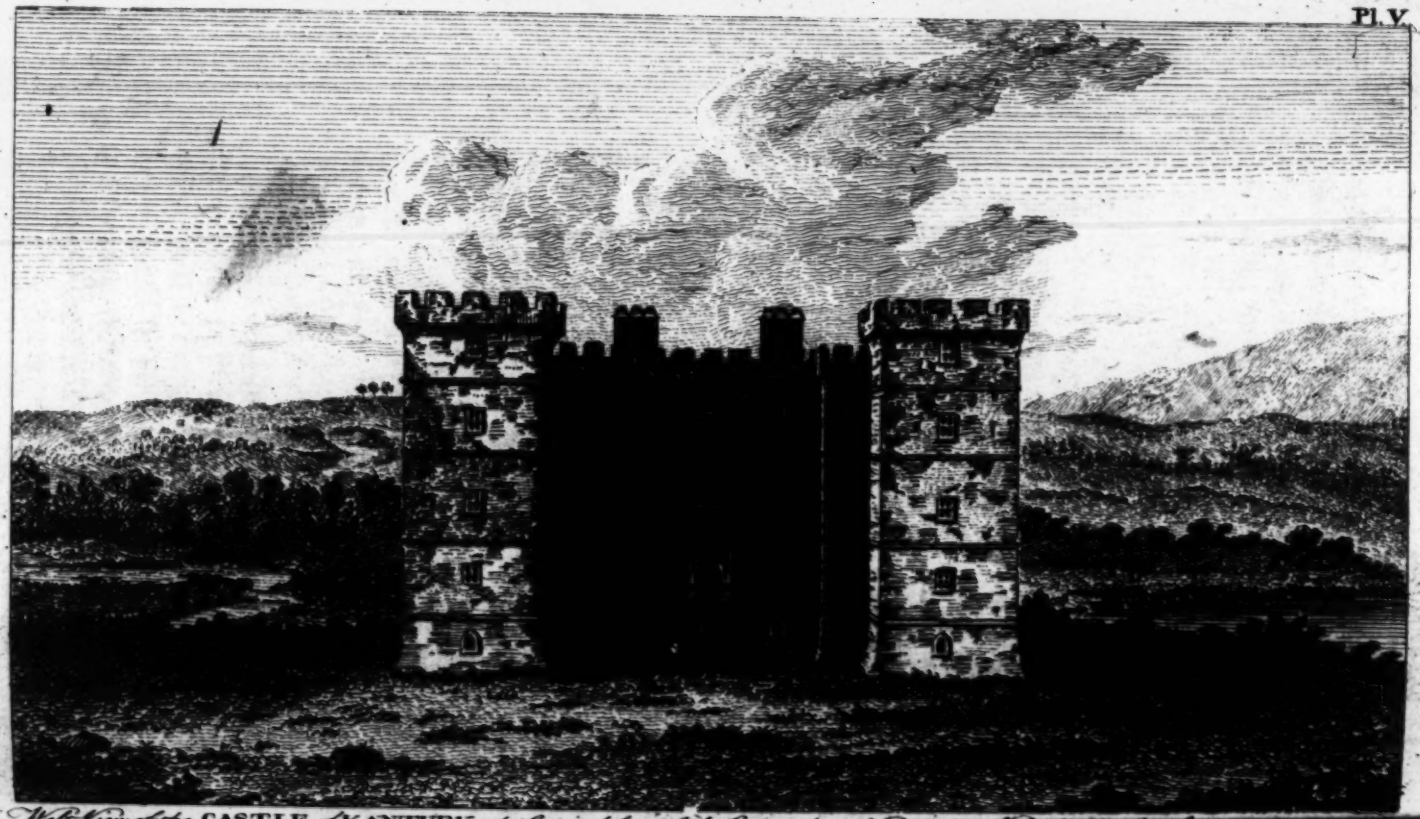
(1) This barony has 13 parishes, viz. Ballyclough, Kilshanick, Clonmeene, Drumtariff, Kilmeene, Cullin, Drishane, Nohavel, Clonfert, Knocktemple, Ballintemple, Kilbrin, and Castlemagner, containing 253 plowlands, and 105748 acres.

this river rather washed the mountains of Helicon than those of this country. It runs through this barony from the borders of the county of Limerick and falls into the Black-water below Kanturk, where it is joined by a second river, called Oo Dalua, i. e. the double stream; the Allo signifying the echoing river. Over each of them are two fair stone bridges at Kanturk; the arches and battlements being composed of rustick work, of hewn stone; that over the Allo consists of six arches.

Kanturk. Kanturk, anciently Keanturk, i. e. a boar's head, probably, from one of those animals having been slain here, by some Irish chief, in former times. It formerly belonged to a branch of the Mac-Carthys, called Mac-Donough, who forfeited this estate for aiding the rebels, in 1641.

Castle Mac-Donough. In queen Elizabeth's time, they erected a most magnificent pile near this place; the walls of which remain entire. It was a parallelogram, being 120 feet in length by 80 in breadth, flanked with four square buildings. This structure was four stories high, and the flankers five; all the window frames, coignes, beltings and battlements, were of hewn stone; and the whole made a most grand and regular appearance. This castle was represented to queen Elizabeth as a place of very dangerous importance to belong to a private subject, and was said to have been no less, than a strong and regular fortress; upon which, the lords of the council of England, transmitted an order hither, to have the work stopped; so, that the finishing of this noble building was prevented; which was one of the finest structures, erected by any Irish family, that I have seen; and very far from being capable to be made any use of, so as to annoy the government. Thus it remains still in the same condition, the walls having braved all the injuries of time (a). This castle,

(a) Donogh Mac-Carty, of Kanturk, was killed by Tyrone, in



West View of the CASTLE of KANTURK

castle, with the town and manor of Kanturk, belonging, at present, to the right hon. the earl of Egmont, who has also the title of viscount from this place. I have mentioned his lordship's titles to this manor, in the 85th page of this volume. The town of Kanturk is in a thriving condition, several well built houses, having been erected in it. Here is a neat market house, but no church nearer than New-market: It is tolerably well peopled, by persons mostly employed in the worsted manufacture. At Curragh, a little to the north of Kanturk, was a castle of the Mac-Cartys; and near it, is a most excellent chalybeate water. The soil, in this neighbourhood, is a whitish clay; in some places, it is yellow, brown, and very deep; producing grass in plenty, but very little tillage, except some barley, oats, and potatoes

Five measured English miles W. of Kanturk, is Newmarket, the last place of any note in the N. W. part of the county. It is adorned with a stately house of Boyle Aldworth, esq; composed of two regular fronts of hewn stone, which stands on the S. E. side of the town. Newmarket consists of one regular street, and is a considerable thoroughfare into the county of Kerry. In it, are some well looking houses, and a decent parish church. To the W. of this place, on the left hand of the road to Black-water-bridge, stands Castle Mac-Awliff, formerly the chief seat of that sept; and there is also another of their castles at Carigacushin, a mile N. E. of Newmarket. Newmarket.

The castle of Dromagh stands about three miles S. W. of Kanturk; it was built by the O-Kiefs, and was Dromagh.

in that rebellion, and all his lands, in Duhallow, were seized by his kinsman Dermod Mac-Owen Carty, who was concern'd in aiding Tyrone; Cormac Mac-Carty, the right heir, being then an infant. But Jan. 24, 1611, he petitioned king James I. who restored him to his estate, the lord deputy Chichester being made judge of the affair.

MSS. sir Richard Cox, in an old council book.

was their chief seat; it is well walled, flanked with four turrets, and inhabited by Mr. Philpot. Near this place, a vein of coal has been discovered, and considerable quantities have been raised; they are not altogether as bright as the Kilkenny coal, but make a lasting fire, with little or no smoak. They have very good culm, which covers the large coal, useful in forges, and burning lime. The lands, hereabouts, are coarse, and afford little tillage.

Cullen. W. of Dromagh, is the parish of Cullen; and near the church, are some ruins, said to have been an ancient nunnery, not mentioned in any record. This, and the adjacent parishes, are in the diocese of Aghadoe. In this parish, are symptoms of the same coal vein; and in it, is the ruined castle of Du Aragil, built by the O Kiefs. A considerable tract of the county of Kerry, called the East Fractions, is in the centre of this parish. Near the church of Nohavel, which stands on the Black-water, on the verge of this county, is the stump of a round tower, which, with the church, are dedicated to St. Finian, whose festival is here celebrated on the 13th of December.

Drumshicane. Near the Black-water, at Drumshicane, is a good house of Nicholas Chinnery, esq; Drumshicane was a fortified castle of the O-Kiefs, with turrets, and an high square tower in the centre, all lately demolished. The walls were built of flat stones or flags, exceedingly well cemented.

St. Hillary's mountains. On the south side of the Black-water, in the parish of Clonmene, are a range of mountains, called St. Hillary's, from whence several rapid rivulets fall into the Black-water. Clonmene is a good house of

Clonmene. Cornelius O-Callaghan, esq; near it, is the parish church; and more east, are the remains of the castle of Clonmene, ruined in the wars of 1641. At Clonmene, was anciently, according to Colgan, a monastery of Austin friars, founded by the O-Callaghans.

After

After the wars, sir Richard Kyrle (3) settled at this place; he erected iron works near it, cut down a vast tract of wood in this neighbourhood, and considerably improved the country. When the French threatened to invade the kingdom, in 1666, this sir Richard Kyrle offered lord Orrery (4) to raise a troop of 60 horse, of which his lordship informed the duke of Ormond, and says, the world had no better men than sir Richard had, and that he knew him to be an excellent officer (5). This estate sir Richard Kyrle sold to Richard Newman esq. (6). The mountains here, that were formerly covered with wood, are now generally reclaimed; but where the land was bare of trees, it is, for the most part,

(3) Anno 19th of Charles II. sir Richard Kyrle passed patent for Clonmene, Drumanene, and other lands, in Duhallow and Fermoy, which were forfeited, by the rebellion of 1641, to hold the same in free and common soccage of the castle of Dublin, yielding for the whole 43l. 10s. into the exchequer. Saving to Donough O-Callaghan and his heirs, all such right, title, and interest, as the commissioners appointed for executing the acts made for the settlement of Ireland shall adjudge to him, as one of the 54 persons appointed to be restored in the explanatory act, p. 101, and commonly called nominees. The said sir Richard Kyrle, to be reprised out of other forfeited lands of equal value, according to the said act.

(4) Orrery's Let. v. 2. p. 15.

(5) Ib. v. 1. p. 207.

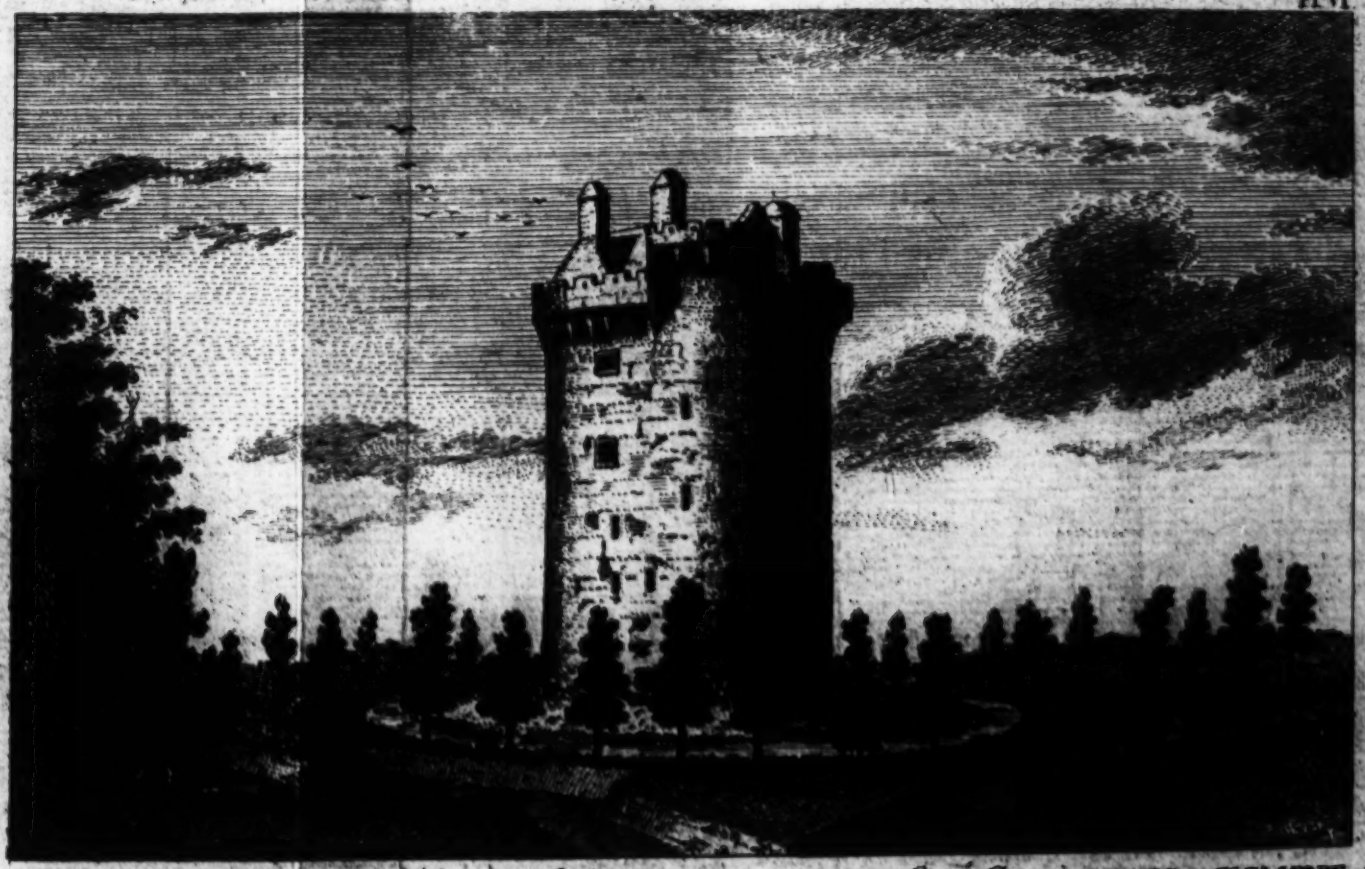
(6) Ann. 2d. Jacob. II. Aug. 28th, Richard Newman, esq; passed a patent for the castle and lands of Drumanene, and several other lands and houses, in the county of Cork, and in the city of Cork, viz. four messuages in Christ-church-lane, extending from the street to the old buildings called the college, paying, for the whole, the sum of 54l. 3s. 8d. into the exchequer. The said lands, &c. to be erected into a manor, called the manor of Newburry; with power to erect a court leet and court baron, with view of frank pledge, to determine causes for debt not exceeding 40s. to appoint manor bailiffs, seneschal, and other officers; power to erect a prison for the use of the said manor at Newburry, and a gaoler; with the profits of all waifs, strays, goods of felons, deodands, &c. Also power to impark 500 acres of land, with free chase and free warren; and to make estates of the said premises to any person whatsoever, without let or hindrance. Signed Domville.

part, become boggy and unprofitable. Bene
turfy ſod, is a bluiſh, hard, cold gravel, ſe
be penetrated without much labour. Not fa
Clonmene, is the hill called Knocknicſhy,
brated for a defeat given to Donough, the
Muſkery who, with 4000 Iriſh, was march
raiſe the ſiege of Limerick, by the lord B
with 1000 Engliſh, in July 1651.

Caſtle-Magner. About two miles to the N. of Clonmene, i
tle-Magner; which, though in the circuit of t
rony, is reckoned to be in Orrery. In the r
on of 1641, this caſtle belonged to Richard
ner, agent for the Iriſh inhabitants of Orre
Kilmore. When Cromwell was at Clonmel, h
to pay his court to him; but being repreſent
very troubleſome perſon, and one who had
very active in the rebellion, Cromwell ſent hi
a letter to col. Phaire, then governor of Co
which was an order to execute the bearer. M
who ſuſpected foul play, had ſcarce left Cl
when he opened the letter, read the content
ſealing it up, inſtead of proceeding towards
turned off to Mallow, and delivered it to the
who commanded there, telling him, Cromwe
ordered him to carry it to col. Phaire. This
had often preyed upon Magner's lands, for
he was reſolved to be revenged. The office
pecting no deceit, went with the letter, which
ly amazed the governor of Cork, who kne
to be an honeſt man, and immediately ſent
preſs to Cromwell for further directions. Cro
being extremely chagrined to be ſo ſerved, ſe
ders to let the officer have his liberty, and
prehend Magner, who took care to get out
reach. This caſtle and lands were granted t
family of Bretridge for 49 arrears; it is no
eſtate of ſir Standiſh Hartſtonge. Not far
Caſtlemagner, is Knockninoſs, where, on the
of November, 1647, a battle was fought, bet

Knocknino-ſs.

Pl. VI.



The CASTLE of LOGHORT in the County of Cork in Ireland belonging to John Percival EARL of EGMONT, strongly Fortified in the Rebellion of 1641, surprised by the Irish in 1645, retaken by Cromwell's Army in 1650.

the half-ſtarved Engliſh, under the lord Inchiquin, and a numerous army of the Iriſh, under the lord Taaf, whereon depended the fate of this province, and where the Engliſh obtained a complete victory.

About a mile more eaſt, is the caſtle of Loghort, built in king John's reign; it is in the manor of Kanturk, and belongs to the right hon. the earl of Egmont, whoſe anceſtor, ſir Philip Perceval, placed a garriſon in it, in the rebellion of 1641: But the Iriſh gained it by treachery, and held it towards the end of the war, when ſir Hardreſs Waller, with a battery of cannon, reduced it in May 1650 (7), and gives it the character of a place of great ſtrength, in his letter to the parliament. This caſtle remained, for many years, a melancholy proof of the devaſtation of thoſe times; but it has been, of late, repaired by the earl of Egmont. It is 80 feet high, the walls are ten feet thick, and moated round with a deep trench, which is paſſed by a draw-bridge. In one of the upper chambers, is an handſome armory for 100 horſe, well furniſhed with broad-ſwords, bayonets, piſtols, carbines, &c. Here is alſo a good library, and other apartments; and from the top of this tower, is a noble proſpect of a great tract of country. Loghort.

A mile E. of Loghort, is Ballyclough, in the barony of Orrery, (a conſiderable part of the pariſh being alſo in Duhallow) a pretty village, being improved by the late col. Purdon. On an handſome monument in the church-yard of this place, is this inſcription. Ballyclough.

Hic juxta proavorum patriſq; cineres,
Ubi ſuos, hac vita finita, conquieſcere optat,
Eorum memoriæ ſacrum,
Marmor hoc ſepulchrale poſuit,
Nepos & filius gratiſſimus,

Johan-

(7) Whitlock's Memoirs.

Johannes Lyſaght de Mountnorth armiger.
Anno Domini 1746.
Hic quoque ſita eſt Catherina Lyſaght
Nuper uxor prædicti Johannis,
Quæ obiit quinto die Junii,
Anno Domini 1743.

Arms, three ſpears in pale, on a chief a lion regardant. Motto, Bella, horida bella.

The above inſcription is wrote on a table of white marble, between two corinthian pillars of black marble, adorned with an urn, placed on the top, over a pediment, &c.

On the ſouth ſide of the church, at the back of a neat canopy ſeat, on a monumental table, between four corinthian pillars of black marble, is this inſcription.

" Here lies the body of Mrs. Catherine Boyle, wife to Henry Boyle, eſq; and daughter of Chidley Coote, of Killeſter, eſq; who departed this life, the 5th of May, 1725; whom it were unpardonable to lay down in ſilence; and of whom it is difficult to ſpeak with juſtice; for her juſt character will look like flattery; and the leaſt abatement of it, be an injury to her memory. In every condition of her life, ſhe was a pattern to her ſex; and appeared miſtreſs of thoſe peculiar qualities, that were requiſite to conduct her through it with honour; and never failed to exert them in their proper ſeaſons, with the utmoſt advantage."

" She was modeſt without affectation,
Eaſy without levity, and reſerved without pride.
Knew how to ſtoop without ſinking, and to gain people's affections without leſſening their regards.
She was careful without anxiety, and frugal without parſimony.
She was a faithful member of the proteſtant church.
Her piety was exemplary, her charity univerſal.

She

She was truly wife, truly virtuous, and truly good. More can fcarce be faid; yet nothing is faid that veracity or modefty fhould fuppref."

Arms at the top, impaled with the Boyles, argent, a chevron betwixt three coots fable.

Under the communion table, is a flag-ftone, with this infcription.

" To the memory of my dearly beloved hufband, col. Bartholomew Purdon, efq; who departed this life, the 19th of July, 1737, I have infcribed this ftone. He was juftice of the peace, member of parliament, and lieutenant of the county 39 years; during which time, he ftrictly obferved juftice, faithfully ferved his king, and was a patriot to his country."

Arms, a chevron and in chief a leopard's head. Motto, Pro aris & focis.

The caftle of Ballyclough was built by a family of the Barrys, that went by the name of Mac-Robifon; a few years ago, there was a chalybeate fpaw, near this place, in good repute; but it is now neglected, being overflown by an adjacent brook.

Caftlecor. Caftlecorith, now Caftlecor, two miles N. of Loghort, the feat of William Freeman, efq; is an handfome houfe, fronted with hewn ftone, and flanked, at each angle, with turrets; and near it, is a pleafant park, where are the remains of an ancient fortification, in the midft of which ftood a caftle of the Barrys; and to the W. are the ruins of the parifh church of Kilbrin. Other feats in this neighbourhood, are Affolas, one mile E. of Kanturk, now inhabited by Philip Oliver, efq; with good improvements, and convenient out-offices, built by the late revd. Mr. Gore. To the S. of this, is Ballyheen, alias Rockfield, a good improvement, belonging to Mrs. Thornhill. Towards the Black-water, are Gurteen-bagh, Ballyraftin; and to the eaft of Loghort, is Bloffom-fort, all good houfes and improvements of the Wrixones

Affolas.

As

As is alſo Drumraſtill, lower down the river; above which, ſtands Pallice, a good houſe and plantation of Mr. Robert Holmes. Two miles lower down, near the river, is Longfield, the ſeat of John Longfield, eſq; a pleaſant ſituation, commanding a proſpect of the N. ſide of the Black-water, and a conſiderable way up and down that river; alſo Somerville, a neat lodge lower down, built by the late col. Purdon.

Pallice.

Longfield.

The pariſh of Kilſhanick lies on the S. ſide of the Black-water, and in the S. E. part of Duhallow. In it, are ſeveral good ſeats. To the W. of the pariſh, is Lombard's town, an houſe lately built by James Lombard, eſq; with young improvements. More E. near the pariſh church, is Newburry, the ſeat of Richard Newman, eſq; this place was erected into a manor, by king James II. as is before mentioned. The church of Kilſhanick ſtands near this; it is kept in good repair, and is well filled on the ſabbath-day, by ſeveral families of good fortune, who reſide in this pariſh. The caſtle of Drumaneen ſtands boldly on the Black-water; it was the chief ſeat of the O-Callaghans. About the reign of king James I. they erected a very ſtately houſe on the foundation of the caſtle, which was ruined in the late wars. The caſtle bawn is large, and well encloſed with an high ſtone wall, flanked with round towers; and the whole, though in ruins, from the oppoſite ſide of the river, by its lofty ſituation, has ſtill an auguſt appearance. In king William's wars, the Engliſh kept a garriſon in this caſtle for a conſiderable time, under the command of lieut. col. Culliford.

Kilſhanick pariſh.

Lombard's town.

Newburry

Druma-neen-caſt.

More E. is Dromore, a well built houſe, with young plantations, of Adam Newman, eſq; on a riſing ground, affording a ſpacious view of the oppoſite country, up and down the Black-water.

Dromore.

Woodfort

Woodfort is an handſome houſe, with elegant plantations, and conſiderable large orchards, inhabited by Simeon Marſhal, eſq; ſurveyor-general of Munſter. To the S. of the houſe, is a circular hill, covered over with trees, except ſome viſtas that are cut through them. On the top of this mount, is a turret, whence the eye may be feaſted with a luxurious proſpect of a great tract of country, with the adjacent town of Mallow, and the high mountains of Waterford, Limerick, and Kerry. Near the foot of this mount, runs the river Clydagh, in delightful meanders, through groves of ever-greens, and ſoon loſes itſelf in the Black-water, near Kilbolady, Mr. Foot's; where are conſiderable plantations of cider fruit, firs, and other foreſt trees. Woodfort

Dromore, ſeated in the eaſtern extremity of the pariſh two miles from Mallow, on the W. of the river Clydagh, is a pleaſant ſeat of ſir Matthew Deane, bart. The houſe was lately rebuilt, with an elegant front of hewn ſtone, ſtucco'd between, and a Venetian door and window in the S. front. The improvements are ſituated on the W. ſide of a ſweet romantic glin, formed by the abovementioned river, whoſe ſides are embroidered with delightful groves of timber trees and ever greens. On the W. ſide of the river, which is here confined ſo as to form a noble canal, is an high terrace walk. To the N. and S. of the houſe, are beautiful plantations, and all the valley is ſhaded with full grown woods, through which three viſtas are cut; the firſt, terminates on the N. in a view of the pleaſant mount of Woodfort above mentioned; the ſecond with a Roman temple; and the middle one, commands a proſpect of a water-fall, caſcading over a rude rock. Another water-fall is alſo deſigned on the E. ſide; the viſtas to the S. guide the eye to the neat church and ſteeple of Temple-Michael; and another to the ruins of Caſtlemore, already mentioned, in p. 171 Dromore.

and

and 172. These improvements have been all made originally in a rude country, which to the S. and S. W. remains still coarse and mountainous; but, in some places, is indifferently well cultivated. Yet,

Here the wild heath displays her purple dyes,
And 'midst the desart fruitful fields arise,
That crown'd with tufted trees and springing corn,
Like verdant isles the sable waste adorn.
Pope's Windsor Forest.

Kilpadder &c.

Other places in this parish are Kilpadder, the revd. Mr Hingston's; and Betsborough, Cornelius Townshend's, esq. Some of the Danish intrenchments in this neighbourhood, are planted with fir, in clumps, which considerably adorn the country. The northern part of this barony, though far from being barren, is yet thinly inhabited, and the farmers are the only consumers of what corn grows upon the premises. The roads, in winter time, are, for the most part, deep, and very bad; and there being no navigable river, it is very hard to get off the tenant's corn, but at such a price of carriage, as must greatly increase the value when it is sent to Cork market. There is here plenty of turf and coal; but for want of water carriage, if quantities of this last material were dug, it would be of little value. There seems to be no other remedy for those evils, as there are but little hopes of making the Black-water navigable so far from its exit, but by finding out means of bringing markets to the goods. Artists and manufacturers have, and may be, with care and some expence, encouraged and brought together; people thus living close, must cause a consumption, and small market towns may be easily, especially by persons of extensive fortunes, founded, by degrees, at an inconsiderable expence. Those people will cultivate and improve the adjacent places, add soil to the land, increase the value of

of an eſtate where they ſettle, and bring riches into the country by their labour.

Orrery and Kilmore (8) conſtitute but one barony, formerly named Orriria Barria, the Barrys having had poſſeſſion of the greateſt part of this country. The principal place in this barony is Charleville, before called Rathgogan, a corporation, erected at the expence and encouragement of Roger, the firſt earl of Orrery, lord preſident of Munſter; who here kept his preſidential court, and adorned this town with a magnificent houſe (9), built in 1661; to which he added, noble gardens, and a fine park. This houſe was burnt down, in the year 1690, by a party of king James's ſoldiers, with the duke of Berwick at their head, who, after he had dined in it, left it in a flame; which had this farther aggravating circumſtance, that, at the time of its being demoliſhed, it belonged to Lionel, the grandſon of the nobleman who built it, who was then a minor, and upon his travels into foreign kingdoms; yet, as he was educated a proteſtant, and deſcended from anceſtors who had been firm and faithful in that perſuaſion, his houſe, his library, his papers, and all his goods were piouſly devoted to the flames. Tantum religio potuit! Charleville

Orrery and Kilmore.

Charleville.

(8) Orrery and Kilmore contain 11 pariſhes, viz. Rathgogan, now Charleville, Ballyhea, Cloyne and Agliſhdradew, Church-Town, part of Templebredy, Ballyclough, part of Caſtlemagner, Liſcaroll, Kilbolane, Shandrum, and Kilbrowny; in this barony are 173 plow-lands, and 40033 Iriſh plantation acres.

(9) The foundation of this houſe was laid on the 29th of May, 1661. His lordſhip, in a letter to the duke of Ormond, (dated the 11th of Dec. 1662) ſays "That he hopes, by his grace's favour, to get it made a borough, and have it bear the name of Charleville; it being now called by the heatheniſh name of Rathgogan." His lordſhip adds, "I admit neither preſbyter, papiſt, independant, nor, as our proclamation ſays, any other ſort of fanatick to plant there, but all good proteſtants; and am ſetting up manufactures of linen and woollen cloths, and all other good trades."

ville (10) is governed by a sovereign, two bailiffs, and 12 burgesses. In this town, the first earl of Orrery endowed a celebrated free-school, who, although he had great offices and a plentiful estate, yet his soul seemed much larger than his fortune: The master has an house and 40l. per ann. salary.

Charter-school.

The late earl of Orrery gave 15 acres of land, worth 11l. per ann. for the encouragement of a charter working-school near this town, erected for the reception of 40 children. The building cost

(10) The charter bears date June the 10th, 2nd Car. II. it recites, that this town was incorporated at the request of Roger earl of Orrery. The castle, town, and lands of Broghill and Killedonnel, three plow-lands of Rathgogan, and other lands in the counties of Cork and Limerick, to be erected into a manor, to be called the manor of Charleville, with liberty to set apart 800 acres for a domain, and power to alienate any part of the same manor; to erect a court leet, and a court baron, in which pleas may be held for 40s. also a court of record; all fines, &c. to go to the earl of Orrery, who nominates proper officers, may erect a gaol, is to have all waifs, strays, and goods of felons, with liberty of free park and free warren; the town of Charleville, to be erected into a borough, to be governed by a sovereign, two bailiffs, and 12 burgesses, who are to be a body corporate, to sue and be sued, with power to make freemen. The sovereign to appoint a deputy, and the corporation to make by-laws; to have the same authority as the corporations of Banagher, in the King's county, and Hillsborough, in the county of Down have. The recorder and town clerk, to be appointed by the earl of Orrery. The sovereign, deputy sovereign, and recorder, to be justices of the peace in the said liberty: The sovereign may have two maces borne before him, by two serjeants of mace; he is to be chosen annually, on the monday next after St. John Baptist, and sworn on the monday after michaelmas-day: The sovereign to be coroner in the said liberty, may take and receive statute staple. The majority of the members of the corporation to elect two members of parliament; every freeman to pay 5s. on his being sworn. Liberty to the corporation to purchase lands, to the value of 20l. per annum. This charter also granted a licence to the earl of Orrery to erect a fortification, and mount ordnance round his house. The sovereign can arrest for any sum under 200l. sterl.

cost 350l. it was opened on the 18th of April, 1748, and 20 children, 10 of each sex, admitted, being completely clothed. On the following sunday, a sermon was preached on the occasion, by the rev. dean Bruce, who gave the children bibles, and other useful books, and a subscription to the school. The house is properly provided with necessaries; the kitchen and potatoe gardens are well planted, the land enclosed with quick-set ditches, and ornamented with trees.

In this town, is a decent parish-church, erected by the first lord Orrery, and a good horse-barrack, which part of the town stands in the county of Limerick; it is a considerable thorough-fare from Cork to Limerick, and is very well watered; but there being no turf-bogs near the place firing is dear.

The lands round Charleville, are mostly under stock for butter and beef, with very little corn, the poorer sort living on potatoes and milk. They manure mostly with lime; the soil being a light brown earth, lying deep, on a limestone bottom.

Near this town, were great plantations of all kind of fruit and forest trees, sold here at easy rates, by Mr. Bowles, and sent into other parts of the kingdom, fit for cider plantations. Broghill (11), which Broghill.

(11) The following is an extract of the king's letter, for creating Roger Boyle, esq; baron of Broghill, from the original in Lismore castle.

"Having taken into our gracious consideration, the many "eminent virtues, and abilities of our right well-beloved cou-"sin Richard earl of Cork, and his singular good deserving, "as well in planting these remote parts of our dominions, "with several English colonies, in settling true religion, and "introducing civility and government there, where he found "barbarism and superstition; and in the erecting of several "churches, castles, towns, and other buildings, at his own "charges, for the perpetual security of these countries, and "our good subjects inhabiting in them; as also in zealously "pursuing all good courses, tending to the advancement of our "most important services there; and understanding that he "hath

gives title of baron to the right hon. the earl of Orrery, is a caſtle and manor that formerly belonged to the Fitz-Geralds; it ſtands a little to the W. of Charleville. The caſtle of Kilbolane, about four miles S. W. of the latter, belonged to the earls of Deſmond; but, it is ſaid, to have been built ſoon after the coming over of Strongbow, by the Cogans, from whom the Deſmond family had this eſtate. It is now a good houſe and improvement of Mr. Bowen; and not far from it, is the pariſh church of Kilbolane, in repair. Caſtle-iſhin, a mile S. W. of the former, was another ſeat of the Fitz-Geralds, and Caſtle-dod, two miles S. of Charleville, alſo belonged to that family; it is now only a modern built houſe, and is the eſtate of the Harriſons. A mile S. by W. from Charleville, is Ringfort, a good houſe and plantation of Mr. Vowell. A mile more to the S. is Mill-town, a well planted improvement, with an handſome canal of col. Evans. On this place ſtood, formerly, a caſtle of the Fitz-Gibbons; in the reign of queen Elizabeth, Maurice Fitz-Gibbon, of Mill-town, ſlew John Mac-John Fitz-Gerald, of Kilbolane, and 14 of his followers, being aſſiſted by four of his ſons; Fitz-Gerald having inſtigated the earl of Deſmond to hang one of the Fitz-Gibbon family a little before. This caſtle was, in the rebellion of 1641, bravely defended againſt the rebels, by one Mountain, who obliged them to raiſe the ſiege. The Iriſh having no cannon, attacked the gate, with an high machine, made of hurdles,

Kilbolane.

Caſtle-iſhin.

Caſtle-dod.

Ringfort.

Mill-town.

" hath many younger ſons, whom he breeds in true religion " and virtuous diſcipline, thereby making them worthy and " profitable members of that ſtate, &c. we do, by theſe our " letters, confer upon his third ſon Roger Boyle, the honour " dignity, ſtile and title of a baron of that our kingdom; " and conſtitute and ordain him lord Boyle, baron of Broghill, " in that our realm, &c.

" Dated at Weſtminſter, the 30th of Nov. " Anno 3°. Carol. prim."

hurdles, carried on wheels, like one of the old Roman towers; but it was burnt by the besieged. Col. Evans dug here for coal, and discovered a stratum of culm 22 inches deep, but proceeded no further.

Toonmore, now Gibbon's-grove, the house and plantation of Mr. Gibbon, three miles S of Charleville, is famous for a celebrated cider apple, called the Toonmore-apple. Some years ago, there was discovered, near this place, in the centre of a large stone, the rowel of a spur; which is still kept, as a great curiosity, by Mr. Gibbon; and which is an evident proof of the growth of stones. Not far hence, is Cooline, the house of Mr. Bowerman, seated on a rising ground, and beautified with fine plantations. Gibbon's-grove.

Five miles S. of Charleville, is Annagh, a pretty thriving village, on the estate of the earl of Egmont; this place, with a large tract of the adjacent land, were, at a very great expence, reclaimed from a deep and dangerous morass, now pleasantly planted and well improved, large drains and canals being cut through the morass, which empty themselves into a branch of the river Awbeg. Here stood a strong castle, that, in the wars of 1641, was for four years garrisoned, at the expence of sir Philip Perceval, bart. and, by its situation, in the midst of a bog, was deemed impregnable; but it was, at last taken, anno 1645, by treachery; and the whole garrison put to the sword, in cold blood, by order of the lord Castleconnel, who then commanded the Irish army, consisting of 5000 horse and foot; and who was an inveterate enemy to sir Philip Perceval, because he had refused to give him his daughter in marriage before the war. This castle was demolished by the late earl of Egmont, who drained the ground, built the village of Annagh, and established the linen manufacture therein. Through this morass, the road runs from Church-town to Charleville, which, from the deepness of the soil, is in winter, extremely bad. As limestone abounds Annagh.

in all parts of this country, tillage might be carried on at an inconſiderable expence, the ſoil being naturally very rich; on the contrary, one ſees very little corn here, but herds of black cattle, and ſheep, every where; ſo great is the encouragement for beef and butter, in the markets of Cork and Limerick, and ſo ſmall is that for corn; yet there are large quantities of wheat yearly imported into the city of Cork, which is one of the moſt plentiful places in the kingdom.

Church-town. Church-town is a ſmall village, prettily planted; in it, are the ruins of the old church, called Bruhenny, in which is a ſmall monument, to the memory of Deborah, the wife of William Taylor, eſq; and daughter of Mr. Anſelm Fowler, of Glocefterſhire, in England. She died June 29, 1697. In the 9th of queen Anne, an act of parliament was obtained, by the late earl of Egmont, for removing the ſcite of this church. The new church is a good building, in form of a croſs, the chancel is paved with black and white marble, the produce of this country; in this chancel, is a vault, where ſeveral of the houſe of Egmont are interred. On the ſilver flaggon, chalice, and other plate, is this inſcription, Ex dono viri honorabilis Johannis Perceval, equitis aurati, in uſum eccleſiæ parochialis de Bruhenny.

Burton. Burton, near Church-town, was formerly a noble ſeat of the Perceval family, burned down in the late wars, by the ſame party of king James's forces who burned Charleville. The plantations and improvements are very beautiful and extenſive. Here are large orchards, and a noble park. The walls of the houſe ſtill remain, which ſhew it to have been a large elegant building, moſtly of hewn ſtone. From Burton to the new pariſh church, there is an handſome avenue, well planted; this place gives title of baron to its owner, the right hon. the earl of Egmont. The manor of Burton is very large; all the land within it, as well as the royalties, belong

belong to the ſame nobleman. It would be tedious to enumerate the ſmaller diſtricts which depend upon, and were incorporated into a kind of honour, by king Charles I. in favour of ſir Philip Perceval (12), in

(12) This ſir Philip Perceval, was one of the moſt eminent ſubjects of his time; he had a vaſt eſtate, both in England and Ireland; in which laſt kingdom, he had 78 knights fees, containing 99,900 ſtatute acres of land. He was a privy counſellor to king Charles I. regiſter of the court of wards, and held ſeveral other employments, in this kingdom, at the ſame time. When the Iriſh rebellion broke out, he fortified and defended five of his caſtles for ſeveral years; and ſuffered in the deſtruction of his woods, houſes, caſtles, and loſs of his rents, in ſix years time, 60000l. The parliament of England appointed him commiſſary general of the army, with an allowance of 1200l. per annum, and alſo made him providore general of the horſe, in which poſt he expended 18000l. which the family were never repaid. In 1643, he was ordered to attend the treaty with the Iriſh, at Kilkenny, and ſigned the ceſſation with them. In 1644, he was ſummoned, by the king, to attend as a commiſſioner at the treaty of Oxford; he was there offered a peerage to promote the meaſures of the court, which he refuſed, and was obliged to fly from the king's quarters to the parliament; upon which, the king confiſcated his eſtate in England. Being a member of the famous long parliament, he oppoſed the independent faction, and the army, to the utmoſt of his power; and thereby drew down many inveterate accuſations from them, againſt which he defended himſelf with wonderful abilities and proof of his innocence. But Cromwell, and the army, growing ſtronger, and attempting to make themſelves maſters of the parliament, Mr. Holles, ſir Philip Stapleton, and many of the leading members, were impeached by the army and fled; at which juncture, ſir Philip Perceval had the reſolution to ſtay, and was chairman of thoſe committees appointed by the parliament to raiſe forces, and conduct the defence of the city and parliament, againſt the army: But the city being terrified, and the army coming up to London, he was obliged to fly, and conceal himſelf in the country for ſome time, till new accuſations were framed againſt him; upon which he reſolutely returned to take his trial the week after. At this juncture, he was, by the province of Ulſter, appointed a commiſſioner, to manage their affairs with the parliament of England: He was, at the ſame time, ſecretly concerned in the deſign to bring the Engliſh army over from Ireland, who had, by an unanimous addreſs, put their intereſts under

in the year 1637, with the privileges of court baron, court leet, free warren, and all other pre-eminences and royalties under the manor of Burton, which likewise comprehends the castle and manor of Annagh above mentioned: This patent also grants fairs and markets to the town of Burton. The soil, in this neighbourhood, is exceeding good, being a light loamy earth, considerably deep, over a limestone bottom.

Near Burton, is Egmont (13), which gives title of earl to the same family; in this house, which has been

under his direction; but the danger he was in, and the virulence of his enemies, so affected him, that he fell ill of a fever upon his spirits, and died the 10th of November, 1647, in the 44th year of his age. He was so respected by his very enemies, that he was buried at the expence of the English parliament, in the church of St. Martin in the fields, London; and over him was placed the following inscription, wrote by R. Maxwell, lord bishop of Kilmore; which monument, on the rebuilding of that church, has been, within a few years, entirely destroyed.

Epitaphium clarissimi viri Phillippi Pearceavelli, equitis aurati Hyberniæ, qui obiit bonis omnibus desideratissimus 10°. die Novembris anno dom. 1647.

Fortunam expertus jacet Phillipus utramque,
Dotibus ac genere nobilitatus eques;
Qui nisi (sed quis non multis) peccasset in uno
Quod vitio vertat vix habet invidia*.

Which has been thus translated.

Philip here lies, at length subdu'd by fate,
By birth illustrious, and by fortune great;
Capricious chance loug taught him to explore,
By turns, her fickle fondness and her power.
Could the remembrance of his virtues sleep,
Envy herself at the sad loss wou'd weep.

* The reader will observe, this epitaph to be both false latin, and bad metre; but we give it as we find it.

(13) John, late earl of Egmont, was made a privy-counsellor before he was of age; he was afterwards offered a peerage, which, from the circumstance of the times, he refused. At the accession of king George I. being continued in the privy-council,

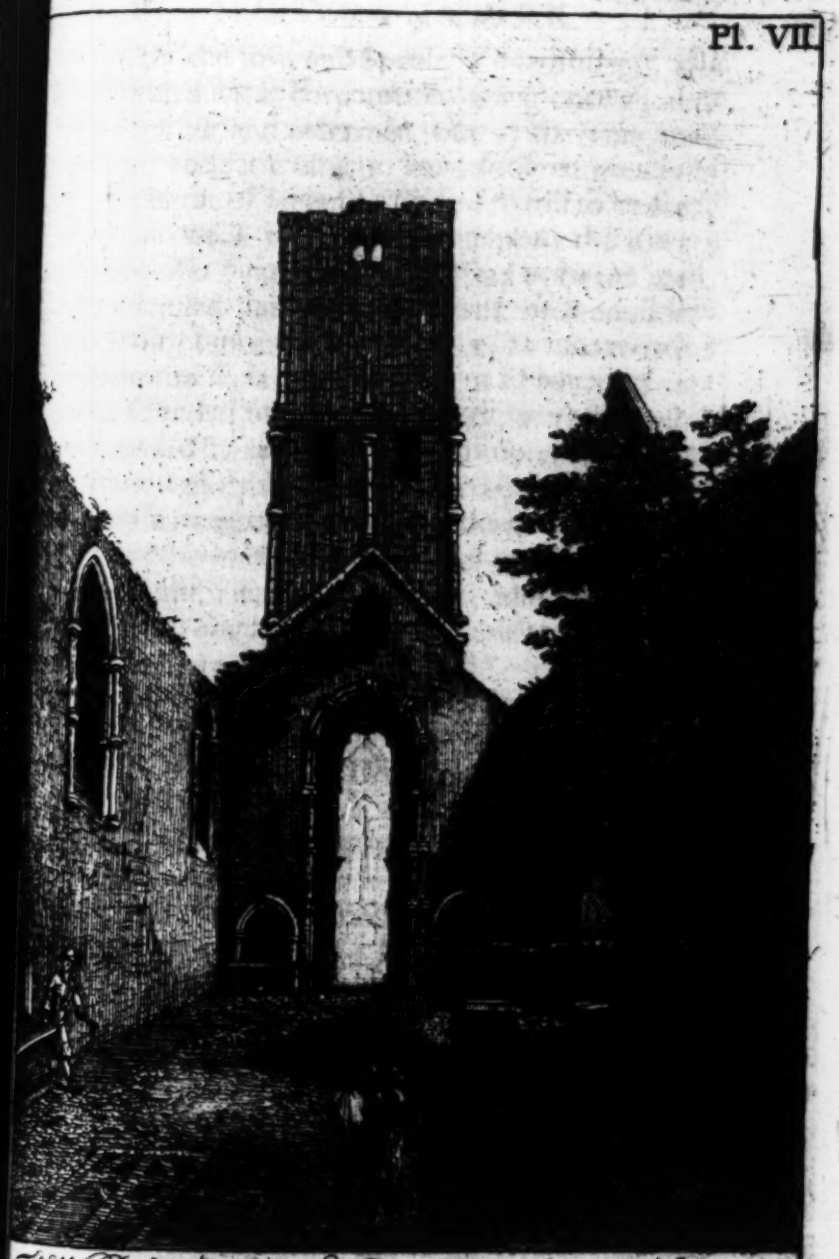
been ſince taken down, the grandfather of the preſent earl was born. It is finely ſituated, with a pleaſant park adjacent, which is well ſtocked with deer. The country, for ſome miles, is planted with aſh, elm, oak, and large quantities of fir; than which laſt,

council, he was created a baron, by the ſtile and title of baron Perceval, of Burton. In December, 1722, he was created a viſcount, by the ſtile and title of viſcount Perceval, of Kanturk, with the fee of 20 marks, to be annually paid out of the king's exchequer. Upon the acceſſion of his late majeſty, he was ſtill continued a privy counſellor; and not long after, in the commiſſion granted for the ſettlement of Georgia, in America, he was appointed the firſt of the truſtees, and preſident of the ſame commiſſion, in which he conducted himſelf with great zeal and application for the intereſt of that colony. In the firſt parliament of the ſame reign, he was returned member for Harwich, in Eſſex; and upon the death of the earl of Orford, was made recorder of the ſame borough; Lord Orford had ſucceeded to this place, by the impeachment and flight of the late lord Bolingbroke. And having ſteadily perſevered in loyalty and duty to the crown, his majeſty taking into conſideration theſe his merits to himſelf, as well as his zeal to promote the intereſt of his country, both in this and the new world, as it is expreſſed in the preamble to his letters patent, and alſo in regard to the greatneſs and antiquity of his extraction, he was, upon the 6th of November, 1733, advanced to the dignity of an earl, by the ſtile and title of Egmont, the above-mentioned ancient ſeat of the family. John now earl of Egmont, his only ſon, was member of parliament for the borough of Dingle, in Kerry, being choſen at the age of 20, and was permitted to maintain his ſeat, notwithſtanding that defect of qualification; which place has been exerciſed for ſix deſcents in this family, excepting one, which happened during the ſhort time that ſir John Perceval, grandfather to the preſent earl, enjoyed his eſtate; which was in the reign of the late king James, when there was no parliament called in this kingdom. On the 31ſt of December, 1741, the late earl, when lord viſcount Perceval, was elected a repreſentative in parliament for the city of Weſtminſter, being attended by 6000 voters, of all denominations, to the hall where the election was made, and his lordſhip was unanimouſly choſen by the concurring voices of all preſent; notwithſtanding a violent oppoſition threatened by the oppoſite party. His lordſhip was alſo repreſentative for Weobly, in Herefordſhire, and gentleman of the bedchamber to his royal highneſs the prince.

laſt, no timber tree, in the winter ſeaſon, affords more beauty to a landſcape. Round Egmont, the ſoil is a grey clay, reſembling marle; but it does not ferment with acids, and yet the rocks are all good limeſtone. Walſh's-Town, a mile N. E. of Burton, is a good houſe, inhabited by Mr. Conron, round which are good plantations; here was formerly a caſtle, built by the Barrys, ſeveral centuries ago; in the wars of 1641, it was fortified and garriſoned, at the expence of ſir Philip Perceval; but was taken by the Iriſh in 1645, with the reſt of his caſtles. And more eaſterly, on the river Awbeg, is Ballinguile, a good houſe of Mr. Freeman, with large orchards, and numerous plantations; this houſe was built on the foundation of an ancient caſtle of the Stapletons, erected ſoon after the reign of king John.

Buttevant. Buttevant (14), called in the eccleſiaſtical books Bothon,

(14) Mr. Robert Boyle, by his laſt will, bequeathed nine plowlands and an half of Buttevant, and the moiety of the lands called Buttevant and Rice's lands, which were ſeveral years before mortgaged to his father, and to him, for the ſum of 2000l. ſterl. and after his father's deceaſe, leaſed by him, under certain covenants and conditions, for 31 years, unto lieutenant col. Agmondeſham Muſchamp, for the ſum of ſix ſcore pounds per ann. and then in leaſe to Denny Muſchamp, eſq; and all his eſtate and title in Rathonge, and 4l. chief rent iſſuing out of the lands of Turmote and Ballytramly, by the name of five caſtles, all lying in the county of Cork, to Richard earl of Burlington, his brother, the honourable Henry Boyle, of Caſtle-Martyr, and ſir Robert Southwell, of Kinſale, and their heirs for ever.—And firſt, after the ſaid lands are ſold, and all debts, funeral expences, and other legacies are paid, he bequeaths to the poor of the pariſh of Stalbridge, in England, and of the pariſh of Fermoy, in the county of Cork, and other pariſhes in this kingdom where his lands do lie, the ſum of 300 l. ſterl. alſo the ſum of 200 l. ſterl. to the moſt diſtreſſed perſons who have been frighted out of Ireland, and were reſident in England, with other legacies, to be paid out of the ſale of ſaid lands. The one half of the purchaſe money he bequeaths, by a codicil annexed to his will, to be ſhared among the younger children of the lord Clifford, ſon and heir apparent to his ſaid brother.



The W: Prospect of the Nave, Choir & Steple of Buttevant Abbey with St. Mary's Chappel

Anth: Chearnley Sculpt

Bothon, by the Irish and Spenser Kilnemullagh, was formerly an ancient corporation, being once governed by a mayor and aldermen, but by the wars gone to decay; and, it is said, to have suffered greatly in the last plague of Ireland. There are still to be seen, the remains of a wall, that surrounded the town; and they also shew the traces of an outward wall, which enclosed the other, and took up a considerable circuit of ground. In this place, are the remains of a sumptuous ruin of the ancient abbey of friars minors, founded by David de Barry, in the reign of king Edward I. who lies buried therein; he was lord justice of Ireland, and his tomb still remains in the choir, opposite the great altar. The walls of the choir, with the nave of the church, and several other buildings, remain entire; also the steeple, which is an high square tower, erected on a fine gothic arch; to the south, is St. Mary's chapel, in which are several tombs of the ancient Irish families, viz. the Barrys, the Magners, Fitz-Geralds, Prendergasts, O Callaghans, Donegans, Meads, Dowlings, and Healys. In this chapel, are the remains of an altar, and two others, in the nave of the church on each side of the choir; in which, are other tombs of the Barrys, Nagles, Lombards, and Supples; also one of a later date, of Mr. Richard Morgan, who died October 15, 1748, in the 107th year of his age: This man lived above 70 years at Castle-Pooky, near Doneraile; he had been clerk of the crown and peace for this county, in king James's time, never eat salt with his meat, and died with no other complaint than the mere effect of old age. Beside the above-mentioned tombs, there are others of the Coghlans, Mac-Auliffs, and O-Kiefs. About 12 years ago, as they were making a grave, the body of a woman was discovered, who had been buried here 20 years before, quite whole, and entire; she died of the small-pox. The skin appeared hard, dry, and very stiff, of a dark brown colour;

she

ſhe was interred in a dry vault, between two lim walls, through which the wind and air had a fre paſſage; which, probably, contributed to parch u the body, and keep it ſo long from corruption.

On the N.W. ſide of the abbey, ſtands a ruine tower, ſaid to have been erected by an earl of Deſ mond, who retired here; they call it Cullin. On each hand of the W. entrance of the abbey, are two hug piles of ſkulls, which, ſome ſay, were brought hi ther after the battle of Knockninoſs, and was fought but five miles from hence. Near this abbey, ſtands a part of another ruin, ſaid to have been a nunnery, dedicated to St. Owen; or, according to others, to St. John Baptiſt. The name Buttevant, according to tradition, takes its riſe from a word given in a battle, fought near this place, by David de Barry, who here overthrew the Mac-Cartys, and cried out, "Boutez en evant," i. e. puſh forward, which is the preſent motto of the Barrymore family, who take title of viſcount from this place. In this town, is a free ſchool, founded by Frances lady Laneſborough, ſixth daughter to Richard earl of Dorſet. She was firſt married to ſir George Lane, knt. who was afterwards created lord viſcount Laneſborough; and ſecondly, to Denny Muſchamp, eſq; out of whoſe eſtate the ſchool is endowed. The maſter has 20 l. per ann. with an houſe and garden. This ſchool is kept in a caſtle, built here by the Lombards. To the eaſt of the town, ſtand the ruins of the lord Barry's caſtle, boldly and ſtrongly erected, on a rock over the river Awbeg; the inſide of this building, forms an octagon, and was no inconſiderable fortreſs, before the preſent art of beſieging places was diſcovered. Within the court, is now a good modern houſe, inhabited by Mr. Piers. Somewhat more to the E. ſtands the church, which is a modern ſtructure; but the ancient remains of two churches, one dedicated to St. Bridget, and the other

Caſtle.

Church.

ther to the Virgin Mary, are ſtill viſible, both having ſtood in the ſame church-yard, which is very uncommon. There are alſo the ruins of a chapel of eaſe at Spitle-Bridge, one mile eaſt of Buttevant; this whole town formerly ſeems to have been an aſſemblage of churches, and religious houſes, which being diſſolved, conſequently went, with them, to ruin; ſo that theſe lines of Mr. Pope may be now juſtly applied to this place.

The levell'd town with weeds lies cover'd o'er,
The hollow winds through naked temples roar,
Round broken columns claſping ivy twin'd,
O'er heaps of ruin ſtalk'd the ſtately hind;
The fox obſcene to gaping tombs retires,
And ſavage howlings fill the ſacred quires.
Windſor Foreſt.

This town belongs to the earl of Barrymore; and the new turn-pike road from Cork to Limerick runs through it (15). Near Kilmaclenine, two miles S.W. of Buttevant, there is a pit of good yellow ochre uſed for painting. At Ballybeg, on the other ſide of the river, a ſmall walk from Buttevant, was a monaſtery of Auguſtinians, founded anno 1237, and dedicated to St. Thomas, by Philip de Barry, being endowed by his ſon David, who founded the friary of Buttevant, before mentioned: this houſe, and its revenues, were granted to ſir Daniel Norton, knt. in truſt for the lady Norris, wife of ſir Thomas Norris, lord preſident of Munſter, and mother to the lady Jephſon, wife to ſir John Jephſon, who paſſed a patent for the ſame. The lands belonging to this abbey contained 2060 Iriſh acres, and, by a valuation taken in 1622, were only worth 60 l.

Ballybeg.

(15) Anno 18 Henry III. Sept. 26, 1234. Rex dedit domino David de Barry, mercatum apud Buttevant ſingulis ſeptimanis die ſabbati & unam feriam ſingulis annis per 8 dies, viz. in vigil & die ſanctæ Luciæ & ſex dieb. ſequent. Rot. Canc.

60l. a year; at the ſame time, the tythes and glebe belonging to it, were valued at 200l. per ann. more. Some part of the building, particularly the ſteeple which was a ſtrong ſtructure, and the eaſt window of the chancel, have out-lived the injuries of time. By the holes which remain in the vaulted roof of the ſteeple, there were here a chime of bells. The traces of the foundation, and an high tower, detached a conſiderable way to the S. W. once a part of this fabrick, ſhew it to have been a very large and magnificent ſtructure.

Then did religion in a lazy cell,
In empty, airy contemplations dwell,
And like the block unmoved lay, but ours
As much too active, like the ſtork devours;
Who ſees thoſe diſmal heaps, but wou'd demand
What barbarous invader ſack'd the land?

Cooper's Hill.

One would, indeed, imagine, that if theſe abbeys had been converted into pariſh churches, and ſome part of the buildings appropriated to the ſupport and maintenance of the poor, it might have had a much better appearance than ſo many ruins, which one cannot look upon without pitying their fate.

Spring-field. Near Ballybeg, is an handſome houſe and improvement, called Springfield, inhabited by Mr. Norcot; at the back of the houſe, is a riſing hill, crowned by a beautiful grove of fir. The lands from hence to Doneraile, are hilly, with a ſhallow clayey ſoil, and lime-ſtone bottom.

Liſcaroll. Five miles W. of Buttevant, ſtand the ruins of the caſtle of Liſcaroll; near which, on the 3d of September, 1642, was fought a battle, between the Engliſh, commanded by the lord Inchiquin, and the Iriſh, under the lord Mountgarret and other generals, where was ſlain the valiant Lewis lord viſcount Kinalmeaky, governor of Bandon, and

ſon

in to the first earl of Cork. But the victory fell to the English, with the slaughter of 1500 of their enemies. This battle was fought to the W. of the castle, in which sir Philip Perceval, before mentioned, kept a garrison, for several years, at his own expence, and raised many out-works about it, in the modern stile of fortification. In August, 1642, it was besieged by a regular army, consisting of 7000 Irish, who, after a very gallant resistance of 13 days, obliged it to surrender. The day following, lord Inchiquin coming up with the English army, defeated the Irish, as is above mentioned. The Irish again besieged it, anno 1646, with an army of 5000 foot and 500 horse, commanded by the earl of Castlehaven, who then took most of the strong holds in this country, lord Inchiquin for want of supplies being then obliged to stand upon the defensive. The news of Castlehaven's success had such an effect, that this castle, which had been before so well defended, surrendered without firing a shot, though then in the best posture of defence, and commanded by the same officer, one captain Raymond, who had defended it so gallantly during the former siege, and who, for his cowardice or treachery, was condemned to be shot, together with another steward of sir Philip Perceval; but, by his indulgence, they were pardoned. This castle is a parallelogram, or oblong square, of 120 by 240 feet; it was flanked by six great towers, two square, and four round; the gateway, which faced the S. was defended by a strong castle, from which, on either hand, were the appartments; the walls were 30 feet high. This castle is said to have been built by king John; it was, at least, erected by some of the Strongbonian adventurers. It was, for many years, possessed by the Barrys, before it belonged to the Perceval family: Sir Hardress Waller recovered it from the Irish, anno 1650; the breach made by him, is still visible, near the

S. W.

S. W. tower; and it has ever ſince remained in a ruinous condition. This caſtle has effectually ſuffered from the loyalty of its inhabitants; the ruins of its ſeveral turrets, and other works, afford the imagination a more pleaſing idea, than the moſt magnificent ſtructure could well do; as one looks on the wounds of a veteran with more veneration, than the moſt exact proportion of a regular beauty; and as theſe ruins call to mind the devaſtation cauſed by our inteſtine troubles, the hiſtory of thoſe particular places is naturally ſought after. In a field, S. of Liſcaroll, is a deep hole, which, the country people aſſured me, could not be fathomed; I threw ſome ſtones down it, which I heard diſtinctly for about fifteen ſeconds, before they reached the water, in which I heard them plunge; this place, they call Kate's-hole. There are alſo ſeveral ſubterraneous paſſages near the caſtle, in a limeſtone ground. The lands hereabouts, are all paſture; the ſoil is a yellow clay, intermixed with a grey earth, in ſome places deeper than others.

Altamira.

To the N. W. of Liſcaroll, is Altamira, an elegant ſeat and neat houſe with pretty improvements, of James Smyth, eſq; which commands an extenſive proſpect to the eaſt. At a place called Kilabrahar, i. e. the church of the brotherhood, was a ruined monaſtery, but of what order is uncertain; it ſtood between Church-town and Liſcaroll. A mile W. of Buttevant, is Dunbarry, a good houſe and plantation of Mr. Bunworth, on the Awbeg river. At Liſgriffin, on the earl of Egmont's eſtate, two miles weſt of Buttevant, ſeveral cryſtals have been found of the Kerry-ſtone kind; this caſtle was built, in the beginning of king James Iſt's reign, by one Garret Barry.

Mount-north

Mount-north, within three miles of Mallow, is an elegant ſeat of John Lyſaght, eſq; the houſe is a ſquare building, with two wings; there are fine plantations to the N. of aſh, oak, and fir, with large groves,

groves, beautiful avenues, and pleasant gardens; fronting the house, is a noble canal, well stocked with fish. The adjacent domain is also finely planted, and well laid out, into beautiful meadows and pasture grounds. N. E. of this place is Drumdowne, a ruined castle of the Barrys.

From this part of the country, on both sides the river Black-water, down to Lismore, there are several pleasant seats, and large plantations of cider fruit; and from them, considerable profits arise to the industrious planter.

From Mallow, up the Black-water, to the westward, the shores are composed of limestone pebbles, black flint, red marble, and some iron stone; in heavy rains, the river overflows great tracts of land, which are mostly laid out for meadows, and produce abundance of hay.

I shall finish this chapter with the following lines, taken from a poetical description of this part of the country; and, therefore, may not be impertinently introduced in this place (16).

A Vast extended plain high mountains bound,
Where rapid torrents from each rock resound,
The north, fair Orrery's bleak hills divide
From Limerick's fertile strand, and Shannon's tide;
The eastern border Ballyhowra steep
Proudly impends, and lofty Galtys sweep;
St. Hillary's holy range the south defends,
From deluges th' Iberian ocean sends:
The Paps (17), the Reeks, the Mangerton, not least
Of European mountains, to the west,
With gradual progress rising, horrid stand,
And in one view near half the isle command.
Beneath this tow'ring coast collected rains
With hasty emulation seek the plains:

And

(16) Vide the house of Yvery, vol. i. p. 103.
(17) Those are in Kerry.

And new born rivers from their gloomy birth,
Impatient break upon more fruitful earth:
Where fondly gladden'd with the pleasing scene,
They stay their fury, and enjoy the green.
Thence Aviduff (18) (to Youghal's spacious bay,
In hollow murmurs takes her circling way:
And Allo (19) by fam'd Spenser stil'd the strong,
Impetuous from her mountains rolls along.
Kanturk's proud ruins, softens in her course,
And joins her sister but with half her force.
While gentle Mulla (20), his once favourite theme
Records his muses truth in her slow gliding stream.
Along each precipice by ev'ry flood,
Each craggy brow, and cavern fring'd with wood,
The pine and oak in mighty forests rise,
And crown the mountain tops, and touch the neighb'ring skies.
The vale beneath in wide enamel'd fields,
The earth's best treasure to its owner yields.
What though each craggy boundary contains
Or beds of copper, coal, or richer veins;
Their flinty bowels mock the miners toil,
The surest riches are a fertile soil,
Where honest labour crown'd with certain wealth,
Brings chearful innocence, content and health.
The infant year in high grown verdure gay,
Conceals the herds which in their pastures stray.
There gentle zephyrs summer's heat assuage,
Confess his power, but subdue his rage:
Potent to cherish man, and to adorn,
But impotent to scorch the golden corn.
The sultry dog-star, prone to good and ill,
Has leave to exercise but half his will:
Subservient only to the peasant's joy,
Allow'd to bless, forbidden to destroy.

E'en

(18) Spenser's name for the Black-water.

(19) Spenser makes this river tumble from the mountains of Slewlogher; but they are some miles distant from any part of it.

(20) The Mulla of Spenser, is the river Awbeg, in this county.

E'en ſavage winter with his hoary face,
Viſits this land with leſs imperious pace;
Fearful the azure heavens to deform,
Behind the diſtant hills he leaves the ſtorm,
Where unreſtrain'd, the ratling thunder's roll
Shake the firm earth, and rend the vaulted pole;
Thus freed from nipping froſts, and chilling blaſts,
The variegated verdure ever laſts.

And here the feather'd choir inceſſant ſing,
Chear'd by the beauties of eternal ſpring.
In this bleſt ſtation many caſtles ſtand
To awe the rebel and protect the land;
Whoſe high aſpiring towers from afar
The priſtine grandeur of their Lords declare.

Kanturk, already nam'd, once rais'd too high
To bear ſuſpicious Albion's ſovereign eye,
In haughty fragments of unfiniſh'd ſtate,
Proclaims the cauſe of her untimely fate.

Liſcaroll next in ſix tall flankers ſtrong,
(A melancholy object of our ſong)
Gives its own title to the neighb'ring plain,
Ennobled by itſelf, and Kinalmeaky ſlain.

From hence the eye directed to the right
Brings Annagh's verdant iſland to the ſight;
Which once encompaſs'd by a deep moraſs,
Secur'd the flocks high bounding on her graſs;
A mighty bulwark on the border ſtood
To guard the paſſage of the miry flood
Impervious, but by one long trembling way
Of yielding wattles ſpread on ſinking clay,
Which far remov'd from any ſolid ſhore,
Defy'd the heavy cannon's diſtant roar;
The elevated bolts ſtill fell too low,
Nor hurt her ramparts with one feeble blow.
Hence not far diſtant Burton's groves appear,
Where pines and elms in artful order rear,
Where wandring eyes with ſecret pleaſure gaze,
Where bow'rs, and lawns, and cryſtal rills amaze,

Where sylvan gods disport the live-long day,
And wanton fairies dance the night away.
Next Egmont comes in view, Trinacrian height
High-rising emblem of its owner's state;
Egmont, which gives to the illustrious race
The highest honour, and the senate's place.
'Twas here, if old tradition's tale be true,
When tyrant Denmark's lordly sons withdrew,
Compell'd by Boiron's arms to fly the land,
They hid their ravish'd plunder in the sand;
Where long committed to the faithful earth,
Ten centuries have yet deny'd them birth;
And yet uncertain lies the shining ore,
Condemn'd, perhaps, to see the sun no more.
And now the muse a distant tract surveys,
So rich, so vast above the muse's praise.
Here rooted to the earth, great Loghort stands
A mole enormous, fam'd in foreign lands;
Founded in justice and a pious cause,
Remains a monument of heaven's applause.
For when the English chiefs invaded first
The wanton isle in impious riot curs'd,
By them erected this stupendous tow'r,
Right to support, and quell the factious pow'r;
For many ages constant to this end,
This mighty fortress did its plains defend.
In later times, when arms the lands defac'd,
A chosen band by its great master plac'd,
Long kept this station, and unshaken stood,
Amidst the storm of war, and tide of blood;
Till false security betray'd the guard,
And one vile miscreant, for a mean reward,
Its maiden state defil'd, and basely sold;
Such the resistless force of all-alluring gold!
But Waller Loghort's rebel power shook,
And from her savage sons the post retook.
Here stay'd the muse, and on her summit sat,
Admir'd her magnitude, her strength, her state.

Deep

Deep in amazement ran the prospect o'er,
Such as her eye had scarce e'er seen before.
Beheld immensely high from ev'ry side
The most luxuriant force of nature's pride:
In vain attempted to survey the land,
And mark each beauty of the high command;
Though more than mortal, yet the visual ray
Travell'd unbounded o'er the wond'rous way,
Still wander'd on the yet unfinish'd sight,
And lost itself in atmosphere and light:
Where the blue firmament confounds the green,
And hazy vapours close the rapt'rous scene.

This barony gives title of earl to the right hon. EdmundBoyle, earl of Orrery, whose ancestor, Roger lord Broghill, was so created September 5th anno 1660, in consideration of his services in restoring king Charles II. as is expressed in his lordship's patent of creation; on the 5th of February following, he was made lord president of the province of Munster, and in October 1660, was declared one of the three lords justices for the government of this kingdom. Several particulars, relating to the actions of that nobleman in this country, will be found in the historical part of the work.

CHAP. VII.

The Topography of the Town and Liberties of Mallow, *with the Baronies of* Fermoy *and* Condons.

THE manor of Mallow (1) lies next adjacent to the barony of Duhallow; it was a distinct seigniory, which formerly belonged to the earl of

 Des-

(1) This manor contains eight plow-lands, and therein 3848 acres.

Desmond, and, upon his attainder, was granted, by queen Elizabeth, to sir John Norris (2), who settled the crown of Portugal on the present royal house of Braganza, and was lord president of Munster. Sir John Jephson, knt. marrying the heiress of Norris, became possessed of this estate, and obtained new letters patent (3) for the same. Here

(2) The celebrated Spenser, among many other noble persons to whom he sent his Fairy Queen, which he composed in this country, and presented with verses on that occasion, has those lines to sir John Norris, knt. lord president of Munster, which point out the character of that great man.

Who ever gave more honourable prize
To the sweet muse than did the martial crew;
That their brave deeds she might immortalize
In her shrill tromp, and sound their praises dew?
Who then ought more to favour her than you,
Most noble lord, the honour of this age,
And precedent of all that arms ensue?
Whose warlike prowess, and manly courage,
Temper'd with reason, and advizement sage,
Hath fill'd sad Belgia with victorious spoil,
In France and Ireland left a famous gage,
And lately shak't the Lusitanian soil.
Sith then each where thou hast dispred thy fame,
Love him that hath thus eterniz'd your name.

(3) This patent grants to dame Elizabeth Jephson, and her heirs, in consideration of 50 l. paid by sir John Jephson, knt. the castle, manor, and town of Mallow, the Short-castle, alias Castle-Gan, the fishing of the river Awmore, with other lands, &c. recited in the patent, containing 6000 acres, with a duty of 67 beeves, and three parts of a beef, payable yearly out of the barony of Carbery, some time called Mac-Carty Reagh's country, with all rents, services, waifs, strays, goods of felons, jurisdictions, &c. in as ample a manner as the crown ought to enjoy the same by purchase, or by the attainder of Gerald earl of Desmond, to hold the same of the castle of Carigronohan, in the county of Cork, in free and common soccage, paying for the earl's beeves 61. 13 s. 4 d. and for all the other premises 41. 8 s. 10½ d. at the feasts of the Annunciation and St. Michael, &c. This patent also grants a power to export corn, &c.

Here were, formerly, two castles; one on the N. side of the town, called the Short castle; and the other on the S. end, being a noble pile of building, erected by the earls of Desmond which was ruined in the rebellion of 1641.

On the 11th of Feb. 1641-2, the lord Mountgarret marched, with the Irish forces, to Mallow, his vanguard was commanded by serjeant-major Walsh: The town, at this time, consisted of 200 English houses, 30 of which were strongly built and slated, besides the before-mentioned castles. The S. castle was then, by its owner captain Jephson, committed to the charge of Arthur Bettesworth,

&c. the growth of said premises, duty free, with liberty to impark 300 acres of land, with free chace and free warren, &c. Yet it may be lawful for the king to re-enter, provided the said Elizabeth Jephson did not build houses for 45 families on the said premises, in seven years after the date of this patent, which also grants a court leet, and court baron, seneschal, &c. to hold pleas to the value of 40s. also two fairs and a weekly market, with the appointing a clerk of the market, licensing butchers, bakers, merchants, or any seller of wine, &c. in Mallow. Dated Aug. 21. anno Angliæ 10, & Scotiæ 21, Jacob. I.

In 1622, sir John Jephson set the 67 beeves, and ¾ of a beef, in Carbery, for 67 l. 15 s. per ann. At the same time, his estate, at 14 years purchase, was valued at 2807 l. 12 s. 6 d. for which sum he offered it to the earl of Cork, who was then treating with him for the same. MSS. in Lismore.

By a writ of privy seal, dated July 10th, the 6th Carol. 1. 1631, directions were given to the lords justices for passing a new patent to sir John Jephson, and his heirs, of all his lands in Ireland, viz, the manor and cantred of Mallow, with the rent of 67 beeves, and ¾ of a beef in Carbery. And of all the lands belonging to those late dissolved monasteries and houses, called by the name of White-Abbey, of Athaire, in the county of Limerick, and Monaster ni Gittagh, in the said county, and all other lands possessed by sir Thomas Norris, at the time of his death, and also the lands, &c. of the late dissolved monastery of Ballybeg, in the county of Cork, with power to erect manors, freehold estates, court leets and court baron, fairs, markets, and court of pye-powder, with the forfeiture of all goods of felons, waifs, strays, outlaws, wrecks of the sea, goods of fugitives, &c.

worth, with a garrison of 200 men, arms and ammunition, one piece of iron ordnance, and two calivers. The north castle was then bravely defended by lieut. Richard Williamson (4), who stood many assaults from serjeant major Purcel, and had several breaches made in the wall before he surrendered, upon honourable terms, and then most of his men were slain: But finding the rebels were wavering, and not willing to fulfil the terms of the capitulation, he resolutely snatched up a sword, forced his way through them, with his remaining party, and got into the castle, still held out by Bettesworth, which, being resolutely and on a sudden performed, struck such a panic into the Irish, that he met with very little resistance.

Anno 1690, soon after the battle of the Boyne, Mac-Donough, who was one of king James's governors of this county, assembled some forces, in order to burn and plunder Mallow; but Mr. Richard Nagle, attorney general to king James, and who had a large estate in the neighbourhood, having procured a custodium for Mallow, gave notice of that design to the garrison, who immediately sent for a reinforcement of Danes. Mac-Donough fearing nothing, marched up to the town, but in the great meadow, near the bridge, he was stopped and

(4) The above account of lieutenant Williamson's action at Mallow, is taken from Temple and Borlace, but another relation of it, which I received, is as follows.

After lieut. Williamson had surrendered the Short castle, he went into a public-house, with some of his men, and a few of the Irish, to drink; he had not sat long, when an Irish officer entered into the room with another man, who laid down a block, and a large broad sword, which apparatus startling Williamson, he asked, what they were for? and was answered, to strike off his and his mens heads; which was no sooner spoke, but Williamson snatched up the sword, with his left hand took hold of the Irish officer by the hair, and drew him to the very walls of the other castle, not far distant, where he gave him some kicks, and letting him go, entered the castle with his men.

and soon routed, by the Danish horse, who, following the pursuit, made a considerable slaughter of the Irish, on both sides the river.

This town was once reckoned to be the best village in Ireland, and though not incorporated till ann. 1688, when a charter was granted it, by the late king James, dated August 29, appointing David Miagh, provost, with 26 burgesses, which charter was used but a short time; yet it has the privilege of sending two burgesses to parliament. It is pleasantly situated on the N. bank of the Blackwater, over which there is an excellent stone bridge (5), whereby it is made a great thorough-fare. Not far from the castle, is a fine spring, of a moderately tepid water, which bursts out of the bottom of a great limestone rock, and approaches the nearest, in all its qualities, to the hot well waters of Bristol, of any that has been discovered in this kingdom. Here is generally a resort of good company during the summer months, both for pleasure, and the benefit of drinking the waters, of the virtues of which, I shall say more in another part of this work. Near the spaw there are pleasant walks, agreeably planted, and on each side, are canals and cascades, for the amusement and exercise of the company, who have music on these walks.

(5) Lord Orrery, in a letter to the duke of Ormond, dated at Charleville, the 3d of April, 1666, takes notice, that there was then but one bridge over the Black-water, which he says, is 40 miles navigable for boats. This bridge is at Mallow, where there is a castle of good strength, if it had a little reparation, and is one of the greatest passes and thorough-fares in this province, and if seized on by any enemy, would, in effect, divide the country into two parts. The repair of this castle was presented by the grand jury of the county; but the judge reserved himself from answering, till he spoke with lord Orrery, the lord president, and again deferred the affair till he spoke with the lord lieutenant, the law only allowing presentments for bridges, cause ways, highways, &c. This was when the kingdom was threatened with an invasion from France.

walks. There is alſo a long room, where aſſemblies are held for dancing, card-playing, &c. Adjoining to the well, is a kind of grotto, on which the following lines were wrote, and printed in the public papers, when it was firſt erected.

Joint work of judgment, fancy, taſte, and art,
Nature's wild wond'rous rival's counterpart;
By avarice oppos'd, by envy blam'd,
By bounty built, to future ages fam'd.
Live long; by time, by malice undeſtroy'd;
By av'rice, or by envy, unenjoy'd.

The town (6) being well ſituated, the country about it pleaſant, and the company agreeable; it hath obtained, among ſome, the name of the Iriſh Bath. Here is a well built church, in which is a grave-ſtone, to the memory of cornet Charles Sybourg, only ſon to general Sybourg, who died here in the 20th year of his age; here is alſo a market houſe, and a barrack for a troop of horſe.

The principal ſeats near Mallow are, Anabell, to the N. W. of the town, belonging to Courthorp Clayton, eſq; and Quarter-town, to John Dillon, eſq; with good plantations on the S. ſide of the Black-water; near which, a chalybeate ſpaw has been lately diſcovered.

The

(6) Mallow has a collector in it for getting in the king's quit rents and other duties; he has 100l. a year ſalary. There are alſo in this diſtrict one ſurveyor of exciſe, at 65l. per ann. ſalary, ſeven gaugers at 40 l. each, and one ſupernumerary gauger, at 30 l. per ann.

There are great quantities of good leeches near Mallow, which are taken and ſent to Cork and other places. In the adjacent limeſtone vales and rocks, the ſoil produces Maidenha Polipodium, Speedwell, Paronychia Rutac. Mountain Groundſell, Orpine, Woodſage, Gramen Leucanthemum, &c. and within half a mile of the town, there is a good quarry of a light and durable ſlate.

The barony of Armoy, alias Fermoy (7), is a considerable tract, both for the quantity of land and the goodness of the soil; it abounds with limestone for manure; as also with a limestone gravel, which, being laid out, dissolves in the air, and is an excellent cheap manure for corn, but will not answer so well for meadow grounds. Armoy or Fermoy.

The places of most note in it, are, 1st, Doneraile, about three miles east of Buttevant, one of the most pleasant and beautiful villages in this kingdom; it is almost surrounded with groves of lofty fir, which, flourishing at all seasons of the year, render it always agreeable; but this place is indebted for the greatest part of its beauty to the fine house, and extensive improvements, of Hayes St. Leger, esq; situated on a rising ground, at the S. E. end of the town, facing the river Awbeg, which is formed into a fine cascade with reservoirs. In the front court, on a pedestal, stands the statue of a gladiator, with other lesser figures. The out-offices are large and regularly built; the gardens well laid out, and of a very considerable extent; in them, is a wilderness and labyrinth; and towards the foot of the gardens, is a canal, of 370 yards long and 140 broad, well stocked with fish; the water is constantly supplied by a large wheel, that casts up a part of the river Awbeg into a reservoir, which is conveyed, under ground, into the canal, and returns back, over a cascade, into the road. On the other side of the river, are pleasant lawns, and an extensive deer-park, well planted and enclosed; and to the E. of the house, is a fine Doneraile

(7) Fermoy is divided into 23 parishes viz. Killgullane, Ballinloghy, Glanore, Kilcrumper, Clondellane, Kilalty, Ballyhooly, Castletown, Monaniny, Ragheen, Moyallow, Carigleamleary, Cahirdowgan, Impherick, Templeroan Pharaby, Carigdownane, Derryvillane, Wallstown, Clennor, part of Whit-Church, Ballyhea, containing 190 plow-lands, and 69175 Irish plantation acres.

fine decoy. Near the bridge, to the W. end of Doneraile, the river is broad and deep, being retained in a fine basin for supplying the cascades formed by it, as it passes the above improvements; and it is adorned with islands, planted with groves of fir, which add an inexpressible beauty to this place.

At this end of the town, stands a very neat parish church, with a pretty steeple, embellished with a spire, gilded ball, and weather-cock. On a black marble, over the E. door, is this inscription,

"This church was first built by the right hon. sir William St. Leger, then lord president of Munster, ann. dom. 1633; and afterwards was rebuilt by the right hon. Arthur lord visc. Doneraile, ann. dom. 1726."

This church is lightsome, and very neatly pewed. To the N. E. stands a small grove; and near it, are the ruins of the castle where the above-mentioned sir William St. Leger (8) kept his presidency court, and

(8) Abstract of a parchment roll, containing the genealogy of the family of St. Leger, anciently of Ulcomb, in the county of Kent, of Amery and Eggesford, in the county of Devon, and Doneraile, in this county, as far as is mentioned since their coming into Ireland, collected by Laurence Cromp, York herald.

Anno 1540, sir Anthony St. Leger, gentleman of the king's privy chamber and knight of the garter, was sworn lord deputy of Ireland, in Trinity church, Dublin, before whom a parliament was held at Dublin, June 13th, 33d Hen. VIII. in which it was enacted, that the king and his successors should be kings of Ireland. To whom, the Irish, and degenerated English, made their several submissions by indenture. He went into England, Feb. 10. 1543; and left sir William Brabazon lord justice.

Anno 1544, June 11, the same sir Anthony St. Leger arrived at Dublin, lord deputy; and again left sir William Brabazon lord justice, anno 1546.

Anno 1547, the said sir A. St. Leger continued governor, first under the title of lord justice, then deputy: he overcame the O Birns, &c. He was succeeded by sir Edward Bellingham, marshal of the army.

Anno

and had a fine house, and noble park adjoining; but the house was burned down by the Irish, ann. 1645.

In

Anno 1550, he arrived at Dublin, the 4th time, lord deputy, to whom Charles Mac-Art Cavenagh submitted, solemnly renouncing before him and many lords, the title of Mac-Morrough.

Anno 1553, Nov. 11, he landed at Dalky, and came to Dublin, where he was, the 5th time, sworn in Trinity church, Dublin, lord deputy. He was buried at Ulcomb, in Kent; where he was born, March 12th, 1559. He was married to Agnes, daughter of Hugh Warham, of Croydon, in Surrey, and niece to William Warham, archbishop of Canterbury.

His second, but eldest surviving son, sir Warham St. Leger, was knighted, anno 1565, and appointed president of Munster. He was slain by Mac-Gwire, within a mile of Cork, anno 1599. He married Ursula, daughter of George lord Abergavenny.

His son William St. Leger, was lord president of Munster. (of whom I shall have occasion to speak often in the historical part of this work) and left two sons, William and John.

His eldest son William St. Leger, was slain at Newbury fight, in the service of king Charles I. and died unmarried.

His second son John St. Leger, esq; of Doneraile, was married to the lady Mary, daughter and coheiress of Arthur earl of Donegall, and afterwards to Aphra, daughter and heir of —— Harfleet, of Frapham, in Kent, esq; he died the 31st of March 1696, and had issue two sons, viz. Arthur and John, and a daughter called Mary.

His eldest son Arthur St. Leger, esq; was married to Elizabeth, daughter of John Hays, esq; both living, anno 1702. He was the first lord viscount Doneraile, and sworn into the privy council of Ireland, Oct. 3, 1715; he left issue three sons and one daughter.

His brother, sir John St Leger, knt. was married to Mary, daughter and heir of sir James Ware, of Meggs-Town, near Dublin, and widow of —— Frazier, esq;

His sister Mary was married to Randolph Gethin, third son of sir Richard Gethin, of Cariglemleary, in this county.

His eldest son Arthur, was the second viscount, and was married, anno 1717, to Mrs. Mohun, only child of Charles lord Mohun, and by her left issue one son, viz.

The

In the church-yard, is a monument of black marble, enclosed with iron rails, to the memory of David Fleury, and his wife, who was born at La Provotiere, in the parish of Torchand, in Normandy, France. He bequeathed the interest of 50 l. a year, for ever, to the poor of this parish.

On the remains of the castle, a barrack is erected for an horse troop. This place being a borough, has the privilege of returning two members to parliament.

Doneraile (9) gave title of visc. to the late right hon. Arthur Mohun St. Leger, lord visc. Doneraile, and baron of Kilmeaden, in the county of Waterford, his grandfather being so created, by letters patent, 23d of June, 1703, the 2d of queen Anne. In this place is a charity school, for 10 boys, which is supported by a bequest of the late lord Doneraile.

There was formerly a good pottery of white ware in this town, the clay seeming to be very good; for, from the specimen I saw, it appeared not unlike that of Carlingford, being a bluish stiff clay. There are round the town, several quarries of beautiful variegated marbles, of which hereafter in the 4th book.

Two

The late right honourable Arthur Mohun St. Leger, lord Doneraile, lord of the bed chamber to the prince of Wales, and member of parliament for old Sarum, in England.

John, second son to the first lord visc. Doneraile, was killed in a duel, 1719.

The hon. col. Hayes St. Leger, his third son, married the daughter and coheiress of Joseph Deane, esq; lord chief baron of Ireland, and was representative in parliament for this borough of Doneraile.

(9) The soil round Doneraile, is, on the hills, light but fertile; in the lower grounds, deep and rich; producing, on the higher grounds Ceterach and Paronychia; and, in the lower, Orpine, White Hellebore, Adianthum, Tricomanes, &c. being fine pasture and tillage.

Two miles N. W. of Doneraile, is Kilcoleman, a ruined castle of the earls of Desmond (10), but more celebrated for being the residence of the immortal Spenser, where he composed his divine poem the Fairy Queen. The castle is now almost level with the ground; and was situated on the N. side of a fine lake, in the midst of a vast plain, terminated, to the E. by the county of Waterford mountains; Ballyhowra hills to the N. or, as Spenser terms them, the mountains of Mole; Nagle mountains to the S. and the mountains of Kerry to the W. It commanded a view of above half the breadth of Ireland, and must have been, when the adjacent uplands were wooded, a most pleasant and romantic situation; from whence, no doubt, Spenser drew several parts of the scenery of his poem. The Guardian (11) pays a noble compliment to the memory of this poet, when he says, the generation of pastoral writers are very long lived, there having been (says he) but four descents in above 2000 years. Theocritus, who left his dominion to Virgil, Kilcoleman.

(10) There was a contention between Donald Roe Mac-Carty, prince of Desmond, who died anno 1302, and Maguire, prince of Fermanagh, who also died the same year, concerning the greatness of each other's hospitality, liberality, and prowess, says my author † and accordingly an Irish poet of those times, spent a year in each of their houses in the disguise of a Carrogh, or common gamester, in order to discover which of those Irish chiefs excelled each other in these qualifications, which were highly esteemed by the natives of those times, which poet by the following verses adjudged the honour to Maguire,

Tho' Desmond's plains be greater in extent,
And pay Mac-Carty twice the annual rent;
Maguire's houshold twice the number shew,
And twice the victuals from his cupboard flew.

(11) Number 33. † An ancient MS.

Virgil, Virgil bequeathed his to his ſon Spenſer, who was ſucceeded by his eldeſt born Philips. While he lived in Ireland, he contracted a friendſhip with ſir Walter Raleigh, who was then a captain in this country, under the lord Grey, and had a large ſhare of queen Elizabeth's bounty, out of Deſmond's forfeited eſtate, as well as our poet. The poem called *Colin Clout's Come home again*, in which ſir Walter is deſcribed, under the name of the ſhepherd of the ocean, is a beautiful memorial of this friendſhip, which took its riſe from a likeneſs of taſte in the polite arts; and is thus agreeably deſcribed by him after the paſtoral manner.

——————— I ſate, as was my trade,
Under the foot of Mole, that mountain hore;
Keeping my ſheep amongſt the cooly ſhade
Of the green alders, by the Mulla's (12) ſhore.
There a ſtrange ſhepherd chaunc'd to find me out
Whether allured with my pipe's delight,
Whoſe pleaſing ſound yſhrilled far about;
Or thither led by chance, I know not right
Whom when I aſked, from what place he came?
And how he hight, himſelf he did ycleep,
The ſhepherd of the ocean by name,
And ſaid he came far from the main-ſea deep.

The Mulla, noted for excellent trouts, and fine eels; alſo ſalmon, and ſome carp, perch, and trench, is the river Awbeg, which runs not far from Kilcolemann, and waſhes Buttevant, Doneraile, Caſtle-town-Roch, &c. falling into the Blackwater, near Bridge-town. To which ſtream, and to the poet, thoſe lines of Mr. Pope may juſtly be applied.

O early

(12) Mulla, or Mullagh, ſignifies, according to Lhuyd, the top or ſummit, as Mulaight ne Sliabh, the tops of the mountains.

O early loſt, what tears the river ſhed!
—His drooping ſwans on ev'ry note expire,
And on his willows hung each muſe's lyre.

Spenſer alſo celebrates the Mulla in his poem on mutability, and this barony of Fermoy or Armoy, under the name of Armilla.

The lake before-mentioned, abounds with pike; it is much frequented by coots, divers, and other water-fowls; and, in the ſeaſon, by great numbers of bitterns. The country people uſe the water to cure warts, as they do alſo that of another lake in this neighbourhood, called Lough Au Ulla, which, they ſay, has better ſucceſs; but there ſeems to be a good deal of ſuperſtition in thoſe ſort of cures, as I could diſcover nothing in the water whereby they might be effected. Pity it is, that ſome friendly ſtone, which might be placed, at a ſmall expence, in the ruin of the caſtle, does not point out its once immortal inhabitant.

The pariſh of Doneraile is very large, and had in it, formerly, ſeveral chapels of eaſe, viz. at Roſeagh, near Kilcoleman; and another at Old-Court, where there is a good houſe and improvements of Mr. Watkin.

About a mile E. of Doneraile, is Caſtle-ſaffron, ſo called from large quantities of it formerly planted here, being greatly uſed by the Iriſh for dying their ſhirts, &c. adjoining to which, is a well built houſe of John Love, eſq; agreeably ſituated on the banks of the Mulla. This river forms ſeveral pleaſant caſcades in view of the houſe, which has a regular front, of grey marble. The caſtle was boldly erected on the banks of the river, and is ſaid to have been firſt built by the Coppingers. In limeſtone grounds, adjoining to this place, are found the reſemblance of ſeveral petrified cockle-ſhells, in great quantities; as alſo at Kilburne, which lies W. of Doneraile. In an adjacent

Caſtle-Saffron.

adjacent bog, is excellent marle, of a bluiſh kind that ferments with acids; in digging for which ſeveral things have been found, as a braſs ſpur of an odd form, the horns and teeth of the mooſe deer; alſo a braſs ſpoon, ſeveral hazel nuts, quantities of charcoal, &c. and near a Daniſh intrenchment, Mr. Love, a few years ago, diſcovered ſome large urns, the deſcription of which I refer to another place.

In the houſe, is an original painting, well executed, of the poet Spenſer; alſo a good picture of the taking down from the croſs, and another of the holy family; and ſeveral rooms in this houſe are handſomely ſtuccoed by the Franchinis, Italians. On the other ſide of the river, is a pleaſant park.

On the lands of Drumdeer, belonging to Mr. Love, is a red and grey marble quarry. Upon ſinking of this quarry, there was happily diſcovered a chink in the earth, leading to a ſubterraneous paſſage, not uncommon in limeſtone ſoils, by which the adjacent grounds were drained of great quantities of water, that before were unprofitable bog and mountain, for the greateſt part of the year. He has alſo reclaimed a large tract of bog, on the ſide of the river, which is now a rich and valuable piece of ground.

Ballynemony. About a mile below Caſtle-ſaffron, on the Awbeg, is the ruined caſtle of Ballynemony, once belonging to the Nagles; lower down the river, is Walls-town, a large building; and near it, is the houſe of Mr. Andrew Ruddock, with ſome plantations. As the river winds towards the ſouth, ſtands Ballyhemick, the ſeat of Robert Grove, eſq; with good improvements on the N. ſide; near this gentleman's houſe, as they were diging the foundation of a barn, ſeveral large gigantic human bones, and, in particular, a great ſkull, were diſcovered; but by the negligence and incurioſity of the

Ballyhemick.

the workmen, they were thrown into the rubbish, and not preserved.

From hence the river winds southerly, through a deep romantic glin, towards Castletown Roche, once the seat of the lords Roche, viscounts Fermoy (13), and who were barons of parliament, as early as the time of king Edward II. For George Roche was fined 200 marks, for not being present at a parliament held at Dublin in that reign. Castletown Roche.

This family was attainted, and outlawed, for being concerned in the Irish rebellion of 1641, and lost their estate; though Maurice lord Roche, who was the forfeiting person, had a regiment in Flanders, and gave king Charles II. a considerable part of his pay during the exile of that prince, for which, and other services, he expected, upon the restoration, to have his lands restored, and petitioned

(13) This family were called de Rupe, also de la Roche; for the lords signed de Rupe and Fermoy in Charles the 1st's reign.

In a petition preferred to the lords of the council of England, ann. 1614, it is set forth, that David lord Roche, viscount Fermoy, whose father served queen Elizabeth faithfully in Tyrone's rebellion, had three sons slain therein, and many of his servants and followers; and prays that a patent may be passed to him of the following lands, viz. the town of Cariglemleary, 13 plow-lands; the castle and lands of Derryvillane, 3 plow-lands; Does-castle, 1 plow-land; the castle and lands of Ballygogan, 3 plow-lands, which he claimed by many descents. The queen became seized of Cariglemleary, he says, by the attainder of Philip Roche Fitz-Edmond, who was but tenant at will: He also petitioned for the castle of Rathgogan, which came to the crown by the attainder of Gerald late earl of Desmond, and the Clangibbons of the great wood, ancestors to David Comoge attainted.

A letter from the lords of the council of England to the lord deputy Chichester, directs, that as the lord Roche had petitioned his majesty that the abbey of Bridge-town, and the poor house of preaching friars, in Glanworth, with the lands belonging to them, were once in this family, that the same be restored to the petitioner David lord Roche, and that they be granted to him in fee farm.

Ex. Biblioth. Lambeth X. X. fol. 10.

oned the king for that purpose, being then in a very poor way; but that prince did nothing more than allow a small pension to the family (14), so that they have been obliged to seek a maintenance in other kingdoms.

The castle is built on a rock, over the Awbeg, from whence there is a passage cut down to the river. Opposite to it is a field, which they call the Camp field; from whence a battery was erected, by a party of the parliament forces, anno 1649, against the castle, which was then defended by the lady of lord Roche for several days, in a gallant manner; this lord refused a composition for his estate from Oliver Cromwell. Castletown is but an inconsiderable village, and in it stands the parish church. The estate, on the forfeiture of the lords

(14) The earl of Orrery, in a letter to the duke of Ormond, dated June 14, 1667, recommends the lord Roche to his favour, who was then in great necessity, assuring his grace, that both he and his children stood in much need of it; and (says he) "It is a greef to me to see a nobleman of so antient a family left without any maintenance; and being able to do no more than I have done, I could not deny to do for him what I could do, to lament his lamentable state to your grace."

Orrery's Let. vol. II. p. 166.

The present descendant of this family, whose name is John, was cousin german to Ulick, who assumed the title of lord Roche, being of a collateral line: He was, during the late war, in the king of Sardinia's service, in the rank of a general officer, and a great favourite of that prince. He was sent, at different times, to prevent the French and Spaniards passing the Alps into Italy. He rendered himself very remarkable by his opposition to them at Exiles; and also, by his brave defence at Augusta. At Casal, he was besieged, with a small garrison of 600: which he defended for 32 days, against an army of 25000 men. The French and Spanish generals were so charmed at his conduct and bravery, that, upon the capitulation, they paid him all military honours, and entertained him nobly in their camp. He was, for some time, a prisoner of war; but about June, 1747, he returned to the king of Sardinia's army.

lords Fermoy, became the property of the Wigrams.

On the oppoſite ſide of the river, are Daniel's-town and Ballyvoher; the former, the houſe and eſtate of Mr. Welſtead; and the latter of the Browns, whoſe anceſtor (15) for a ſlight offence, was executed at Cork, in king James's time, ſoon after the landing of that prince, his greateſt crime being his attachment to the proteſtant cauſe. Daniel's-town.

Between Doneraile and the Black-water, is Caſtle-kiffin, a ſeat of Mr. Edward Thornhill, and which formerly belonged to the Roches. Two miles W. of which, is the caſtle of Cahirdowgan, another of the Roches caſtles, and granted after the wars of 1641, to ſir Peter Courthorp, with nine plowlands The lands in this tract are but in different notwithſtanding it is all a limeſtone bottom; the Caſtle-kiffin.

(15) This Mr. Brown joined ſir Thomas Southwell and other gentlemen, who, being unwilling to part with their horſes and arms, as many of them were plundered of their ſtocks before, and juſtly ſuſpecting, that if their arms were gone, neither their lives or ſubſtance could be ſafe, aſſembled with their ſervants, and reſolved to march to Sligo, to join the lord Kingſton, for their common defence. Mr. Brown happened, on the way (his own horſe being jaded) to make free with one belonging to Mr. Nagle, a near neighbour of his; but not liking the deſign, he went back to his own houſe, and returned the horſe; for this he was firſt brought before judge Daly, at Limerick, who, upon examination of the matter, diſmiſs'd him, judging him innocent of any crime that would bear an indictment; but he was taken up again for the ſame fact at Cork, and brought before judge Nugent (ſoon after king James had landed at Kinſale) who ſeemed, at firſt, to be of the ſame opinion with judge Daly; but after he had diſcourſed his majeſty, he proceeded vigorouſly againſt the gentleman, and procured him to be found guilty by a partial jury. Every body looked on this only as an occaſion ſought for the king to ſhew his clemency. Mrs. Brown, with five or ſix children, preſented him a petition to ſave her huſband's life, as the firſt act of grace on his coming into the kingdom; but he rejected her petition; and notwithſtanding ſhe reinforced it with all the intereſt ſhe could make, the gentleman was hanged, drawn and quartered. Vid. King's State, &c.

fields are full of low Irish furze, little or very poor pasture, being a shallow soil of clay, mixed with sand.

Carigoon. At Carigoon, near Mallow, was a garrison for king James, in the late wars, the Black-water being boundary of the English and Irish quarters; it was anciently the estate of the Stawells; and almost opposite to it, stood the castle of Ballymagooly, an English garrison in those times, the relief of which occasioned the fight of Bottle-hill, between Cork and Mallow. Lower down the Black-water, is Cariglemleary, i. e. the rock of Leary's-leap, formerly a castle of the Roches; it was, by sir Richard Gethin, named Gethin's-grot (16). The house is boldly situated, on an high rock over the river; and was adorned with fine plantations and improvements by William Causabon, esq;

Cariglemleary.

Ballygarret. On the opposite side of the river, is Ballygarret, a good house and improvement of Mr. John Norcot, who was one of the gentlemen commonly known by the name of the Galway prisoners, as all those were called who joined sir Thomas Southwell in

(16) The lands of Cariglemleary, and several other lands in the baronies of Fermoy and Carbery, were granted, by letters patent, to sir Richard Gethin, knt. one of the council for the government of Munster, March 17th, the 19th of Charles II. the said sir Richard setting forth, that he intended to make an English plantation, and erect manufactures on the said premises. He also obtained new letters patent, August 20, 21st Carol. II. by which the lands of Cariglemleary, and divers other places, were erected in a manor, to be called the manor of Gethin's-grot, with a power to reserve 800 acres for a domain, with court leets, court barons, and a court of record, to hold pleas to the value of 20 l. to erect a gaol, appoint seneschals, bailiffs, gaoler, clerk of the market, and other proper officers; to be disturbed by no sheriff or sheriff's bailiff, also liberty to impark 700 acres for beasts of venery, with free chase and free warren; also two fairs, on the 29th of July and 29th of September, with all fines, customs, waifs, strays, &c.

in that expedition. Lower down the river, is Rock-foreſt, a pleaſant ſeat of Mr. James Cotter, on a riſing ſituation, commanding an extenſive proſpect of the oppoſite country. Below this, is Ballymacboy and Carrignaconny; the former, the eſtate of Mr. Bowen; and the latter, a caſtle which belonged to ſir Richard Nagle, attorney-general to the late king James; but is now the eſtate of Mr. Knight. This ſir Richard Nagle ſucceeded ſir William Domville in this employ, who was removed, after having filled that poſt near 30 years: he was ſet aſide, becauſe he would not conſent to reverſe the popiſh outlawries, nor to the other methods then taking to ruin the ſettlement of this kingdom. Sir Richard Nagle being put in his place, was afterwards knighted, and made ſecretary of ſtate. He was, at firſt, deſigned for a clergyman, and educated amongſt the jeſuits; but afterwards ſtudied the law, in which he arrived to a good perfection, and was employed by many proteſtants. Archbiſhop King (17) gives a flagrant inſtance how he uſed his power as attorney general (18), in the adminiſtration of juſtice, to whom the reader is referred. Rock-foreſt.

On the other ſide of the river, below Cariglemleary, is Ballygriffin; a pretty ſeat of Mr. David Nagle; Ballygriffin.

(17) State of the Proteſtants, &c. chap. III. § 3. 9. &c.

(18) The ſame ſir Richard Nagle was ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, in king James's parliament, being knight of the ſhire for this county; and he had a chief hand in drawing up all their acts. King James confided chiefly in him, and the acts of repeal and attainder, were looked upon as his work; in which (ſays archbiſhop King) his malice and jeſuitical principles prevailed ſo far, that he was not content to cut out two thirds of the proteſtant gentlemen of their eſtates, by the act of repeal, (by which, all eſtates acquired ſince the year 1641 were taken away) and to attaint moſt of thoſe that had old eſtates by the bill of attainder; but to make ſure work, he put it out of the king's power to pardon them; therein betraying the king's prerogative, as the king himſelf told him, when he diſcovered it to him. King, ut ſupra.

Monanimy

Nagle; below which, is the ruined church of Monanimy (19), with a large chancel; and in it, is a modern tomb of the Nagles. Adjacent to it, is a castle, that, in former times, was a preceptory belonging to the knights of saint John of Jerusalem; round the castle, are traces of very large buildings, the whole augustly situated on an high bank, over the Black-water. As there is no other mention of this house, than in the king's quit-rent books, the founder and time of the foundation is uncertain. On the opposite side of the river, are large rocks of limestone, wherein are several subterraneous caverns.

Bridge-town.

Lower down the Black-water, is Bridge-town, in Irish Ballindroghed, where are the ruins of an abbey of regular canons of St. Augustine, founded by Alex. Fitz-Hugh Roche, in the reign of king Edward II. an. 1314 (20). Some say the monks were of the congregation of St. Victor. The Roches added greatly to the possessions of this house. Opposite the great altar, is a ruined tomb, which belonged to the founder. In a side chapel, is a large one, with this inscription, "Theobald Roche, A. D. 1635." This abbey was most pleasantly situated, at the very confluence of the Awbeg and Black-water, which rivers glide through a deep rocky glin, opposite to the building. Here was formerly a bridge over both rivers. Adjacent to the abbey, is a good house, inhabited by Mr. Roberts; and, on the E. side of the Awbeg, is Kilcummer, a good house and plantation of Henry Cole Bowen, esq; adorned with a pleasant grove of spruce

Kilcummer.

(19) The parishes or rectories of Clenor, Carigdownin, Carig and Templebodane, with the rectory of Cleghan, are charged 3l. 10s. crown-rent, as belonging to the preceptory of Monanimy. The original patentee, in trust for the clergy, was Mr. John Norcot.

(20) Vid. the foundation charter, at large, in Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. II. p. 1045.

ſpruce fir on the eaſt; and near the Black-water, is Rinny, a ruined caſtle of the Fitz-Geralds, which was part of Spenſer's eſtate. The oppoſite ſide of the river, is bounded by a part of Nagle's mountains, which are here covered with wood; but was formerly a foreſt of much greater extent, named Ballyhooly, from a caſtle of the Roches, near thoſe woods, which caſtle came, on their forfeiture, to ſir Richard Aldworth. On this ſide of the river, is Ballymac-Allen, a good houſe and improvement of Mr. Graham. The laſt place on the Black-water, in this barony, is Creg, a caſtle built by the Roches. Near it, is an handſome houſe and good improvements, now occupied by Mr. Odell. Here is a fine picture of the holy family, done by a very maſterly hand, after the Italian manner; and to the W. of Creg, is Ballyphilip, another of the Roches caſtles. Here are large orchards, where a great quantity of cider is made, as there is at moſt places on this river; there being few ſoils where apples, of various kinds, thrive better than in this country.

Nagles-mountains.

Ballyhooly.

Creg.

———Here to the ſight,
Apples of price, and plenteous ſheaves of corn,
Oft interlac'd occur; and both imbibe
Fitting congenial juice; ſo rich the ſoil,
So much does fructuous moiſture o'er abound.
Philips's Cider.

The ſoil is deep, being a light loamy earth, mixed with ſand. On the S. ſide of the river, is another good houſe of the ſame name, built by Mr. Lombard.

Two miles N. of the Black-water, is Glanworth, or Glanor, i. e. the golden glin; it was anciently a corporation, but is now a ſmall decayed village. Here was an abbey of dominicans, or friars

Glanworth.

friars preachers, founded by the Roches, in the year 1227; of which, the nave of the church, with a low steeple, remain.

Near this abbey, on the verge of the Funcheon river, is a fine spring, bubbling out of a limestone rock, of limpid water, held in great esteem, as an holy well, by the superstitious Irish; it is dedicated to saint Dominick, and visited on his festival. Over the well, is a large old tree; on the boughs of which, an infinite number of rags, of all colours, are tied, as memorials of their devotion to this water, which, they affirm, has performed several miraculous cures. Here are the magnificent ruins of a sumptuous castle, built by the Flemings, and afterwards possessed by the lords Roche; which consisted of several buildings, and a large high tower, all strongly erected on arched vaults, and built of very massy stones. Our modern buildings may boast of regular columns of Greek and Roman architecture; but to raise such ponderous structures as these, would, in the present age, require an infinite expence. This castle is environed with a strong wall, flanked with turrets; near it, is a stone bridge over the Funcheon. Glanworth had formerly the name of the golden prebend, partly from its value, and partly from the goodness of the soil. The parish church was lately rebuilt.

Pharahy. Three miles N. W. of Glanworth is Pharahy, where there is a decent new built church and steeple; an English protestant school, with an acre of land set apart, by virtue of the statute for the education of poor children in the protestant religion; a glebe, and a parsonage house, prettily situated on a rivulet, belonging to the deans of Cloyne, who as such, are incumbents of this parish; near it, is a good house and improvement of Mr. Bowen. The country adjacent is open, dry, and healthy, with good sheep walks, and is fit for sporting; excellent quarries of limestone shew themselves every where.

where. On the river Funcheon, are some ruined castles of the Condons, viz. Dunmahon and Cuaghane; and there are several others of theirs in the next mentioned tract.

Condons and Clangibbon, (21) constitute but one barony; that part called Condons, formerly possessions of O-Kief, belonging to Fermoy; it was possessed afterwards by the Condons, or Cauntons, an English family. Clangibbon was formerly called Ive-le-bane, i. e. the white or fair territory, or, more probably, the white knight's country, and has its present denomination from Gilbert, alias Gibbon, commonly called the white knight; the lord of this tract, in Cambden's time, was John Fitz-Gerald, called John Oge Fitz-John Fitz-Gibbon, and from the grey hair of his head, had, says Cambden (22), the name of the white knight; it is now mostly the estate of the right hon. the lord Kingston. Vide p. 37. Condons and Clangibbon.

The principal place in this barony, is Mitchel's-town, adorned with a fine house, park and improvements, of the right hon. the lord Kingston, seated on an eminence, that commands a noble prospect to the E. and W. In the house, is a large hall; round which, on the top, runs a handsome corridor; the stair-case is large and lightsome; on the cieling of which, is painted the rape of Proserpine: Above the hall, is a gallery 70 feet long and 20 broad; from whence, is a fine prospect of Mitchel's-town.

(21) In this tract are 15 parishes, viz. Leitrim, Clondelane, Kilcrumper, Gahirganihady, Kilgullane. Templemalagh, alias Anacrosse, part of Derryvillane, the prebendary of Nalane, and Phelane, a part of Glanore, part of Castlelyons, part of Knockmourne, a part of Macollop, the other part being in the county of Waterford, Brigowne, alias Mitchelstown, Marshalstown, and Ardskeagh; containing 87 plow-lands, and 44010 Irish plantation acres.

(22) In Comitat. Limerick.

of the Galty mountains to the N. E. the hig mountains of Knockmeledown to the S. E. and i the centre of both, the Cumeraghs, in the count of Waterford; all ranged in the manner of th ſcenes of a vaſt theatre. Several of the chamber are furniſhed with variety of coloured marbles, found on the adjacent grounds. On the E. ſide of the houſe, ſtands an handſome tower, in which is an elegant ſtudy, well furniſhed with books, and beautified with buſts and paintings; and to the N. is a fine canal, lately formed, the ſides of which being riſing grounds, are adorned with penſile gardens. On the S. ſtands the park, finely wooded, and well ſtocked with great variety of deer. Here are alſo other gardens, kept in fine order; and near the houſe are the walls of a caſtle, which belonged to the white knight, and was a fine old building, but deſtroyed in the wars of 1641. Mitchel's-town is 17 miles from Cork, ſituated on an height, in a rich limeſtone ſoil. Here is a pretty market-houſe, built of hewn ſtone, where is held a large weekly market; and ſome good houſes. At one end of the town, is the church, in decent repair, being a chapel of eaſe to Brigowne, now in ruins, which, if we may believe Colgan, was an ancient biſhoprick. The walls of this church ſtill remain; they were built of large blocks of a very fine freeſtone, brought hither a great way from the mountains: I have obſerved, that moſt of our ancient churches were built of this ſtone: Here were the remains of one of the round towers, which ſtood 30 yards from the S. W. angle of the church, and fell in the memory of ſeveral people. A relic was kept here, called Baculus Finachani, i. e. St. Finachan's ſtaff; on which the adjacent country people uſed to ſwear, and to which ſaint this building is attributed; his feſtival is kept here on the 25th of Novem. In this church, is a monument, to the memory of Margaret lady Kingſton; but

but there is little more of the inſcription legible: Brigowne, is a mile eaſt of Mitchel's-town. Near the latter place, was a good chalybeate ſpaw, now ſtopped up by the falling of the earth into the well. A gentleman having mentioned a water near Mitchel's-town, which, he ſaid, had the quality of purging horſes; when I went to the ſpot, I found it to be a fine limeſtone ſpring, and that the place abounded with the Cicuta Aquatica, or Hemlock-water Dropwort, which I imagine gave this purging quality to the water. A mile S. of Mitchel's-town, on an hill, ſtands the caſtle of Cahirdriny, i. e. Fort Proſpect, built by the Roches, at preſent on the eſtate of Arthur Hyde, eſq; whoſe anceſtor, ſir Arthur Hyde, lived in this caſtle, in which he was often attacked by the Iriſh. It commands a very extenſive proſpect, and is alſo ſeen from every part of the adjacent country; and a mile W. of Mitchel's-town, is the caſtle of Carganure, built by the Condons. Kilworth, three miles S. of Mitchel's-town, is a thriving place, with a decent church, ſituated at the foot of a large ridge of mountains of that name: through which a good turnpike road is carried from Dublin to Cork. Below the town, the river Funcheon beforementioned runs, being well ſtored with ſalmon and trout, and diſcharges a mile S. of this into the Black-water. On the E. ſide of this river, is a deer park, belonging to Stephen Moore, eſq; and in it, a beautiful ſummer-houſe, neatly ſtuccoed, commanding a proſpect of the windings of the river; adjacent to which, is his manſion houſe, with fine improvements. Near Kilworth, is a good glebe, and new vicarage houſe. On this river, ſtands the ſtrong caſtle of Cloghleagh, an ancient ſeat of the Condons, taken by the Engliſh, under ſir Charles Vavaſor, the 4th of June, 1643; who immediately after, was ſet upon by the Iriſh army, between

Cahirdriny.

Kilworth.

between that and Fermoy; where, being overpowered by numbers, the English loſt above 600 men. From this caſtle, is a ſubterraneous paſſage to the river Funcheon.

Fermoy. Fermoy, a ſmall village, pleaſantly ſeated on the Black-water, over which is a large ſtone bridge of 13 arches, built ann. 1689, and coſt 7500 l. although it is called Fermoy, it is in the barony of Clangibbon. Near this place, according to a remark made by ſir Richard Cox, in 1690, "there "were ſome mineral purging waters diſcovered; "found to be of the ſame nature as thoſe of Tun-"bridge, in Kent; and every whit as effectual;" but the place is now ſtopped up. Here was an abbey for ciſtertian monks, called our lady De Caſtro Dei, founded anno 1270, according to an Iriſh MSS. by ſir Richard de Rupella, who was lord juſtice of Ireland, in 1261. The monks were brought hither from Suir-abbey, in the county of Tipperary; and afterwards received a new colony from Furneſs abbey, in Lancaſhire. The ſpiritualities of this houſe were aſſigned, by the lord treaſurer of England, to ſir George Harvey, for the uſe of the firſt earl of Cork, who purchaſed them, and ſeveral lands in Fermoy, from ſir Bernard Grenville, and, at the ſame time, the ſeigniory of Kinalmeaky, with the lands of Gilabbey, for the ſum of 35000 l. About half a mile N. E. from Fermoy, is a fine bed of white free-ſtone.

Caſtle-hyde. To the W. of Fermoy, is Caſtle-hyde, a good old houſe, with large improvements, of Arthur Hyde, eſq; whoſe anceſtor, ſir Arthur Hyde, was made a knight banneret, by queen Elizabeth, for his gallant behaviour, and raiſing a regiment in England, at the time of the invaſion, by the invincible armada; her majeſty afterwards granted him near 6000 acres of land in this county, which came to the crown by the attainder of Gerald earl of Deſmond: He married the daughter of ——

Poer,

Poer, baron of Curraghmore. This place was formerly named Cariganedy, i. e. the rock of the shield, where stood a castle, said to have been built by the Mahonys. The upper grounds, and sides of the Black-water, are here finely planted with numerous groves of spruce, Scotch fir, and other timber trees, which, from the opposite side of that river, make a fine appearance. The offices are new, and well disposed; and to the south of the house, is a large deer-park. Near Castle-hyde, stands the parish church, in good repair, and adorned with a clock. The lands in this neighbourhood, are covered with excellent limestone, the soil being naturally a stiff yellow clay; in this country, considerable quantities of lime are burned; and, it is observable, that if the upper stratum be used, it swells so greatly upon burning, that it frequently bursts the kiln. There is also a dark kind of limestone, in some places, which being flinty, cracks and flies in the fire, but is, nevertheless, burned by an intense heat; furze kilns are generally used in this part of the country. Two miles north of Castle-hyde, is a place called Labacally, i. e. the Hag's-bed; which is a large rock, raised upon several stones, and seemingly designed as a funeral monument for some person of note. I shall give a further description of these stones in another place. Labacally

To the east of Fermoy, on the south side of the Black-water, is the castle of Carickabrick, and on the opposite side another, called Liclash, built by the Condons. The late revd. Mr. Harrison, of Carickabrick, gave 1000l. lately to the charter schools of this kingdom. Lower down, between the exit of the rivers Funcheon and Araghlin, on a pleasant spot, is the castle of Ballyderoon, which has the same signification as Mesopotamia, i. e. a place between two rivers; it belonged to one of the chiefs of the Condon family, who is said to have Carickabrick.

taken

taken the title of baron from this place. On th other ſide of the river, but more eaſterly, is th caſtle of Ballymac-Patrick, now Carey's-ville built alſo by the Condons, and is a pleaſant ſea of John Carey, eſq; ſituated on a riſing groun above the Black-water; over which, there is terrace, commanding a good proſpect of the val up to Fermoy, and ſeveral caſtles. Here is a pretty park, good orchards, gardens, and other plantations. In January, 1642, this caſtle (23) was taken, by David earl of Barrymore, after an obſtinate reſiſtance, and in view of the Iriſh army, on the other ſide of the Black-water, who durſt not come to its relief; the garriſon were all made priſoners, and afterwards executed. The ſoil is here a limeſtone bottom, and mellow clay, mixed with ſand, about ſeven inches deep.

Carey's-ville.

Green-field.

On the oppoſite ſide of the Black-water, is Green-field, a good houſe, with orchards, &c. of Mr. Hill. To the weſt of it, falls the river Araghlin into the Black-water; not far from which, is Araghlin houſe, pleaſantly ſituated. Near this place, conſiderable iron works are carried on; but charcoal is become very ſcarce in this part of the country, moſt of the woods being demoliſhed.

Macloney.

Near this river, is Macloney, a good houſe and improvement of lieut. James Manſerghe, agreeably ſituated. The north weſt part of this barony, is bounded by the counties of Waterford and Tipperary, and terminated by the mountains of Knockmeledown; which part of the country is moſtly employed in grazing cattle, the ſoil near the ſides of the river Araghlin abounding with graſs in the ſummer ſeaſon. This river winds through a deep romantic glin, and has its riſe in the mountains of the county of Waterford.

In

(23) MSS. at Liſmore.

In the mountains near Araghlin, are excellent estone for building, scythe-stones, and grinding nes; but of a coarser grit than those from Eng-d. On the south side of the river, towards the unds of Waterford county, is Water-park, for-erly a seat of the lord chief justice Pine, with a easant park now demolished, good orchards, and her improvements. Some years ago, the cider ade here, by Mr. Drew, lost the præmium given the Dublin Society, (being so excellent in its nd, that the gentlemen who were judges, ima-ned it to be mixed with foreign wine,) who, the llowing year, being undeceived, they granted the remium to an hogshead of cider (24) made here. Mr. Philips, in his admirable poem on this liquor, bserves, that such mistakes are not uncommon in ngland. Water-park.

Some ciders have by art or age unlearned
Their genuine relish, and of sundry vines
Assumed the flavour; one sort counterfeits
The Spanish product, this to Gauls has seem'd
The sparkling nectar of Champaign; with that
A German oft has swill'd his throat, and sworn,
Deluded, that Imperial Rhine bestow'd
The gen'rous rummer; whilst the owner pleas'd,
Laughs inly at his guests thus entertain'd
With foreign vintage from his cider cask (25).

Water-

(24) Mr. Samuel Colepress, in the Philosophical Transactions, N. 27. p. 501. says, that a composition of the juices of good cider apples and mulberries, produce the best tasted, and most curiously coloured liquor he ever saw.

(25) The best method of distilling cider spirits is as follows. When cider begins to turn sour, take what quantity you please, and put it into a still, with a few raisin stalks, and a little bay-salt, to keep down the phlegm, draw off a weak vinous liquor, which suffer to lie a few days, then commit it to the still with the aforesaid ingredients, and draw off a proof spirit;

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Water-park is, at present, the estate of sir Henry Cavendish, bart.

It was in a part of Clangibbon, in the wood of Sleive grot, that the white knight, towards the end of queen Elizabeth's reign, took the sugan earl of Desmond prisoner; for which the queen gave him a thousand pounds.

spirit; this spirit highly mends weak cider. Four gallons with two of sirup, made of sugar and water (two parts of the former to one of the latter, being dissolved over the fire to the consistence of a sirup) is sufficient for an hogshead. But if six gallons of spirit, and three of sirup, be added, it will be a strong wine, which, upon bottling, will emulate canary if two or three spoonfuls of spirit of clary, with a small lump of loaf sugar, be added to each bottle; for this spirit, as Ermuller observes, has a strong citron flavour, very sharp and penetrating, exactly resembling sack in taste and smell. The spirit is thus made, take the leaves of clary fresh gathered cut small or bruised two pounds; brandy three quarts; draw off the spirit in an alembick, pour this spirit on the same quantity of clary, which infuse for a night in the still, well luted, then with a slow fire draw off the spirit. It may not be amiss to observe, that none of our made wines come so near to French claret as the fermented juice of black berries with sugar prepared in the common manner of made wines and improved by a cider spirit; hence I conclude, that several wines might be prepared from our own vegetable juices, as rich and well flavoured as those we import.

CHAP. VIII.

A Topographical Description of the Liberties of the City of Cork.

THE liberties of Cork were granted by king James I. by letters patent, dated the 15th of July, ann. regn. 7th, 1609, to remain a distinct county of itself, to be for ever called, the county of the city of Cork; reserving, nevertheless, a place for a court-house and gaol, for the county

of Cork, in the city. On the 25th of July (1), that year, the bounds (2) of the county of the city of

(1) Great Council Book.

(2) Thefe bounds were determined as follows, viz. three miles on the N. fide of the city, extending from the walls to the river of Awbeg, where it falls into the Lee, over againft Carigrohanbeg, on the W. to the heap of ftones on the hill by W. Bearna-an-Clynoa, to the highway leading thence to the pound or lough of Blarney, thence to the river by the caftle of Blarney, as it runneth to the mill of Blarney, which river is called Aw Martin, and northward to the brook or bog, near the lands of Ardamadane and Monefrinagh, which cometh from the bog of Killowen, a little to the N. of the church of Killowen to Almiclohifiny, and thence eaftward to the glin or valley between Lifballyenvarig and Ballenvally, now Knockaneieg, to the two long ftones called Gowlaneny, now Cloughatooren, and thence to Bealhaftey to the mill of Downbollog, and as the river of Glanmire runneth from thence to the King's channel. The bounds of the liberties, on the S. fide, were determined as follows: To extend three miles to the valley, called Glaunefune, as the brook, which runs through the fame, falleth E. into the king's channel, leaving the lands of Ardmore, in the county of Cork, and the lands of Roche's-town, in the county of the city of Cork, to the ford of Ballyenvony, thence to the ford of Ballynreth, a little N. of that caftle, and as the glin runs between the half plowland, betwixt the caftle and lands of Trafmyre, parcel of Ballynreth aforefaid, thence to the highway through Glafgillan, and weftward to the highway to Lifnugreuf through Culfaltane leaving parcel thereof in the county of Cork, and parcel thereof in the county of the city, thence to the glin of Ballynireftig, leaving the lands thereof without the liberties and the lands of Ballydorny, Coffduff and Rathbearnagh, in the county of the city, and fo to the bounds of Killinully without the liberties, and to the glin betwixt Killinully aforefaid, and Rath-mac-Ulick, leaving the lands of the faid Rath-mac-Ulick in the county of the city, thence to the ford of Bialilikie to the highway, dividing Ballydulrig, leaving the lands S. of the highway without the liberties, and the hedge and Shanvallicuhig within the county of the city, thence weftward to the valley of Ballygarvane, without the liberties to the ford of Ballinacreny, called Ballenvarig, leaving Ballinacreny within the county of the city, fo to the bog betwixt Ballyadam without the liberties, thence to the bog between the lands of Tullagh and Ballyngromullagh and Ballinacreny aforefaid, and the lands of Killburihine to be within the county of the city, thence

Cork were, by ſir Dominick Sarsfield, knt. afterwards lord Kilmallock, ſir Parr Lane, knt. ſir Edward Fitz-Gerald, knt. and other commiſſioners, ſet out and diſtinguiſhed from the reſt of the county at large.

Carigrohan.

The bridge and caſtle of Carigrohan, terminate the liberties to the W. on the N. ſide of the river Lee, and is the ſhorteſt diſtance, in any one place, of the bounds from the city, being no more than two Iriſh miles; whereas the northern extremity, near the ruins of Carignavar caſtle, is near twice as far. On the N. ſide, from the caſtle of Carigrohan to the city, the Lee is bounded by an high hill, which is continued into the baronies of Barrets and Muſkery. This ſide being coarſe and hilly, is not ſo well cultivated as that oppoſite, which being a fine limeſtone ſoil, affords plenteous crops to the induſtrious farmer. The nature of the ſoil, on the ſouth ſide, is a grey clay, mixt with ſand, and a limeſtone bottom, intermixed with an iron coloured ſlaty ſtone, which they uſe in building. The northern part of the liberties is a coarſe ſoil, hilly, and partly covered with rocks of the ſlaty kind; the earth being moſtly a yellow gritty mould, and, in ſome places, a light clay, which they manure

thence along the bog betwixt Ballingromullagh, Knockneſcagh, Knockinleiragh and Ballymacadam, without the liberties on the S. W. and the lands of Ballynebuollie, Ballentawny and Inſkenny, to be within the county of the city, thence to the mears of the land of the abbey of Ballymacadane, Ballyhoven, Corbally, and Burdenſtown without the liberties, leaving Ballynory in the county of the city and the ford of Maglin, without the liberties to Bohernymenane, as the mear goeth betwixt Ballencolly without the liberties northward to the river of Lee. The county of the city of Cork, beſides the corporation lands, contains 11 pariſhes, viz. part of Carrigippane, Rathconny, Killcully, Shandon, St. Finbarrs, part of Carigaline, Inſkenny, part of Bullyneboy; Kilnaglory, and Carigrohane; being, in all, 23713 Iriſh plantation acres.

nure mostly with lime, brought from Blarney. The river Awbeg falls down from Blarney into the Lee, through a deep and pleasant valley; and at its exit, passes under the bridge of Carigrohan, at a small distance from Mr. O-Bryan's house, which is pleasantly seated between both rivers, having the bridge in front. On the opposite side, Mr. Dunscomb has a beautiful country seat, well wooded on all sides, except the south, from whence there is an agreeable prospect over the adjacent country, the river Lee, city of Cork, and a part of the harbour; this seat is called Mount-desart. Mount-desart.

Carigrohan castle, is built on a high precipice, over the river; it was large, and had several outworks, which were ruined in the wars of 1641; some time after, it became the retreat of one capt. Cape, who, with other ruined companions, robbed passengers, and plundered the neighbouring country; at the entrance of the outward gate, is a very large sycamore tree, whose branches form a circle 90 feet in diameter, and the thickness of the body is very great; a little S. E. of the castle, is a new church, erected upon the ruins of the old one. Here are large plantations of cider fruit, where a considerable quantity of good cider is made.

In the river Lee, near this castle, are the fresh water muscle; they lie in the deepest part of the river, sticking in the gravel, on the small end of the shell; the fisherman is naked when he goes to take them, having a small osier in his hand, and in fair sun-shine weather, otherways they cannot be taken; for then only they open their shells, which being observed, he gently guides the end of his small stick between the shells; the fish feeling the stick, shuts them so close, that he easily draws them up. There are frequently found in those muscles a pearl, sometimes as large as a pea, Pearls.

and of a good water, which they ſell in Cork for a trifle.

Ballycanon.

At Ballycanon, is a good houſe and plantation of Mr. Spread. On the north bank of the river, are ſeveral pretty improvements, and country houſes, of the citizens; and to the N. W. of the city, ſeveral houſes and pleaſant gardens, which form a pretty hamlet, called Sunday's-well, lying on a riſing ground, and command a view of the city and river. Here is a cool refreſhing water, which gives name to the place; but it is hard and does not lather with ſoap; this, together with all the ſprings on the N. ſide of the river, iſſue out of a red ſtone rock. Here are very great plantations of ſtrawberries, of the largeſt and fineſt kind, as the chili, and the hautboy ſtrawberry. The planters of thoſe fruit pay conſiderable rents for their gardens, by the profits ariſing from them alone; and they have alſo great plantations of them round other parts of the city.

Sunday's-well.

The fine tracts of cultivated lands, on both ſides the river, have more the air of a garden than a rural proſpect; and, in the fine ſeaſon of the year, preſents us with a pleaſing account of the goodneſs of the ſoil, and induſtry of the huſbandman. The ſoil is a light brown earth, near eight inches deep. In ſome places, there are limeſtone gravel pits, which being uſed for walks, are of a binding quality.

Although the banks of the Seine and Thames are adorned with magnificent ſtructures, the Lee, far leſs opulent, and more humble, preſents the eye with plain neat houſes, ſmall pleaſant gardens, and pretty plantations, which begin to riſe in proportion as the traffic of the city of Cork increaſes. The riſing grounds, on both ſides this river, have, of late, aſſumed an air of improvement, ſcarce to be met with out of our ſiſter kingdom. Pity it is, that ſuch a ſpirit of induſtry does not diffuſe itſelf quite

quite through the country; but this we have more than hopes of, from our happy conſtitution, and the continuance of that peace and ſerenity, which providence, of late years, has been pleaſed to beſtow on this kingdom. The ſtrand, on the N. ſide of the river, is a moſt charming outlet; upon it, is Lota, a pleaſant ſeat, with gardens, plantations and water-works, inhabited by alderman Bradſhaw; and near it, the late Joſeph Bennet, eſq; recorder of Cork, had a pretty villa; alſo nearer Cork, Mr. John Dennis, merchant, has a good houſe and neat gardens, with an aviary; the gardens aford a fine view of the harbour and oppoſite country. Lotamore is a pleaſant ſeat, adorned with plantations; being the eſtate of Mr. Rogers, not far from the river of Glanmire. Nor ought I to forget a neat garden, and improvement, of Mr. Daniel Voſter, with fountains, ſtatues, and canals, and a pretty houſe ſeated on an hill, half a mile from the city, having a proſpect of Cork, the harbour, and adjacent country. Mr. Voſter ſettled, ſeveral years ago, in Cork, being, by birth, a Dutchman; many of the merchants of the city have been educated by him in writing, arithmetic, and the moſt regular method of book-keeping; and ſeveral of them, formerly ſcholars to Mr. Voſter, were ſo ſenſible of his worth, that they gave him an annual public entertainment in the council chamber of the city; a laudable practice, and anciently followed by the old Greeks and Romans to their greateſt maſters.

On the oppoſite ſhore, are ſeveral pretty retreats, almoſt contiguous to each other, too many particularly to mention. On the N. ſide of the river, the banks are high, and, in ſome places, inacceſſible, compoſed of a mellow clay, over a ſlaty rock of various colours, ſome red, others of a deep purple, and ſky colour, uſed for building.

The

Black-rock.

The castle of the Black-rock was first built by the lord Mountjoy, in the beginning of king James Ist's reign, when the fort of Halbowlin was erected, for the defence of the harbour. In the year 1722, the city expended the sum of 296l. upon this tower, and made a very handsome octagon room in it; from whence, is a delightful prospect of the harbour from passage to Cork. In it, the mayors of Cork hold an admiralty court, being, by several charters, appointed admirals of the harbour, which, in the year 1627 (3), was contested with them, by one Edward Champion, for the lord Barry. On the first of August, it is usual for the mayor and corporation to have a public entertainment here, at the charge of the city.

Douglas.

Douglas, two miles from Cork, is a neat village, where is a noble manufacture for making sail-cloth, being the largest in the kingdom, which was begun in 1726, when 40 looms were at first erected; since which, at different times, there have been considerable additions made; so that there are now 100 looms at work, and about 250 persons constantly employed in hackling, bleaching, warping, weaving, &c. and more than 500 spinners, many of whom come above seven miles for work, which occasions a weekly expence of about 60l. for labour only. There is a magazine for the hemp, yarn, &c. a fine water-mill for pounding the hemp and ashes, and convenient buck-house and bleach-yard, in the middle of which is a large dry-house for the yarn in bad weather. There are houses and gardens for the master-workmen, for which they do not pay any rent, and to which the journeymen, who do the best and most work, are promoted when vacancies happen. There has been manufactured, in the two years ending at christmas 1747, 4781 bolts of sail-cloth,

(3) Council book of the city.

cloth, containing 172, 116 yards, worth from 14 to 20d. per yard, a great part of which has been exported, and much esteemed in England; 43 protestants were arrayed out of this little village, who did duty with the rest of the trainbands of the city of Cork in their turn. Thus manufacturers not only bring riches to our country, but also add greatly to its strength, in supporting its constitution and liberties.

Mary-borough, not far from Douglas, is an handsome house, adorned with a cupola, and good plantations of Mr. Richard Newenham, merchant in Cork; a gentleman, who is the largest dealer in Ireland, in the worsted trade; and employs some thousands, in different parts of this country, in spinning bay yarn, which he exports to Bristol. Not far distant, is Donnybrook, Mr. Boyle Davis's, a pleasant seat, on a rising ground, in view of the city. More to the S. stood Castle-Treasure, now entirely demolished, and said to have been originally built by the Danes. Rochford's-town, two miles W. from the city, on an hill, is a pretty seat and improvement of Swithin White, esq; Chetwynd, the seat of Emanuel Pigott, esq; is also a pleasant place, with good gardens, fine canals and waterworks, well stocked with carp. About two miles S. S. W. from Cork, is a celebrated holy well, dedicated to St. Bartholomew. The water gushes out of a slaty rock, through a round hole cut into it, about two feet diameter, and one and a half deep; it is walled and covered with an arch of stone; there is an avenue of large sycamore trees leading to the well. They relate several stories of miraculous cures having been performed by this water, particularly on the person who planted the avenue, and walled the well round, whose name was Gallant, and who, they say, received his sight by the use of this water. There is a flagstone set up, on which is a cross, with an inscription, importing,

Mary-borough.

Donnybrook.

Rochford's-T.

Chetwynd.

porting, that David Fox got the use of his limbs by bathing in it. It is still much frequented on St. Bartholomew's day, and the evening before by an infinite number of Romish devotees, who flock to it out of devotion, and for the cure of sore eyes, pains in the limbs, &c. It is a pleasant, soft sweet water, lathers immediately with soap; but I could not discover any other appearance, from whence it might receive its healing virtues.

Bishops town

Ballynaspig, i. e. Bishops-town, two miles W. of the city, is a neat house and chapel, built by Dr. Peter Browne, late lord bishop of Cork, upon which he expended upwards of 2000 l. He built this house for a summer retreat, and left it to his successors, free from any charge; as he did his improvements at Bishops court, in Cork, of a considerable value.

Salmon weirs.

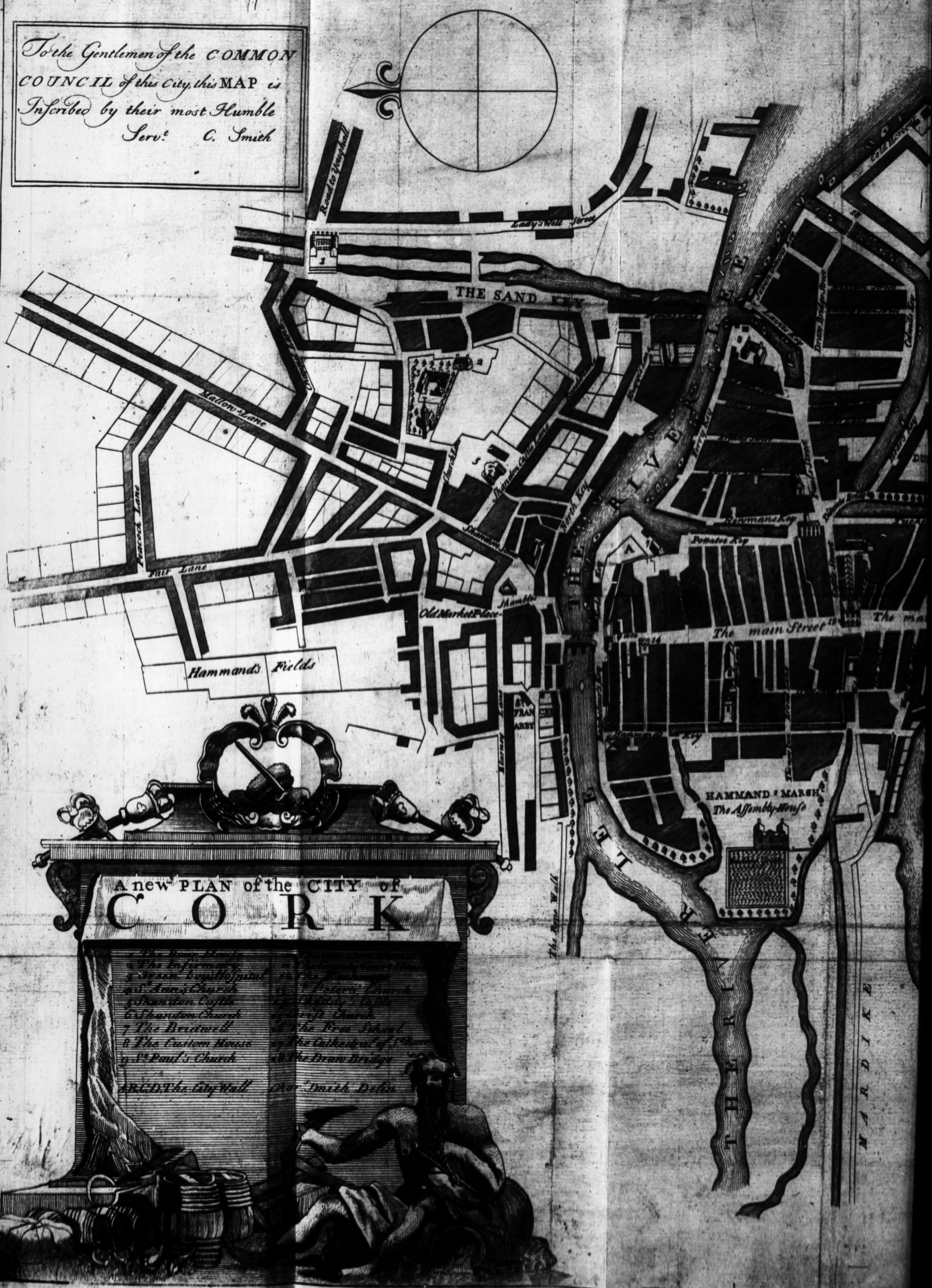
Nearer to the city, are large weirs, crossing the river Lee, for taking salmon, which obstructs them from running much higher up; otherways they would be equally plenty in several of the other rivers that join the Lee. These weirs were first erected by the monks of Gill-abbey, and granted, with the possessions of that house, to the first earl of Cork. The river, nearer Cork, divides itself into two main branches, washing the city at the N. and S. sides. There is also a smaller stream, which runs through the middle of the town, built over in most places. This division of the Lee, is well described by Spenser, in his Fairy Queen, in the episode of the marriage of the Thames and Medway, where he introduces several of our Irish rivers, in so just a manner, that this line of Horace may aptly be applied to that celebrated poet.

Liquidus puroque simillimus Amni.

Lib. 2. Epod. 2.

There

To the Gentlemen of the COMMON COUNCIL of this City, this MAP is Inscribed by their most Humble Servt. C. Smith



THE
REAP MARSH
Cold Harbour
CHANNEL
SOUTH
HEIGH
DUNSCOMB's
MARSH
Bears Key
Tuckeys Key
The main Street - South Gate
Cove Lane
Red Abby Lane
Grave Yard Lane
Cat Lane
Stephen's Hospital
The Barrack
The Fort
Cross's Grant
St. Dennis
Deanary House
WEST
MARSH
The Bishops Palace
MARDIKE
To Gill Abby
Bandon Road
PARISHES
St. Finbarr's
Christ Church
St. Peter's
St. Mary-Shandon
St. Anne's
St. Paul's
Scale of 440 Yards 2 Furlongs or ¼ of a Mile
44 88 132 176 1 Furlong 440

There alſo was the wide embayed Maire,
The pleaſant Bandon crown'd with many a wood,
The ſpreading Lee, that like an iſland fair,
Encloſeth Cork with his divided flood.

Cant. 11. Book IV.

The Maire bounds this county to the S. W. and the noble epithet of wide embayed Maire, is as juſt as it is elegant; nor has time much altered that of our Bandon river. The Lee was, in former times much deeper in the ſouth channel than of late years, that being the ſide moſt frequented by veſſels; but now the north channel is, by far, the deepeſt; theſe changes have happened by the alteration of the weirs. Salmon is here never out of ſeaſon; ſo that the old verſe may be juſtly applied to this river.

Salmo non æſtate novus nec frigore deſit.

Salmon, in winter, is not rare;
In ſummer, we have ſome to ſpare.

CHAP. IX.

The preſent State of the City of Cork, *its ancient and modern Names, Situation, Extent, Churches, Hoſpitals, Abbeys, public Buildings, Schools and other Foundations, Government, Officers, Courts, Franchiſes and Privileges, Companies, Militia, Arms,* &c.

THE ancient name given to this city, by the Iriſh, was Corcach (1), and Corcach Baſcoin, which Name.

(1) Colgan quotes an anonimous writer of the life of St. Cadroc * (Abbatis Valſiodorenſis) ſuppoſed to be wrote about the

* Act. Sanct. V. 1. p. 494.

which signify a marshy place; and the harbour, by the old Irish, was called Bealagh Conliach.

First inhabitants.

The earliest and most probable account of the first planting of a town here, is given by the writer of the life of St. Nessan, a disciple of St. Finbarr, to whom the building the cathedral church of this city is attributed. He says, "St. Nessan "was educated under St. Barr, at a school or mo-"nastery, founded by that bishop, at Lough Eirc, "to which, as the habitation of wisdom, and the "sanctuary of all christian virtues, such numbers "of disciples flocked from all parts, that it chang-"ed a desert, as it were, into a large city (2)." The death of this St. Nessan happened, according to the annals of the four masters (3), in the year 551. If this be true, St. Finbarr, who was his preceptor, must be placed almost an hundred years earlier than sir James Ware says he lived, who makes him flourish in the 7th century.

Although this account seems to bid fair for the first settlement of this city, on the south side of the river, where the cathedral and the abbey, called Gill-abbey, were erected; yet it may not contradict the received opinion of this city's having been founded by the Danes, and enclosed by them with walls,

the year 1040, which deduces the origin of some of the Irish from a city of Asia Minor, on the river Pactolus, called Chorisson, whose inhabitants made a migration, in order to settle in Thrace, but, by many storms and other accidents, some of them (equally fabulous as they are miraculous, which the author pretends to describe) at last were thrown on Ireland where they seized on several cities, among others on Corcach a city of the Mumienses or Munstermen; they called themselves Corischii, and the country Corischia. This, says Colgan, was many years before christianity arrived here; but this whole relation has so much the air of a fable, that we cannot impose it as any other upon our readers.

(2) Colgan Act. Sanct. p. 607. (3) Colgan Trias Thaum. p. 186.

walls, about the middle of the 9th century, who, at the ſame time, founded ſeveral other maritime towns, as Waterford, Limerick, &c. where they continued till after the Engliſh conqueſt. And we find, the cantreds of the Oſtmen or Danes excepted out of the grants made by king Henry II. to Cogan and Fitz-Stephen of the kingdom of Cork. Theſe Oſtmen being ſettled in an enemy's country, and expoſed to their attacks, as every misfortune forces mankind to think of a remedy, they found it neceſſary to wall their towns, which procured them ſecurity and wealth. Thus, among the Greeks, thoſe who lay moſt expoſed to inſults, were moſt open to trade. Cholcis, Corinth and Mycene, were the firſt opulent cities after the iſles; riches ſoon produced ſubordination and inhabitants, the leſs powerful being contented to put themſelves under their protection; and thoſe, on the other hand, were glad of numbers for carrying on their affairs. The firſt ſketches of their policy and laws were very ſimple, and had their riſe from the neceſſities of the times, and the rude way of life then prevailing. The great law of hoſpitality, among the old Iriſh, as well as the Danes, made a principal part of their inſtitution: And Ariſtotle informs us, that to violate a ſtranger, who had taken ſanctuary under one's roof, had participated of one's table, or ſat down at one's fire, was made among the Greeks, the moſt deteſtable impiety. Among the old Iriſh, a ſtranger had no more to do in order to introduce himſelf, than to ſit by the fire, and put off his brogues, which cuſtom is preſerved to this day in the more uncivilized part of this country; ſuch a perſon was entitled to the laws of hoſpitality, and reckoned one of the family; and if a ſecond ſtranger came in, he took upon him to bid him welcome, with as much freedom as if he was maſter of the houſe.

The

The Danes, during their first setling in the country, equally enriched themselves by traffic, piracy, and making descents upon foreign countries. Piracy, in the early ages of the world, was not accounted so infamous as at present. Homer represents Nestor entertaining Telemachus and his company, very honourably, in his house; and after the repast, asking them, whether they were merchants.——

Η ΜΑΨΙΔΙΩΣ ΑΛΑΛΗΣΟΕ, ΟΙΑ ΤΕ ΛΗΙΣΤΗΡΕΣ;

——— Or do you rove uncertain
As being robbers? ——— Odyſ. III.

Situation. Cork lies mostly on a marshy island, surrounded by the river Lee, that about ten miles below the city, discharges itself into the ocean, which renders it a most considerable port for commerce. And the industrious inhabitants have so improved their situation, and enlarged it with elegant buildings, particularly within these last forty or fifty years, that, after Dublin, it may now justy challenge the second place in this kingdom, and be called the Bristol of Ireland (4).

The

(4) This city is very different from what it was when Cambden described it in queen Elizabeth's time. "It is, says "he, of an oval form, inclosed with walls, and encompas-"sed with the channel of the river, which also crosses it, "and is not accessible but by bridges, lying along, as it "were, in one direct street, with a bridge over it: It is a "populous little trading town, and much resorted to; but "so beset with rebel enemies on all sides, that they are o-"bliged to keep constant watch as if the town was continual-"ly besieged, and dare not marry out their daughters into "the country, but contract one with another among them-"selves, whereby all the citizens are related, in some degree "or other." Cambden adds, "that Brise, the religious person "who flourished among the Gauls, and from whom the di-"oces

The principal part first fortified by a wall was on the marshy island above mentioned. The walls are said to be repaired by king John, but were originally built by the Danes, long before the arrival of the English. Cork was originally built in the form of an oblong square; the length of which was from the N. gate to the S. gate, and its breadth from the city wall, on the W. marsh, to that parallel to it which faced the E. marsh; this wall had an interruption towards the middle, at the lower end of Castle-street, called Martin-gate, defended to the N. by a strong castle, which stood near the scite of the new market-house called the Queen's-castle; and within the walls, on the ground where the present county court-house is built, stood another castle, called the King's-castle. The former, was subsisting in the reign of king James I. and the latter, was taken down in the year 1718, and houses built on the ground. This castle was granted, by king Henry VIII (5), to William Coppinger, mayor (6) of

Walls, &c.

" oceſs of Sambriſk in Armorica, commonly called St. Brien, " takes its name, was born and bred in this town."

This city, an hundred and 20 years ago, was much leſs than either Waterford or Limerick. Stanihurſt, after reckoning up Dublin, Waterford, and Limerick, thus proceeds *, " Quarta Hiberniæ urbs Corcagia dicitur ceteris minor, portu tamen excellenti & tuto eſt ornata. Hic etiam cives, copiis ſatis locupletes, operam mercaturæ navant, res ſuas domi foriſq; frugaliter obeant."

(5) Charter dated March 11, 28 Hen. VIII. anno 1537.

(6) Here the mayors were anciently choſen; the old method of which, as I find it in a council book, was as follows: The mayor and two ſheriffs made choice each man of three perſons out of the council, being nine in all, who, with the preſent mayor and ſheriffs made 12. Theſe 12 went into the caſtle, and there continued till they made choice of three other perſons out of the common council, to be offered to the freemen as candidates for the mayoralty, one of whom they elected by votes; in caſe of diſagreement of the 12 men until 12 o'clock at night, the mayor and ſheriffs made choice,

* Stanihurſt de Reb. Hibernic. Antwerp, 1583.

of Cork, and his ſucceſſors, who were to have the keeping and overſeeing of the ſame, till it was otherways diſpoſed of, by letters patent; but I do not find it ever was, except that by king Charles Iſt's charter, a part of it was reſerved for holding the aſſizes for the county of Cork.

To the ſouth of this caſtle, at the lower end of Chriſt-church-lane, ſtood a ſtrong tower, on the city wall, called the Hopewell; from whence I do not find any other till the S. E. angle of the wall, where there was a ſmall tower; and from thence to the S. gate, there was no fortification. Both the N. and S. gates were defended by old caſtles, one at each end of the bridge. From the S. gate to the S. W. angle, was a tower about midway, and one at that angle. The water-gate was defended by a ſmall old caſtle, between which and the N. W. angle, ſtood the belfry of ſaint Peter's church, taken down and rebuilt, anno 1683. From hence to the N. W. angle, is one ſmall tower ſtill remaining, and another at that angle; whence the wall ran, without any fortification, till it came to the N. gate, defended by a caſtle at each end of the bridge, as before mentioned. There was alſo a round tower on the ſtrand, near the N. bridge; between which and the Queen's-caſtle, were two ſmall towers, all which are exactly delineated in a ſketch of this city, given us in Pacata Hibern. which I take to be correct, as it agrees with other accounts, and with what remain of theſe walls at preſent.

Anno

next day, of three more, and proceeded as before, upon a choice of three perſons to be candidates to the freemen for the place of mayor. This was changed by a by-law of the corporation, made June the 10th, 1678, that the mayor and ſheriffs, as formerly, ſhould chuſe three perſons, who were to retire, as before, to the caſtle; and if they diſagreed until 12 at night, the mayor was next day, at 10 o'clock, to call a council, the majority of which were to agree on three perſons to be on the election for mayor.

Anno 1706, a great part of the city walls being in a ruinous condition, there was an order of council to have ſeveral of the breaches ſtopped, and all the ſtairs leading thereto taken down; and the ſame year, a great part of the city wall, facing the eaſt marſh, was taken down accordingly.

On the 14th of October, 1633, the N. bridge of this city, and the caſtle thereon fell down, by a great flood in the river, and the remainder of it was taken down, together with the wall, called Lombard's-wall, May 23d 1635. Anno 1639, I find an order of council for making a new wooden bridge at the N. end of the town. Anno 1676, the S. bridge was rebuilt by the corporation; and anno 1678, by order of lord Shannon, governor of the city, there were draw-bridges made on both the N. and S. bridges. Anno 1712, the wooden bridge, at the N. end of the city, was taken down, and a fair bridge erected in its place; the piers, arches and butments being faced with hewn ſtone. Bridges.

The following year, the wooden bridge on the S. end of the city was alſo taken down; and a handſome ſtone bridge (7) erected, at the corporation charge, in its room.

This

(7) There are ſeveral other bridges over the many canals which run through this city, the ſituations of which may be obſerved on the ground plan; I ſhall only here mention the times of their being erected.

Tucky's bridge was built from Tucky's quay to the eaſt marſh, by capt. Dunſcomb, anno 1699.

The wooden bridge was built on Dunſcomb's marſh, by alderman Crone, anno 1728.

Anno 1731, the bridge on Hamand's marſh, leading to the quakers meeting-houſe, was erected; and on the ſame canal are ſeveral other ſmall bridges.

In Sept. 1732, the large bridge between Hamand's and Pike's marſh was erected; which laſt marſh, with the quay called Pike's quay, were then filled up, and built upon, by Mr. Joſeph Pike, anno 1718.

Fortification.

This town being only defended by the above mentioned walls and round towers, was never a place of any considerable strength, especially since the modern method of besieging places was in use. Yet it made a resistance of five days, against a regular army, in September 1690, when it was besieged by the earl of Marlborough. The garrison, consisting of 4500 men, surrendered on michaelmas-day, and were made prisoners of war. This strength of the garrison, the besieger's want of heavy cannon, and the situation of the place (being surrounded by water) all contributed to make it hold out so long: but the rising grounds, on both sides, so command it, that the best engineer in Europe could never make it a place of much strength.

In the beginning of king James Ist's reign, this city rebelled, set up the mass, and was besieged by sir Charles Willmot and sir George Thornton, commissioners of Munster, but opened the gates to the lord deputy Mountjoy, being not able to make any resistance; and upon this occasion, the fort, on the S. side of the town, called Elizabeth's fort, was rebuilt as a citadel, to curb the insolence of the citizens for the future; which work was a square fortification, with four regular bastions. On that side of the river, was also another small work, called the Cat-fort; but this was never of much importance.

Shandon castle.

On the N. side of the city, stood Shandon-castle, built by the Barrys, soon after the conquest, or, as some say, by king John. In it, the lords presidents of Munster, and the itinerant judges, often held courts of gaol delivery for this county. This castle is now quite demolished.

Skiddy's castle.

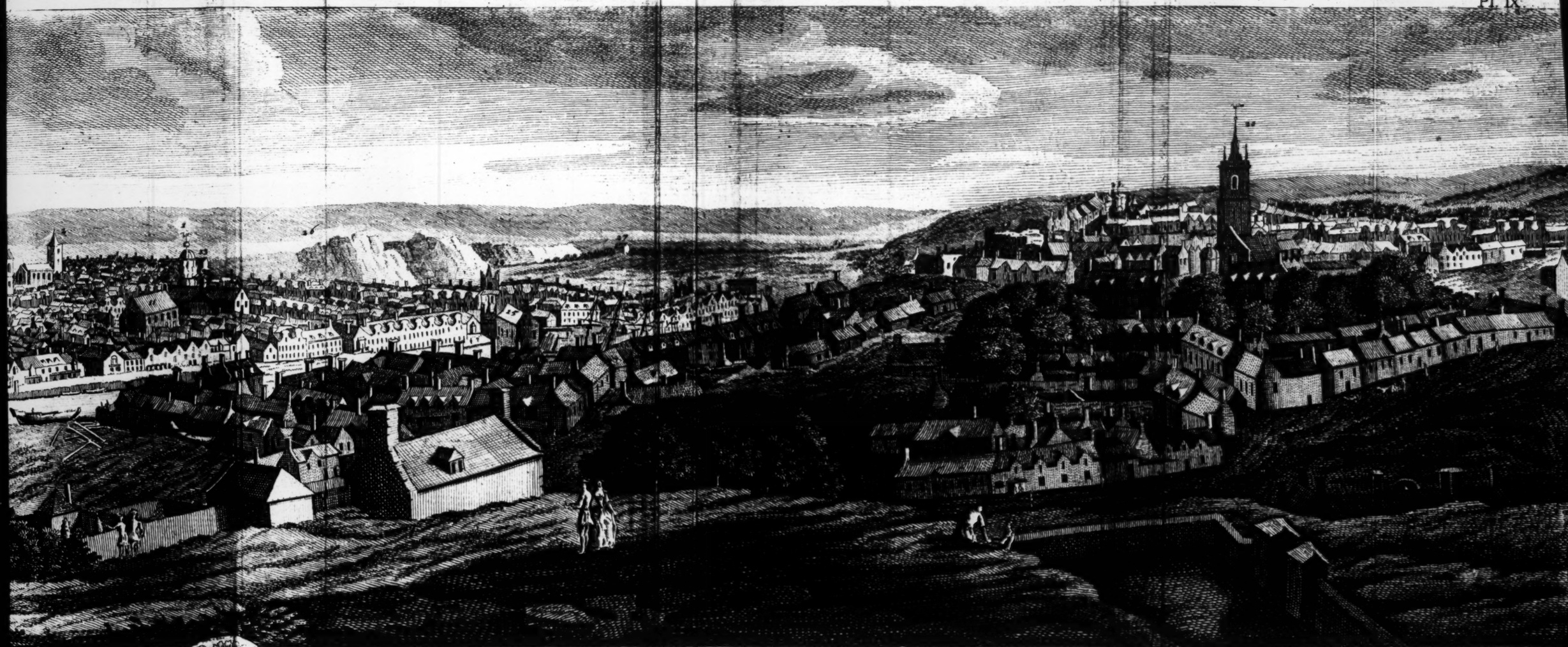
Skiddy's-castle was built, anno 1445, by John Skiddy, who was, that year, bailiff of the city, and afterwards mayor. His descendants live in France, where they have acquired a good estate.

This

Incho: Chearnley gen: Burnt Court Delin.

1 The Exchange.
2 The Cathedral.
3 Christ Church.
4 The Fort otherwise ye Cat.
5 South Gate.
6 The Barracks.
7 St. Nicholas's Church.
8 The Blue Boys Hospital.
9 Red Abbey.
10 The Custom House.
11 St. Pauls church.
12 The Market House.
13 The Bishop's Palace.
14 St. Peter's Church.
15 The Bridewell.
16 North Gate.

To the Rt. Worshipful the MAYOR, SHERIFFS
This View of that City from the North, is Inscribed



ERIFFS and COMMON COUNCIL of the City of **CORK**,
Inscribed by their most Devoted humble Servt Ch: Smith.

17 Shiddy's Castle.
18 The Salmon Weir.
19 Shandon Castle in Ruins.
20 St Anne's.
21 The Green Boys Hospital.
22 The Infirmary.
23 The Mass House.
24 Mallow Lane.
25 Blarney Lane.
26 Gillabey.
27 Red Howe & Wet Marsh Walk.
28 The Draw Bridge.
29 The Dispensing Medicine House.
30 The Reap Mar
31 Cold Harbour
32 Sunday's Well

Thos Chambers Dublin Sculpt.

This castle is rented by the crown from the earl of Burlington, and is used as a magazine for gunpowder.

Formerly the suburb, on the S. side of the river, was better built, and more occupied, than that on the N. side: on the contrary, of late years, this last has got the advantage of the other in largeness and number of houses, occasioned partly by the channel on the N. side growing deeper, and by a much greater intercourse of people to it, as it lies open to the greatest part of the kingdom. But the chief enlargement of this city has been, within these few years, by draining the marshes, and building several fair streets thereon; so that it is now above thrice as large as it was 40 years ago, and its commerce has also increased in proportion.

The air of this city (8) is indifferently clear and healthy, refreshed, in summer, by the gentle

(8) The following description of the city, in respect to its situation, air, and diseases, is taken from Dr. Rogers's essay on the endemical diseases thereof, p. 36, 37, &c.

"The city of Cork is built upon islands, surrounded by several branches of the river Lee, in their own nature marshy; which were overflowed by the spring tides, till the ground was raised by art: It is situated in a deep valley, where the most of the marshes, both to the E. and W. are constantly covered by the overflowing of the spring tides; and, in the interim, putrid vapours are exhaling from thence. Continued ridges of hills bound this vale to the north and south, on which the suburbs are built.

"Besides this situation, the great quantities of filth, animal offals, &c. that defile the streets, render it unwholesome." To which the doctor attributes the origin of the endemical epidemic disorders, that raged in this city, at the time of his publishing his work. "The inhabitants, he says, during the summer months, are necessitated to use unwholesome, foul and corrupted water. During the slaughtering season, the meaner sort live mostly upon animal offals; which occasions much mischief, by a sudden transition from a diet of another kind: The slaughtering season begins in August, and continues

breezes from the ſeveral canals in and about it; and moderated, in winter, by the warm ſteams and vapours which aſcend from the ſame.

The city on the S. ſide, being limeſtone ground, is but indifferently ſupplied with good water. On the

nues till January; and between thoſe terms it is that the violence of our endemics is concluded." The doctor has noticed, "that in the ſpace of 24 years, an epidemic fever has appeared three ſeveral times, in a very ſingular manner. He firſt obſerved it anno 1708; the years 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, were remarkable for the ſame diſorder, during the aforeſaid months; but it then began to dwindle in its effects; and, by degrees, totally diſappeared: during the above ſpace of time, dyſenteries and a ſlow confluent ſmall pox appeared; from 1721 to 1728, fevers were but little heard of; but from thence to 1731, each winter was notorious for fluxes, and the latter winter for the ſmall pox. The ſpring of 1728, was more than commonly ſtormy; and about the vernal equinox, happened the greateſt inundation ever known in the memory of man."

Beſide the abovementioned cauſes, the doctor adds others, viz. "Our ſituation in a part of the kingdom, upon the edge of the great Atlantic ocean, our trade winds W. and S. W. blowing from thence three parts in four of the year, ſo that we are almoſt perpetually wrapped up, and drenched in thoſe warm watery fleeces, which are conſtantly detached from its ſurface. This connate diſpoſition of the air, he ſays, muſt relax its ſpring, and abate its gravity; from which united cauſe will ariſe, a relaxed tone of the animal fibres, and a conſequent lentor of all the juices; by this means, the morbid effluvia have a free admiſſion into our blood, and, in conjunction with the other, lay the foundation of all the epidemic diſeaſes incident to our climate."

The diſeaſes of this climate, notwithſtanding the above note, are really as few as in moſt countries in the world; theſe cauſes ſubſiſt annually, and yet we are not one year in ſeven viſited with epidemical diſorders, which muſt annually happen if theſe were the principal cauſes that produce them; and it will be really found, upon compariſon of the bills of mortality of this city with that of other places, allowing ceteris paribus for the number of inhabitants, that this city is as wholeſome as moſt others, it being waſhed every 12 hours by the tide of flood, which keeps it ſweet and clean; and alſo prevents that ſtagnation of the air and vapours, which would otherwaysappen.

the N. ſide, there are ſome good ſprings; but the generality of the inhabitants uſe that of the river Lee, taken up at low water, which, it muſt be confeſſed, is far from being of the pureſt kind.

In this city, beſides the cathedral, are the churches of St. Mary Shandon, and St. Anne in the N. ſuburb. Chriſt-church, St. Peter's, and St. Paul's, within the city; and on the S. ſide, St. Nicholas's church. Beſides which, there were formerly on that ſide a church dedicated to St Mary of the Spicknard, and St. John's. Churches.

There were anciently eleven pariſh churches in and about Cork, as appears from a paragraph in king Edward IVth's charter, for which the citizens paid 24 marks yearly to the crown; but upon conſideration that the ſaid churches were deſtroyed by Iriſh rebels, and inteſtine wars, which continued 15 years, occaſioning great decay and poverty in the city, theſe 24 marks were remitted to the citizens. This charter was granted, anno 1462.

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The cathedral, dedicated to St. Finbarr (9), was founded by that ſaint, in the 7th century. Gilla Cathedral

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According

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According

Æda O-Mugin, bishop of Cork, from whom Gill-abbey has its name, successor to St. Finbarr, and also Gregory and Reginald, are enumerated among the principal benefactors to this church, which, by length of time, fell greatly to decay and ruin. In the year 1725, this church was taken down in order to be rebuilt, and was finished, anno 1735, when divine service was again performed therein. Some years ago, an ancient round tower stood in the church-yard, a little detached from the church. The expence of this building was defrayed by a parliamentary tax of 1s. per tun laid on all coals and culm, consumed within the city of Cork (10) It

According to Keating, there were no less than seven Irish saints distinguished by the name of Bairfion, of whom our saint was the chief: It is said, that in his convent were 17 prelates constantly residing, and 700 of the clergy.

Giraldus Cambrensis, in the 49th chap. of his 2d book De Mirabilibus Hiberniæ, gives us the following legend of this saint, "A certain knight had seized some of the bishop's "land, and had already sowed it with barley; the bishop "came to him, and adjured him, in the name of God and all "the saints, to deliver up the land; which being refused, he "prayed, with tears, that his seed which he had sown might "never come to harvest; which accordingly happened, to "the great admiration of the whole city; for it did not even "shoot out of the earth. Next year, the bishop's people "sowed wheat there, and in the harvest they reaped fine "barley; the wheat not coming up until the harvest follow-"ing."

(10) By Mr. Richard Fenton's account, who collected the duty on coals applied to the building the cathedral, Christ-church, and the Work-house, there was received, from November, 1719, to November, 1726, being seven years, 1794 l. and from the first of November to March the 3d, 1729, being three years and five months, 999l. 14s. the duty being 1s. per tun, making each year communibus ann. 256l. 5s. 8d. by which computation, there seems to be about 6000 tuns of coal burned in this city yearly, amounting to about 16 tuns and a half each day, and 500 tuns a month, which may be supplied by 150 ships, being, one with another, 40 tuns; there are also great quantities of turf consumed here.

it is built of the doric order, and hath a very handsome Venetian window to the chancel. There is a design of adding a new steeple, and of raising a portico on the W. end of the church. On either side of the W. entrance, are the vestry-room, and bishop's (11) consistory court. In this church, is a good

(11) The following is a catalogue of the bishops of this cathedral.

St. Barr, or Finbarr, flourished about 630. We have but slender accounts of his successors till the arrival of the English; the following are mentioned by our historians.

St. Nessan, whose death Colgan * places anno 551; if so, he could not be a disciple of St. Finbarr, or else St. Finbarr must be placed much earlier.

Russin, comorban or successor of St. Bar, died in 685.

Selbac, died in 773.

Cathmogan, died in 961.

Columb Mac-Carucain, called comorban of St. Bar, died in 990.

Cellach O-Selbac, died in pilgrimage, ann. 1026.

Niel O-Mailduib, died in 1027.

Airtri Sairt, died in 1028.

Cathal, died in 1034.

Mugron O-Mutan, was murdered by robbers, in 1057.

Maclothod O-Hailgenen, died in 1107.

Patrick O-Selbac, died in 1111.

About the year 1140, a certain poor man, a foreigner, was, by Malachy, archbishop of Armagh, promoted to this see, with the approbation and applause of all the clergy, and people.

Gilla-Æda O-Mugin, sat in 1152, he died in 1172; from him Gill-abbey has its name.

Gregory succeeded in 1172, died in 1186.

Reginald, time of his succession uncertain.

O-Selbaic, died in 1205.

Geffry White, was recommended to this see by king Henry III. about the year 1215.

Maurice, or Marian O-Brien, was translated from hence to Cashel, ann. 1224.

Gilbert, archdeacon of Cork, consecrated in 1225; he died in 1238.

Lawrence, died in 1264.

* Trias Thaum. p. 186.

William

good organ; here are alſo choriſters and ſinging boys. The ſtalls ſeats and throne, are neatly finiſhed,

William of Jerepont ſucceeded in 1266.

Reginald, treaſurer of Caſhel, ſucceeded in 1267, and died in 1276.

Robert or Richard Mac-Donough, a ciſtertian monk, ſucceeded in 1277, and died in 1301.

John Mac-Carwill ſucceeded in 1302, reſigned in 1321, being tranſlated to Caſhel.

Philip of Slane ſucceeded in 1321, and died in 1326.

John Le Blond, dean of Cloyne, was elected in 1326, but it is not known whether he was conſecrated.

Walter le Rede, or Rufus, ſucceeded in 1327, and in 1330 was tranſlated to Caſhel.

John de Balinconingham ſucceeded in 1330, and died in 1347.

John Roche, canon of this cathedral, ſucceeded in 1347, and died in 1358.

Gerald de Barry ſucceeded in 1359, and died, aged 90, in 1393.

Roger Eleſmeer ſucceeded in 1396, and died in 1406.

Patrick Ragged reſigned in 1477; he aſſiſted at the general council of Conſtance in 1415 and 1416, where he acquired great reputation.

Milo Fitz-John ſucceeded in 1418, and died in 1430.

Anno 1430, the ſees of Cork and Cloyne were united by pope Martin V.

Jordan ſucceeded to thoſe two ſees, and ſat in them about 30 years.

Gerald Fitz-Gerald ſucceeded him, and died in 1479.

William Roche ſucceeded in 1479, reſigned in 1490.

Thady Mac-Carty ſucceeded in 1490.

Gerald ſucceeded and reſigned in 1499.

John Fitz-Edmund Fitz-Gerald ſucceeded in 1499.

John Bennet, or Ferret, died in 1536.

Dominick Tirrey ſucceeded in 1536, and died in 1556.

Roger Skiddy ſucceeded in 1557; he reſigned in 1566, and the ſee was vacant four years.

Richard Dixon ſucceeded in 1570, and was deprived in 1571.

Matthew Sheyn ſucceeded 1572, and died in 1582.

William Lyon ſucceeded in 1583, and died in 1617; in 1582, he was conſecrated biſhop of Roſs; and, the year following, obtained thoſe of Cork and Cloyne.

Biſhops

ed, and well disposed. This being a new church, there are no monuments of antiquity, or other inscriptions worth inserting here.

The church and parish of saint Mary Shandon, with that of saint Catherine annexed, which last has been long since demolished, are in the N. suburbs. This church had the additional name of Shandon, being erected near Shandon castle, to distinguish it from St. Mary de Narde, which stood on the S. side of the river, where the old barrack now stands. St. Mary Shandon.

Over the W. door of this church, on a stone, is this inscription in gold letters,

Ad Edificandum Templum
Hoc Quantulum est Agri Donum
Parochiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Shandon
Dedit Nobilissimus Dominus,
Henricus vicecomes Sydney
Hyberniæ Prorex.
An. Domini MDCXCIII.
Cujus Memoriæ in Æternum floreat.

This

Bishops of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, united by letters patent of queen Elizabeth, the 17th of March, 1586

John Boyle succeeded to those sees in 1618, and died in 1620.

Richard Boyle succeeded in 1620, and in 1638 was translated to Tuam.

William Chappel succeeded in 1638, and died in 1649.

Michael Boyle, dean of Cloyne, succeeded upon the restoration of king Charles II. in 1660. He was translated to Dublin, in 1663, and from thence to Armagh, in 1678.

Edward Synge succeeded in 1663, and died in 1678.

From the death of this prelate, the see of Cloyne hath been separated from Cork and Ross.

Bishops of Cork and Ross.

Edward Wetenhall, succeeded in 1678, and was, in 1699, translated to Kilmore and Ardagh.

Dive Downes succeeded in 1699, and died in 1709.

Peter

This is a neat parish church (12) with two windows in the east end, good pews, galleries, &c. Here are early service and sacrament the second sunday in every month.

The church of St. Anne was begun to be built, upon the old foundation where St. Mary Shandon stood, anno 1722, and is to be made a distinct parish, on the demise or removal of the present incumbent. It was erected by a subscription, and is

Peter Brown, D. D. succeeded in 1709, and died in 1735.

Robert Clayton, D. D. succeeded in 1735, being translated from Killalla to those sees, and from hence to Clogher.

Jemmet Brown, D. D. succeeded in 1745, and was in 1772 translated to Elphin.

Isaac Mann, D. D. succeeded in 1772, and is the present lord bishop of Cork and Ross.

(12) Among other legacies bequeathed to the poor of this parish, Mr. William Masters, of this city, left 30l. per annum to be employed as follows, 16l. to be distributed to eight protestant tradesmen, who can have two credible neighbours to certify their being careful industrious men; and that they believe 40s. may assist them, so as to keep them above want, and enable them to carry on their trades, at the discretion of the treasurer of the green-coat hospital, and the minister of this parish. The sum of 10l. to be employed yearly in matching two protestant servant maids to protestant tradesmen, and every such couple to be encouraged the first year with 40s. as a needy family; the remaining 4l. a year he bequeathed to the green coat hospital for ever.

Mr. Daniel Thresher, by act of parliament being one of the trustees of the green-coat hospital, gave considerable sums towards building it. He also gave the clock, which cost 18l. 10s. and was an annual subscriber of 2l. 10s. He clothed 25 boys and 25 girls, twice at his own expence; and bequeathed to that foundation 26l. per ann. for ever. 50l. towards building St. Anne's, and 25l. towards the steeple; and at his death bequeathed, to pay an arrear due for the building of the said church, towards finishing the steeple, and to buy a bell, the sum of 400l. For a lecture sermon at an early hour, for the benefit of such as cannot attend at the usual hours, and for the instruction of those that are pleased to attend in the principles of the christian religion, every first sunday in the month, he bequeathed the interest of 250l. for ever: He also left 135l. to the poor house-keepers of this city.

is a very neat plain church. The ſteeple is of hewn ſtone, 120 feet high, with an handſome ſpire, 50 feet more, erected the laſt ſummer; alſo a muſical ring of bells, chimes and clock; which building being on an eminence, is a great ornament to the city. It was deſigned after the model of St. Mary's in Limerick.

The entrance at the W. door, is by 14 ſtone ſteps, and the under part of the building is well vaulted. On a tomb-ſtone, in the church-yard, are theſe lines.

Quem tegit hoc marmor cupias jam ſcire viator,
Mahoni gentis flos medici artis erat.
Attoniti fugiunt Morbi quocunque vocatur,
Attamen a Letho, proh dolor! ipſe perit
Preclarus Daniel, & utraque in Apollonis arte
Non obſtant fatis, Munera neque vires.

Againſt the W. wall oppoſite to the infirmary, in the ſame church-yard, is a tomb belonging to captain Francis Bernard; where, after mentioning his age and time of his deceaſe, is the ſubſequent inſcription on Mrs. Cuſack, a daughter of the Fitz-Geralds of Munſter: wrote by the revd. Mr. James Dalacourt.

Alſo,

Here reſteth from her labours Anne, relict of Rowland Cuſack, eſq; of Killowen, in the county of Cork.

'Tis not the ſculptur'd arms, or titles high,
But the poor widow's tears, and orphan's ſigh;
'Tis not the fluted pillar, antique urn,
That mark this marble, but the maim'd that mourn;
Where charity extinct is all the buſt,
And hoſpitality reduc'd to duſt.

Where

Where conjugal fidelity is laid,
And truth departed like a fleeting ſhade:
What tho' no weeping angels guard this grave?
The prophet's privilege theſe bones ſhall ſave;
No impious hand diſturb this burying place,
But piety and friendſhip reſt in peace.

Chriſt-church.

Chriſt-church, dedicated to the holy trinity, and generally called the King's chapel, was the church to which the mayor and corporation reſorted upon all public feſtivals, as alſo the judges of aſſizes. The old church being in a ruinous condition, the pariſhioners were under a neceſſity of taking it down, in 1716; and it was rebuilt anno 1720, the firſt ſermon being preached therein, on Sunday the 27th of November, that year, by the revd. Philip Townſhend. This ſtructure was alſo erected by a parliamentary tax of 1 s. per tun, laid on all coals and culm brought into the city, the 7th of George I. this act to continue in force for ſeven years, from the 1ſt of November 1719; which tax being found inſufficient to defray the expence, it was continued for eight years longer, from the 1ſt of November, 1726 (13): By which the

(13) This act obſerves, that the money ariſing from the former act, together with the ſum of 2034 l. 3 s. 10 d. raiſed by pariſh rates and voluntary contributions, has proved inſufficient for building this church, and that the ſum of 1500 l ſterl. was neceſſary to finiſh the ſaid work, and pay a debt of 480 l. 5 s. 4 d. due on account of the ſame; ſo that the building of the church and ſteeple coſt as follows.

	l.	s.	d.
By duty on coals, the firſt ſeven years,	1794	0	1
By rates and ſubſcriptions, as above,	2034	0	0
By the laſt act, —— —	1500	0	0
	5328	0	1

The corporation gave 200 l. to this building.

the ſteeple was, at length, finiſhed; but it being erected on a bad foundation, one ſide of it ſunk; upon which, a great part of it was taken down and rebuilt; and in the year 1748, the ſame angle ſtill continuing to ſettle, ſo that the S. ſide hung over very conſiderably, it was, to prevent miſchief, taken down as low as to the roof of the church. The body of this church is capable of containing 3000 people, with good pews and galleries, and is all built of hewn ſtown. Here is early ſervice and ſacrament, the fourth ſunday of every month.

The church of St. Peter is now the oldeſt church ſtanding in the city. The ſteeple is detached a conſiderable way to the W. of the church, and ſerved as a tower to defend the city wall as is before mentioned. This church is about 90 feet long, but not of proportionable breadth; it has a tolerable neat altar-piece, conſiſting of fluted corinthian pilaſters; over the communion table, is a dove painted, ſurrounded with a glory in a pediment; on the W. is a mayor's gallery, over which are the king's arms, carved and painted; and on each ſide, are parallel galleries, and double rows of pews. St. Peter's

On the S. ſide of the altar, is a monument of ſir Mathew Deane and his lady, with their effigies in plaſter of paris, as large as the life, in a praying poſture, on each ſide of a deſk. This monument conſiſts of three pillars, of black marble, with white baſes and capitals, ſupporting an open pediment. On the baſe, is this inſcription.

Sir Matthew Deane,
Knight and Baronet.
1710.

On the cornice, are cherubims; and on the top, images ſupporting banners. There are ſome grave-

graveſtones, with dates as old as the year 1500. In this church, there is early ſervice and ſacrament every third ſunday of the month.

St. Paul's The church of St. Paul was built by a ſubſcription of the pariſhioners; the ground on which it ſtands, was granted by the corporation to the late biſhop Brown, May 14, 1723; and divine ſervice was, for the firſt time, celebrated therein, by the revd. Edward Sampſon, October the 9th, 1726. By an act for the union and diviſion of pariſhes, &c the eaſt marſh belonging to St. Mary Shandon, and Dunſcomb's marſh in the pariſh of Chriſtchurch, were, by the conſent of the reſpective incumbents, made one entire pariſh, called the pariſh of St. Paul; which, by a valuation on houſes, affords a ſuitable maintenance for an incumbent. This is a neat well built church, with a carved gallery at the W. end, and other parallel galleries; alſo a handſome plain altar-piece, and a double range of pews, well laid out; and the whole is lightſome, and regularly diſpoſed.

St. Nicholas. The church of St. Nicholas, purſuant to the above act of parliament, for the union and diviſion of pariſhes, was begun to be erected on the 19th of January 1720; a church being wanted in the ſouth part of the city, by the increaſe of the proteſtant inhabitants. This work was chiefly promoted by biſhop Brown, and by the joint and cheerful contribution of other well-diſpoſed perſons, by whoſe aſſiſtance it was completed, in 1723: and the firſt ſermon preached therein, on the firſt of September, by archdeacon Ayres. It is a ſmall neat church, has a pretty gallery on the W. end, and is well pewed. The altar-piece and pulpit, are well carved, and adorned with fluted columns of the corinthian order. The incumbent is ſupported by a voluntary ſubſcription of the inhabitants. Here is early ſervice and ſacrament every fourth ſunday of the month.

The

The church of St. Brandon ſtood on the north ſide of the river, on one ſide of the road leading to Youghal, where there is ſtill a burial ground. The tythes, and a conſiderable part of the lands of this pariſh, were formerly appropriated to the maintenance of a leper houſe.

In this city are, a French church, uſing the liturgy of the church of England. One preſbyterian, one anabaptiſt, and one quaker meeting-houſe; with ſeveral maſs-houſes, the two principal of which, are in the north and ſouth ſuburbs, both erected, anno 1729

The abbies in this city were, 1ſt. Gill-abbey, founded on the S. W. ſide of the city, by St. Finbarr, for canons regular of St. Auguſtine, in the 7th century; the buildings were finiſhed by Gil-Æda, biſhop of Cork, from whom this houſe had the name of Gill-abbey. Cormac Mac-Carty king of Cork, granted its poſſeſſions, A. D. 1134. Near it, is a cave, called, in ancient MSS. the cave of St. Finbarr. According to ſir James Ware, this is the houſe which St. Bernard calls Monaſterium Ibracenſe. The poſſeſſions of this abbey were granted, by queen Elizabeth, to ſeveral perſons, viz. part to Henry Duval, gent. by letters patent, 28th of November, 22d of her reign, and to ſir Richard Greenville, knt. They were afterwards purchaſed by the earl of Cork. This abbey was, within theſe few years, entirely demoliſhed. Abbies.

2dly, A convent of auguſtine eremites, founded, on the ſouth ſide of the city, by Patrick de Coureey, baron of Kinſale, about the year 1420. Sir J. Ware places the foundation earlier, viz. in the reign of king Edward I. The ſteeple, which is 64 feet high, and the walls of the church, with a part of the buildings, ſtill remain. The eaſt window, the only one in the choir, was 30 feet high

high and 15 broad, being very magnificent; but is now closed up with brick. This house, some years ago, was converted into a sugar house, and went by the name of the Red-abbey.

3dly, A monastery of dominicans or black friars, founded by the Barrys, in the year 1229. The effigies of Phillip de Barry, the principal benefactor, on horseback, in brass, formerly hung up in the church. The possessions of this house, at the dissolution, were granted to William Bourman, esq; and afterwards to ——— Cross, esq; This house stood on an island on the south side of the town, now called Cross's-green. It is entirely demolished.

4thly, A priory of the benedictine order, founded by John earl of Morton, afterwards king John, in the 12th century, which he made a cell to the abbey of Bath in England. This house stood on the S. side of the city, where the ruined church of St. John now remains.

5thly, A monastery of franciscans or grey friars, founded, according to Wadding, in the year 1231, but Ware says, in 1240, by Philip Prendergast: Wadding says, the founder of this house was Mac-Carty More, whose tomb stood in the midst of the choir. From the strict discipline observed in this house, it acquired the name of the mirror of Ireland. Here was a most stately church, where several of the principal persons of Munster were interred; and near it, was a celebrated spring, which the friars pretended, had the virtue of curing sore eyes, by the miraculous intercession of St. Francis; this water oozes out of a red stone rock, and does not lather with soap. In the chapel of this place, the late king James heard mass, in March, 1688, being supported, through the streets of the city, by two franciscan friars, and attended by many others of the same order, in their habits. The possessions of this house, were originally granted

ed to Andrew Skiddy, by queen Elizabeth, who assigned them to the earl of Cork, and by him given to his son, the lord Broghill, afterwards earl of Orrery. This building stood on the north side of the city, and is now entirely demolished.

6thly, Near the present new market-house, within the city wall, stood a benedictine nunnery, in a street formerly called Jone's-street, founded by William de Barry, and dedicated to St John Baptist, anno 1300. In the additions to Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum (14), there is an inquisition, ad quod damnum, for the foundation of this house, 19 Edward I. There are no remains of the building; but the scite of it I accidentally discovered, by the digging up of some old tombs on this ground.

Charity foundations, in this city, are, 1st, St. Stephens's hospital, or the blue-coat hospital (15), which owes its foundation to Dr. Edward Worth, formerly Hospitals.

(14) Vol. 2. p. 1020.

(15) The revenue of this hospital, is now as follows.

		l.	s.	d.
South Spittle Land,	—	261	12	10½
North Ditto,	—	195	12	7½
		457	5	6

	l.	s.	d.
Which sum has been thus disposed of,			
Forty boys, at 9l. 1s. per ann. each,	362	0	0
The master's salary,	25	0	0
Allowance for pens, ink and paper.	5	0	0
Reserved yearly for the encouragement of four students in Trinity college, Dublin, natives of and bred in Cork school, to be distributed by Mr. Worth and his heirs for ever.	20	0	0
Repairs of the house, at a medium.	10	0	0
Clothing and apprenticing boys,	30	0	0
Medicines for the sick,	3	0	0
	455	0	0

Their

formerly bishop of Killaloe, and dean of Cork, some time before the restoration of king Charles II. for the maintenance and education of poor boys. The lands, at the time of the foundation, were set very low; so that in the year 1700, there were but eight boys kept in this house; but they are since considerably increased in value, and, at present, there are 40 children provided for, with sufficient food,

Their diet is as follows.

For breakfast, bread, butter and beer; for supper, bread cheese and beer; the breakfast to be changeable, at the master's discretion, to hot broth and bread; and the supper, to bread and milk, or potatoes. For dinner, on sundays, tuesdays and saturdays, flesh meat, according to the season, with a competency of broth, bread, and beer. On mondays, wednesdays, and fridays, for dinner, milk-pottage, peas-pottage, or green peas, with bread and butter sufficient.

October 7, ann. 1674, there was an order of council, that a grant should pass under the seal of this city, of the place of prior of the hospital of St. Stephen, to William Worth, esq; to hold the same as Richard Ward, esq; enjoyed it, which grant the said William Worth, esq; is to deposit into the hands of the mayor, together with the resignation of the said Mr. Ward; and also, all deeds and leases relating to the lands of the said hospital, in the north liberties of the city, until a proper instrument be perfected by the said William Worth, relinquishing all other titles to the same employ, but what he shall receive from the corporation; which deed being perfected, the said grant is to be delivered to the said William Worth, esq; Signed John Bayly, mayor.

September 2, 1699, an indenture passed between William Worth, of the city of Dublin, esq; and William Goddard, of the city of Cork, merchant and mayor of the staple, that the said William Worth, out of a pious intent, that a convenient house should be built in the S. suburbs of the city of Cork, near St. Stephen's chapel, to educate and maintain a certain number of boys for ever, with a maintenance for a school master, in consideration of the sum of 5s. sterl. paid to the mayor and constables of the staple. He the said William grants to them, and their successors, all the Spittle-lands, with those of E. and W. Ballymoght and Cahirgall, at the yearly rent of 20 l. sterl. which sum is to be distributed among four students of Trinity-college, Dublin, to be natives of the city or county of the city of Cork, or, for want of such,

to

food, raiment and ſchooling, and, when of a competent age, are bound apprentice to trades, and the ſea ſervice.

The buildings is ſituated on a riſing ground, in the S. E. ſuburb; it conſiſts of a large houſe, with one return; on the top, is a lanthorn, with a bell,

 to

to be natives of the county of Cork; and for want of ſuch, to other natives of this kingdom, to be choſen by the lord biſhop of Cork, and the mayor of Cork; the heirs of the ſaid William Worth, and the provoſt of the college, all for the time being; the heir of the ſaid Worth to be always one of any three of them. That a convenient houſe be erected for the accommodation of the ſaid boys, and for a maſter, who is to inſtruct them in reading, writing and arithmetic: The mayor and common council to be governors of the ſaid hoſpital, to appoint a ſchool-maſter who is to provide decent blue coats and caps for the boys on every St. Stephen's day, and other convenient clothing, with meat and drink; alſo to nominate the number of boys, with power to remove ſuch maſter and boys at pleaſure, and to place others in their room: To be done in one month after ſuch removal, otherways the ſaid William Worth, and his heirs, to have power to nominate to ſuch vacancies. The mayor and council to make regulations for the government of the hoſpital, and to viſit the ſame. The mayor and conſtable of the ſtaple, with conſent of the corporation, to make leaſes for 21 years, and to renew the laſt 7 years; the fines for ſuch renewal, to go to the uſe of the hoſpital, as the common council ſhall direct. The ſchool-maſter to have convenient lodging for his family, 25 l. a year ſalary, with 10 l. for each boy, and 15 l. per ann. to a receiver of the rents; none to be admitted under 7 years of age, nor to continue after that of 14, and then, or ſooner, ſuch boys ſhall be put out apprentice; and if it ſhall happen that more money be expended than the lands produce, it may be lawful for the mayor, &c. to keep one or two vacancies void, till ſuch money be repaid, which vacancies are then to be filled up; in witneſs whereof they have interchangeably ſet their hands and ſeals, the day and year abovementioned.

Jan. 4, 1713, the council ordered, that when any vacancy happens in the ſaid hoſpital, the mayor and council-men, according to their ſeniority, ſhall preſent a boy in their turns.

Nov. 9, 1732, bonds paſſed to the mayor and conſtables of the ſtaple of the city of Cork, for the ſum of 920 l. at 5 l. per cent. intereſt, lent by the corporation for the uſe of this hoſpital. Thomas Newenham, eſq; in conſideration of his having

to assemble the boys on proper occasions. In the lower part, is a common hall for the boys to eat in, with the school-room; and above, are apartments for the master, with commodious lodgings for the boys. From the garden, is a pleasant prospect of the city and river.

Green-coat hospital.

March 6, 1715, the hospital, called the green-coat hospital, was begun to be erected, on a waste piece of ground, belonging to the revd. Dr. Henry Maule, then incumbent of the parish of St. Mary Shandon, which he gave for that purpose, adjoining to the old church-yard, where the old parish church formerly stood, till it was demolished in the late wars, and a new one built in a more convenient place, and made parochial by act of parliament. The managers first subscribed to this work. The design was for two schools, where the boys were to be taught to read, write, and cast accompts; and the girls, to read, knit, sew, and spin, until they became old enough to be bound out apprentices. This charity took its rise from a small sum of 12 l. lodged by Mr. Thomas Newenham, of Cork, in the incumbent's hands, with directions to apply it to whatever charitable design he thought most convenient. In a short time, 60 l. per ann. was subscribed, and an excellent stone quarry was found within 30 feet of the spot designed for the building; the incumbent gave 10 l. towards raising the stones, and thus the foundation was laid. The expence, from the year 1715 to the year 1720, was 811 l. 13 s. 4 d. yet the original fund was but 82 l. but the annual subscribers advanced their subscription of 60 l. which greatly forwarded the undertaking; and some time after, other charitably disposed persons (16) gave several

ing given 200l. to this hospital, has liberty of nominating two boys in his turn, to him and his heirs.

(16) In May, a right rev. prelate, gave 12 l. A rev. benefactor for timber 60 l. In June, 2 persons in the city 10 l. each

several subscriptions, and a further annual one was added to the former, by which donations the work was completed. On the 12th of August, 1716, the children went decently clothed to the parish church of St. Mary Shandon, the mayor and judges being present, when a sermon was preached on the occasion by the incumbent, and a sum of 48 l. collected, besides other additional benefactions (17).

The master, besides teaching the children their books, &c. is to instruct them in the principles of

each. A lady in London, 20 l. Capt. James Maule gave a bell to call the children to prayers, and 5 l. per ann. Mr. Daniel Thresher gave several benefactions, mentioned p. 376.

(17) At this time, the earl of Inchiquin sent in 4 moidores, and Mr. Noble Ruddock, of Bristol, gave 5 l. per ann. Several persons gave different sums, amounting to 23 l. 12 s. John Harrison, esq. gave 500 weight of sheet lead for the building, and there was found in the charity boxes 21 l. 9 s.

And some time after, other subscriptions came in, to the amount of 100 l. besides, in 8 months after, 35 l. more was found in the charity boxes.

Till the year 1718, several well disposed persons gave, in different sums, 164 l. 9 s.

And others, an annual subscription of 22 l. per annum. The 24th of May, captain William Maule dying at Maestricht, in Flanders, left 300 l. to this hospital. Colonel Robert Rogers, besides 4 l. per annum for ever, gave 50 l. to be put to interest, the produce to be given in bread to the poor, every sunday next after the 14th of August for ever.

By a clause of an act 4th of Geo. I. entitled an act for settling the quarter parts upon the parochial clergy of the diocess of Tuam, &c. it was provided, that this foundation, with the ground thereon, should be for ever applied to the uses they were at first designed; and that the buildings that then were, or that might at any time hereafter be erected thereon, should be vested in the right hon. the earls of Kildare and Barrymore, patrons of the church of St. Mary Shandon and their heirs, the bishop of Cork and his sucessors, and several others, with the minister and church-wardens of the said parish; the said persons made a body politic, by the name of the trustees of the green-coat hospital, in the said parish, and five of them to elect, from time to time, such trustees as they shall think convenient.

the protestant religion, and to attend public and private prayers.

On the south front of the building is this inscription:

"This hospital was founded, anno Domini MDCCXV. for the christian instruction of the poor children of the parish of St. Mary Shandon, Cork."

Train up a child, &c. Proverb 22.

This school consists of a building, with two wings, adorned with a cupola, and clock. In the centre of which, is the school room; and on the W. is an handsome library; the books were given by several worthy benefactors, with a pair of globes. In the library, are the pictures of general Sterne and capt. Maule, who gave large benefactions to this house.

Bertridge's almshouses.

The city being vested, by act of parliament, with ground for the building of alms-houses, &c. took into their consideration the state of the poor in Bertridge's (18) and Skiddy's foundations; they judged the place of their dwelling too narrow and incommodious for want of air; resolved, for their advantage, to dispose of the ground whereon they dwelt, to the highest bidder; and, with the produce, to build a more convenient house for their reception. In order to which, the corporation took a piece of ground from the trustees of the green-coat hospital, at an easy rent of 20 s. per annum, or the clothing of a child yearly, in the same. The old ground being sold for 70 l. per annum, as much money was raised, at 6 per cent, as completed

(18) The original foundation of captain Robert Bertridge, was for the support of 7 old soldiers, who were to have 1 s. 6 d. per week each, a long coat and hat, and a pair of shoes every year; the overplus to be applied to the apprenticing of protestant soldiers children: This legacy was charged on the lands of Drumcumer, on the Black-water, near Mallow, which set for about 63 l. per annum.

completed the building, where 7 aged persons, of each sex are lodged. This work was begun on the 5th of July, 1718, and finished on the 21st of September, 1719, although carried on through many difficulties. This charitable foundation is raised on stone arches or piazzas, which were built at the private charge of brigadier general Sterne, alderman Edward Knap, and three or four more; they give both strength and beauty to the edifice, and are of real convenience to the old people: This building cost 1150 l.

As an addition to this foundation, there are 12 aged women, who receive the sum of 24 l. paid by the company of vintners in London, at 48 s. each; bequeathed, formerly, by Stephen Skiddy, alias Scudamore (19), for this use; to which sum the city has added 5 l. per ann. with reversion of an advantageous lease, when the term is expired. Skiddy's foundation.

On the outside of Bertridge's alms-house, is this inscription:

"In this part of the building, are lodged seven old protestant soldiers; for whose support, and the apprenticing poor protestant soldiers children, captain Robert Bertridge gave an estate of 63 l. per annum; ann. Dom. MDCLXXX.

The Righteous shall be had in everlasting Remembrance. Ps. 112."

On

(19) This Stephen Skiddy, alias Scudamore, by his will, bearing date the 28th of May, 1584, and the 27th of queen Elizabeth, bequeathed, among other legacies, that the master, wardens and commonalty of vintners of the city of London, and their successors, should, out of certain rents mentioned in his will, pay yearly the sum of 24 l. sterl. at the common hall of the said vintners for the time being, to the mayor of Cork, in Ireland, or his deputy, on the 25th of March and 29th of September for ever; to be by him distributed among ten of the honest poor of the said city, of the age of 40 years at the least. The mayor of the staple is governor of the said hospital and his successors. Every alderman nominates a person to the said hospital in turn, as is done in Stephen's hospital.

On the outside of Skiddy's hospital, is the following one.

"This building was begun, by the city of Cork, July the 5th, A. D. 1718, and finished Sep. the 21st, A. D. 1719."

The corporation pays 20 l. per annum to the decayed widows of aldermen, and 15 l. to those of burgesses.

Infirmary. In the year 1719, the charitable infirmary was begun to be erected in the old church-yard of saint Mary Shandon; the work was supported by the voluntary subscriptions of several worthy persons, and the shell of the house was finished in the year 1721. The building is, in length, 70 feet, and 24 broad, and is capable of receiving 24 sick persons, on three floors, 4 chambers on a floor, and two persons in each chamber. In every chamber there are fire places, and all other conveniencies for the sick; and a fair gallery on each floor for them to walk in. Here are also a kitchen and store-room, a chamber for medicines, with a convenient room adjoining for the surgeon, and other offices, under ground, for the nurse-tenders, &c. On the outside of the infirmary, is this inscription:

Nosocomium
Hoc Deo Auspice
Fundatum.
Anno Salutis
MDCCXX.

For want of a proper fund, little was done in this infirmary for some years, till in January, 1744, the members of the charitable and musical society came to a resolution, that the surplus money arising from their subscriptions and performances, should be applied to the support of this infirmary: Upon this encouragement, several other gentlemen became subscribers to this laudable design; this enabled the directors to repair the house, which was again opened for the reception of the sick

poor

poor of the city, Feb. 19, 1744, who have ever since been regularly and carefully attended, by ten physicians and four surgeons, who generously offered their advice and assistance, without fee or reward. All persons, being sick and necessitous poor, recommended by any subscriber, are admitted and supplied with advice and medicines till cured, or judged incurable by the physicians or surgeons. The physicians attend from 11 in the morning till 2 in the afternoon; and the surgeons every day. There are, as yet, but six beds erected in the house, for the accommodation of such as are unable, from the nature of their disorder, to attend as out patients, who are supplied with diet, medicines, and attended by careful nurse-tenders. The directors meet on the first monday of every month, to examine into the state and settle the accounts of the house, five of whom make a board, and all differences are determined by a majority. The number of out-patients are very considerable; some years above 2000 are dressed and attended, as appears from the accounts published by the directors annually. This hospital, with the church and steeple of St. Anne, the green-coat school, also Bertridge's and Skiddy's alms-houses, being contiguous, form an handsome area.

Captain Deane's Foundation.

On the 15th of October, 1719, the corporation granted to capt. Thomas Deane, a piece of ground adjacent to St. Peter's church to erect a school and alms-house thereon. And the house was built accordingly, for the education of 40 poor children, 20 of each sex, who are clothed, and taught gratis to read, write, &c. by a master and mistress, who are lodged and accommodated in the same building, and have 14 l. per annum salary; the sum of 52 l. yearly is bequeathed, by the pious donor, for the use of this charity, who further gives a loaf of bread to each poor child every sunday. The late revd. archdeacon Pomroy, minister

minister of this parish, added six boys to the foundation, and gave 180 l. to be put to interest for this use. In the alms house are maintained 8 poor, 6 men, and 2 women, who have a weekly allowance of 1 s. 6 d. each. They have also a suit of clothes every other year, a great coat, and other necessaries. The building is plain, and commodious for the purpose. On the outside are represented in their habits, a man and a woman, in different compartments.

In Blarney-lane is a small alms-house, endowed by the late Mr. Jonas Morice, for the poor of the people called quakers.

Pomroy's school.

On the E. side of St. Barr's church, is a free-school and library, founded by the late archdeacon Pomroy, for the education of such children as the bishop shall recommend. The master has a salary of 10 l. per annum. The children are taught to read, with writing, and arithmetic. In the library, on a cartouch of Italian marble, adorned with the founder's crest, viz. a lion rampant gules, holding an apple or in his dexter paw, and on each side cherubims, &c. neatly carved, is this inscription.

Scholæ Hujus & Bibliothecæ Parochialis
Testamento suo
Prima jecit fundamenta
Reverendus
Johannes Pomroy.
Omnibusdum vixit Charus,
Mortuus ab omnibus
Defletus.
Anno Domini 1735.

On the W. side of the same church-yard, is a free school, for the education of youth in the Greek and Latin tongues.

Joseph

Joſeph Harris, of this city, bequeathed the iſſues and profits of his eſtate, after the death of his father, mother, ſiſter and wife, who are long deceaſed, to the biſhop and mayor of Cork, for the time being, to be for the ſupport and maintenance of the mathematical lecturer, who is to hold ſuch lectures in this city: And if it be neglected for ſix months after the deaths of the ſaid perſons; this lecture, and the fund for ſupporting it, he bequeaths to the ſchool of Middle-town, to be held in the ſaid ſchool. After the death of the ſaid perſons, this lecture was, for a ſhort time, held by Mr. Wallis, who was made lecturer; but few or none attending the ſame, it ſoon dropped. Harris's bequeſt.

Mrs. Mary Sheerman, among other charitable bequeſts, left 10 l. per annum to St. Peter's, Chriſt-church, and Shandon pariſhes, towards charity-ſchools. A charitable foundation at Burton, of 42 l. per annum, given by the right hon. the late earl of Egmont, in the year 1713, was the firſt eſtabliſhment of this kind in Ireland.

In the year 1721, there were ſeveral charity-ſchools in different parts of this county; but the greater part of them, by non-payment of the ſubſcriptions, the deaths of the original ſubſcribers, and neglect of proſecuting a further ſubſcription, are now diſſolved. However, their want is happily ſupplied by the charter working-ſchools erected in many places.

The cuſtom-houſe, is a large elegant building, of one main ſtructure, and two returns; it conſiſts of three ſtories; the angles, door-caſe, and window-frames, are of hewn ſtone, as is the cornice and balluſtrade at top; the other part of the building is of brick. In this houſe, are the ſeveral offices for the management of the affairs of the exciſe and cuſtoms of this port; together with an elegant apartment, and all proper conveniencies Public buildings.

veniencies for the collector (20), who resides in the house. On either side of the building, are the store-houses, which form two handsome piazzas. Here is a good key, furnished with cranes and other conveniencies for the discharging of goods, and a new canal made almost quite round the custom-house; so that several vessels may lie here at a time. In the year 1724, the old custom-house being too small, was taken down, and this elegant building was then begun to be erected, at the king's expence, wich was finished the following year. There is a house standing in the main street S. of the exchange, which was formerly used as a custom-house; and on it, are the arms of England, with a ship, cut in stone, near the roof.

The management of the revenue of this port, which is very considerable, is committed to the care of several officers (21).

The

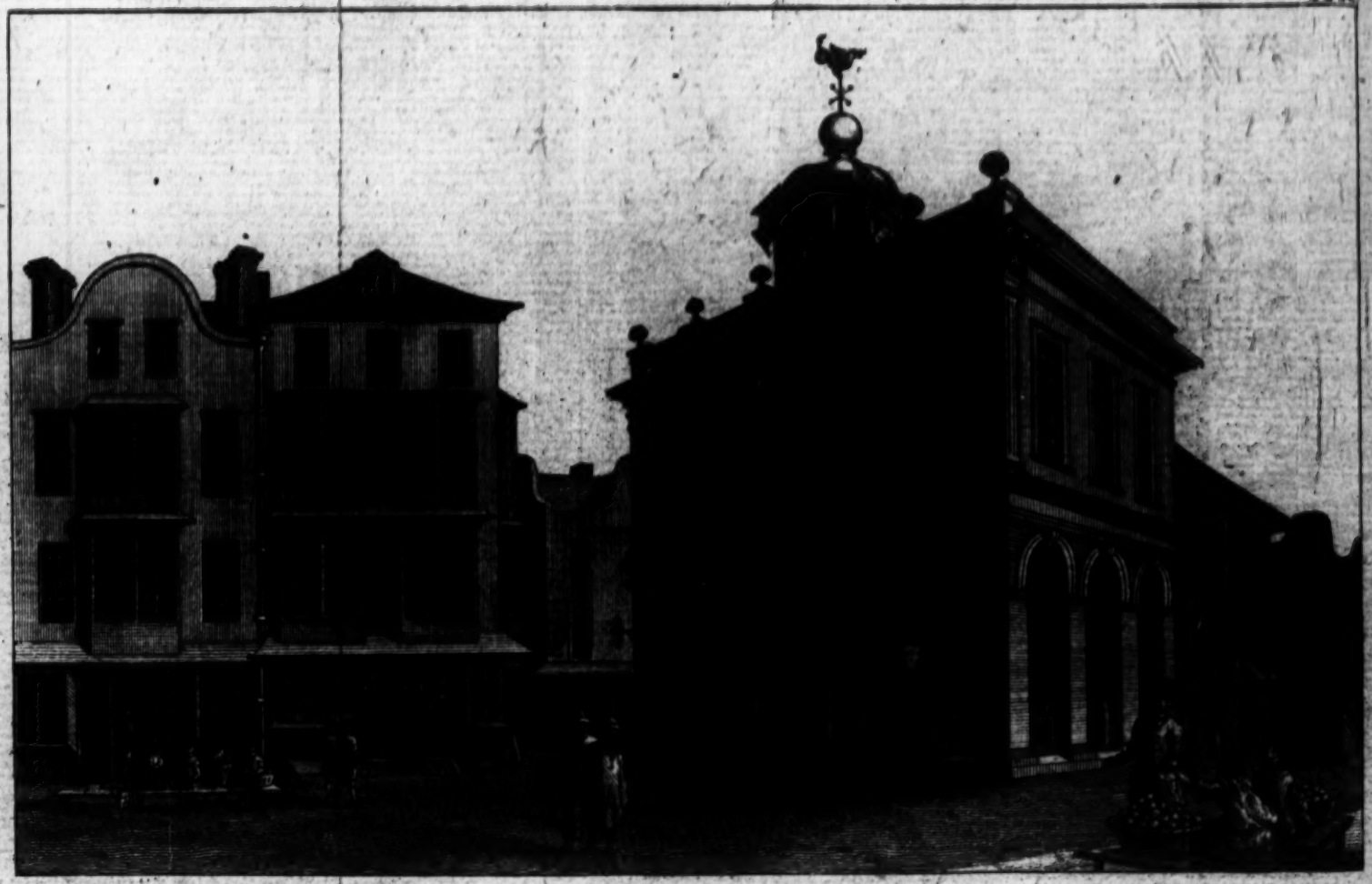
(20) Names of the late collectors of this port since king James.

Anno 1690 Sir James Cotter, knt.
1690 Christopher Carleton, esq; for king William.
1693 Arthur Bush, esq;
1698 Warham Jemmat, esq;
1716 Henry Arkwright, esq;
1717 William Maynard, esq;
1734 Hugh Dickson, esq; and recorder of Cork.
1734 John Love, esq;
1734 Hugh Dickson, esq; again.
1738 Henry Hamilton, esq;
1743 Henry Cavendish, esq;
1746 Bellingham Boyle, esq;
1749 John Love, esq; again.
1750 Sir Richard Cox, Bart.
1755 Hon. James O'Bryen.
1767 Hon. Joseph Lysaght.

(21) Viz. besides a surveyor general of the province, who commonly resides in this district, and whose salary is 300 l. per ann. here are

A port collector, at 150 l. salary.

A collector



The EXCHANGE.

The exchange, which almost divides the main street of the city into two parts, N. and S. is an handsome regular structure, of hewn stone. The front consists of five arches, with three others next the passage to the street. The middle arch, or principal entrance, is adorned with columns of the doric order, over which are fluted ones of the ionic order; between the front windows are pilasters of the same, with a handsome cornice and balluſtrade over these. On the top, is an elegant cupola, covered with lead, a gilt ball, cross and dragon. This building is in excellent proportion, and I may venture to pronounce it the neatest and most regular of the kind in Ireland (22). Exchange.

On

A collector of excise, at 100 l. a year.
Two surveyors, one on the key, and one in the stores, 60 l. each.
Three land-waiters, at 40 l. each.
A riding surveyor, at 65 l.
A walking surveyor on the out keys, 30 l.
A store keeper, 20 l.
A tide-surveyor, at Cove, 50 l.
His deputy, 35 l.
Surveyors at Cross-haven, and Passage, 35 l. each.
A door-keeper of the stores, 20 l.
Three coast officers, at 35 l. each.
Twenty-five tide-waiters, at 30 l. each.
Eight boatmen at Cove, and 5 more at Cork, at 20 l. each.
Six boatmen at Passage, at 18 l. each.
Two scale porters, at 20 l. each.
Twelve supernumerary tide-waiters, at 5 l. each.
Two surveyors of excise, at 65 l. each.
In the whole district 18 gaugers, at 40 l. each. And
Two supernumerary ones, at 30 l. each.

(22) The places abroad, where merchants assemble to transact business, are named burses, from one of those houses built in Bruges, by one of that name. The royal exchange in London, built by sir Thomas Gresham, queen Elizabeth caused to be so called by sound of trumpet. That of Amsterdam vies with it. The exchange of Bristol, is a fine structure. The ancient Romans also had such buildings. The college of merchants was erected in Rome, under the consulate of Appius Claudius and Publius Servilius, 429 years before the Christian Æra, some remains of which may be still discovered in the place St. George.

On a table in gold letters, hanging up in this exchange, is this inſcription.

" This building was erected, by the public revenue of this city, and its foundation laid, Anno MDCCVIII.

Joſeph Franklin, Eſq; Mayor.
Edward Hoar, Eſq; } Sheriffs.
John Hawkins, Eſq;

Continued, Anno MDCCIX.

Rowland Delahoyde, Eſq; Mayor.
William Lamb, Eſq; } Sheriffs.
James Moriſon, Eſq;

Finiſhed, Anno MDCCX.

Noble Rogers, Eſq; Mayor.
Richard Philips, Eſq; } Sheriffs.
Samuel Wilſon, Eſq;

Alderman Daniel Crone,
Alderman James French, } Directors.
Alderman William Goddard,
Alderman William Brown.

On the S. of the exchange, is the city court-houſe, in which the Judges hold the aſſizes for the city; and above ſtairs, is a ſpacious room, called the council chamber, where the mayor and corporation aſſemble to tranſact the affairs of the city. It is adorned with the king's picture, and that of the late lord chancellor Brodrick, who was recorder of this city, both at full length. Round the top, are drums for the regiments of militia, and halberds for the ſame.

County court-houſe.

The county court-houſe, was built near the caſtle of Cork, beforementioned, anno 1680. The corporation

corporation gave 100 l. towards the building. It is a plain, large, commodious structure, with adjacent grand and petty jury-rooms; and being near the centre of the city, lies very convenient for the purpose.

The north gate makes an handsome gaol, and is strongly built of hewn stone, for the use of the city, being well arched and vaulted to prevent fire. It was erected, by a tax upon the inhabitants, anno 1715, and is contiguous to the N. bridge, which being well built, together with this gaol, makes a fair appearance. Gaols, &c.

The south gate of the city is used as the county gaol, and was built at the expence of the county of Cork, anno 1728, and finished in the year 1730. The gate next the bridge, is neatly built, of the tuscan order, with an handsome pediment of hewn stone; but it is too high in proportion to the breadth. From the battlements, is a fine prospect of the city, and both the east and west sides of the river.

In the year 1731, a new bridewell was erected, at the expence of the city, which is a large, strong, and convenient building for the purpose.

The work-house, already mentioned, was built by the duty laid of 1 s. per ton, on coals; and being finished as far as two sides of the square, it was opened for the reception of vagrant beggars, and foundling children, in March 1748.

The new corn market-house, is a large commodious edifice, erected on pillars of the tuscan order, of hewn stone, in a place convenient for the carriage of corn, meal, &c. by water; but in so narrow a situation, that it is almost hid. Nothing adds more to the beauty of a building than the advantage of a convenient place before it; for which reason, if the opposite houses were levelled, and the ground opened as far easterly as St. Paul's church, it would form an handsome area, round Markets.

which

which ſhops, &c. might be erected, which would afford the city a better revenue than the low houſes which ſtand oppoſite to this ſtructure: The upper rooms were intended for a granary. In the year 1693, the fleſh ſhambles were built, by the corporation, in the centre of the city, at the expence of 481 l. 5 s. The corporation receives, one year with another, about 140 l. for the rent of theſe and other ſhambles built by them. Here is an excellent fleſh-market of all kinds of butcher's meat, which is generally very reaſonable and cheap in this city. Anno 1733, the corporation erected another ſhambles for ſelling of meal and milk, on the S. ſide of the city, which coſt 140 l. for which they have a yearly rent. The fiſh-ſhambles are very convenient, being erected on a branch of the river, which runs thro' arches under the middle of the town, by which means they are kept clean, cool, and ſweet. This market is well ſupplied with fiſh, chiefly from Kinſale. The weekly markets are held on wedneſdays and ſaturdays. There is alſo a fleſh-market on the N. ſide of the town; as alſo a large market place for purchaſing live cattle, particularly bullocks and cows; great numbers of which are ſlaughtered here during the winter ſeaſon: From hence the revenue of the city, called the gatage, principally ariſes; which is commonly about 600 l. per annum, of late years, at 1d. a head.

Barracks. The old barrack to the E. of Elizabeth's fort, was erected in 1698, as was the new barrack in the ſaid fort, anno 1719; both together, are capable of containing 700 men, with rooms for the officers. Near the former, lie 20 pieces of old iron artillery, diſmounted ſince the ſiege of Cork, and now become uſeleſs.

Biſhop's palace. Near the cathedral, ſtands the biſhop's ſee houſe, with a chapel, and good gardens. In it is the picture of biſhop Lyon, who was the firſt proteſtant

proteſtant biſhop of Cork; and adjacent to it, is the deanery houſe, called Dean's-court, where the deans reſide, which is alſo a good building, and has gardens belonging to it. The biſhops of Cork have alſo a country ſeat, built by doctor Peter Brown, at Biſhop's-town, a ſhort way from the city, which I have already mentioned.

The public walks of this city, in compariſon of the number of inhabitants, are few, and not over commodious; that moſtly frequented is called the mall, which has little to recommend it, except its being planted with trees, and the benefit of the adjacent canal, at high-water, but is equally offenſive when the tide is out in ſummer; this mall is ill paved; yet, on public days, is well filled with the beau monde of the city, and, during the aſſizes, with conſiderable numbers from the country. On Hamond's-marſh, is a large pleaſant bowling-green, planted, on its margin, with trees kept regularly cut, whoſe ſhade makes it an agreeable walk; it is alſo waſhed by a branch of the Lee; and on it, a band of muſic has been ſupported by ſubſcription, for the entertainment of the gentlemen and ladies who frequent it: adjacent to it, is the aſſembly houſe, where aſſemblies are held two days in the week; as alſo a weekly concert, which is maintained by a ſubſcription for the ſupport of the infirmary: Here is an organ, the other performers play on violins, german flutes, &c. with vocal muſic, and are ſometimes aſſiſted by gentlemen, who play to encourage this charity. Mardyke is a pleaſant walk, being a bank, walled on both ſides, and filled up, extending weſterly from the city near an Engliſh mile, and waſhed, on each hand, by the channel of the river. This bank is carried through a marſhy iſland, and was done at the private expence of Mr. Edward Webber, anno 1719; who alſo built an houſe on the W. end, where are good

good gardens, planted with fruit, for the accommodation and entertainment of those who frequent this walk. Friars walk, on the S. side of the town, is an agreeable retreat, being planted with trees, and situated on a rising ground, commanding a pleasant prospect; this is no bad walk, but it lies too much out of the way. It was formerly a part of the Red-abbey beforementioned.

Diversions. As to diversions, every entertainment that has the authority of fashion in Dublin (which place also takes its example from London) prevails here; and some, perhaps, in a higher degree. Card playing, in the winter evenings, is an entertainment observed to be more used in Ireland, among polite people, than in England: The ladies are rather fonder of this amusement than the men; and dancing, that pretty innocent house diversion, hardly yields to it in their eyes. For which purpose, here is a weekly drum, besides the assembly, where card playing is intermixt with dancing. Besides the public concerts, there are several private ones, where the performers are gentlemen and ladies, of such good skill, that one would imagine the god of music had taken a large stride from the continent over England to this island; for, indeed, the whole nation are of late become admirers of this entertainment; and those who have no ear for music are generally so polite as to pretend to like it. A stranger is agreeably surprised to find in many houses he enters, Italic airs saluting his ears; and it has been observed, that Corelli is a name in more mouths than many of our lord lieutenants. The humane and gentle disposition of the inhabitants, may, in some measure, be attributed to the refinements of this divine art: The harp, which is the armorial ensign of the kingdom, wrought great atchievments in the hands of the Israelite king; and Cambrensis (23) affirms, that the Irish,

(23) Topograph. Hybern, dist. 3. cap. 11.

Iriſh, ſome hundred years ago, were incomparably well ſkilled in this inſtrument, beyond what he had obſerved in many other nations, which is alſo confirmed by Polydore Virgil (24). In this city, is a good theatre, where the comedians from Dublin entertain the town generally during the ſummer aſſizes, and a month or two longer, as they meet with encouragement. There is a ſmaller one in Broad-lane, which is not now made uſe of; and, indeed, one play-houſe ſeems to be more than ſufficient for this city. Here are only two coffee-houſes, both near the exchange; they are much frequented, and beſides the Engliſh news-papers, have moſt of the Dublin ones: The better ſort are fond of news and politics, and are well verſed in public affairs.

According to the accounts returned into the ſurveyor-general's office, there are in this city 7366 houſes, which by allowing ten perſons to an houſe, contain 73660 ſouls (25).

The High-ſtreet, called here the Main-ſtreet, is intermixed with old and new buildings, and, as the former decay, new ones riſe in the modern taſte. Moſt of theſe houſes have balcony windows, in the Spaniſh faſhion, and are built of brick. The marſhes, which retain the names of the principal perſons who drained and filled them up, are moſtly built upon; that to the E. called Dunſcomb's marſh, has ſeveral good ſtreets and houſes on it, par- Buildings.

(24) Hiſt. Angl. lib. 13.

(25) From a return made by the hearth-money collectors, in the years 1732 and 1733, there were in the city of Cork 2569 proteſtant families, and 5398 popiſh, and allowing 7 to each family, there are 17983 proteſtants, and 37786 papiſts in the city. In the county, there were 4520 proteſtant families; and 36983 popiſh, which, by allowing 5 to each family, makes the number of the former to be 22600, and the latter 184915, viz in the city 55769 ſouls, and 207515 in the country; but the number to a family is here under-rated.

particularly those facing the several canals: The W. marsh is also daily building upon, it is called Hamond's marsh, and is laid out into streets. On the keys are several good private houses, as well as ware-houses. That called the Abbey-key, is well built, and planted with trees. The suburbs to the N. is above a measured mile in length, particularly the street called Mallow-lane, which is much frequented by country people, both for buying and selling their commodities. Blarney-lane is also of a great length, and in the same suburb, in which are an infinite number of slaughter-houses that make it very disagreeable. The S. suburb is equally as large, but has not so much trade as the N. In this part the poorer sort of the inhabitants dwell. Their doors are thronged with children, who, notwithstanding their hard fare, coarse diet, and labour of the parents, are more strong, lusty and healthy, than children more tenderly reared.

Keys. The keys of this city are very numerous, (26) yet ships of heavy burthen load and discharge, by the means of lighters, at Cove and Passage, which method is safe, expeditious, and of little expence, the general freight for one of these lighters being small; they carry about 30 tons, and being built so as to draw little water, are loaded at the cellar doors, which saves the charge of porterage in a great measure. The principal ones are, the custom-house key, cold-harbour, and the adjacent canal, the key to the south of the rape-marsh, the coal-key, or ferry-key, Kyrle's-key, the north-key

(26) Anno 1637, a great part of the key out of the south gate was built by alderman Thomas Ronayne.

Anno 1670, the channel to the south of the King's-marsh, now called Dunscomb's-marsh, was cut, and the key on the same began to be filled up.

Anno 1719, the key called Kyrle's-key, on the east side of the north gaol, was built.

key, &c. all frequented by veſſels, beſides many others only by boats, whoſe names are expreſſed on the map of this city. Floods, attended with ſpring tides, ſometimes do great damage to the merchants, whoſe warehouſes lie low for the conveniency of ſhipping off their commodities. The inhabitants, upon great inundations, have ſometimes been obliged to paſs from houſe to houſe in boats in the very middle of the high ſtreet: Theſe floods happen but ſeldom; yet they who dwell on the keys prepare for them every winter, by providing materials to ſtop up the doors of their cellars; theſe high tides are moſtly about the equinoxes. On the 14th of March, 1727, happened one of the greateſt inundations in this city known before that time; it was one foot two inches over the higheſt part of the keys; it blew a ſtorm all the night before, ſtrongly at S. E. and was full moon that day. Another very high tide that overflowed the keys, and filled all the cellars, was at the time of the autumnal equinox, viz. in September 1745; which did alſo very conſiderable miſchief. But one much higher than theſe happened on the 28th and 29th of January, 1749-50, when moſt the city was overflown, the water being four feet deep in the houſes on Dunſcomb's marſh, and three in the middle of the city, which inundation did incredible damage to the merchants. This flood was preceded by an aurora borealis, that happened on the 21ſt in the evening, and continued about an hour; it extended from E. to W. over the heart of the city, tinged with ſo deep a ſcarlet, that, at a diſtance, the town ſeemed to be in flames; during which time, it moved in a compact body, from N. to S. with a very ſlow motion.

Trade.

As the war before the laſt not a little damped the trade of this city, which immediately on the peace was more than ordinarily increaſed, I have ſubjoined

an abſtract of its imported and exported commodities, as I find them returned in the cuſtom-houſe books (27), before the rupture with France. One year

(27) An account of the quantity of beef, butter, hides, tallow and wool exported from Cork, in the years 1743, 1744, and 1745.

Anno 1743, there were exported 86951 $\frac{1}{3}$ barrels of beef, 83844 C. wt. of butter, 8586 tann'd hides, 37509 raw ditto, 16054 C. wt. of tallow, and 420 ſtone of wool.

Anno 1744, there were ſhipp'd 118306 barrels of beef, 97852 C. wt. of butter, 3873 tann'd hides, 50750 untann'd ditto, 19289 C. wt. of tallow, and 367 ſtone of wool.

Anno 1745, there were exported 73594 barrels of beef, 70620 C. wt. of butter, 5361 tann'd hides, 27578 raw ditto, 18852 C. wt. of tallow, and 1100 ſtone of wool.

There are alſo very large quantities of woollen yarn exported annually to Briſtol.

Anno 1741, the following goods were imported into Cork, viz. before the breaking out of the war with France.

* Ale and beer, 253 bar.
* Bark, 3781 bar.
* Bottles of glaſs, 9317 doz.
Brandy, 3734 gal.
Coals, 9018 tons.
Coffee, 600 lb. weight.
* Copper plates, 35 C. wt.
Cork, 352 C. wt.
* Barley and malt, 1455 quar.
* Wheat, 962 quar.
* Drapery, new, 4087 yards.
* Ditto, old, 1444 yards.

Dying ſtuffs.

* Alum, 327 C. wt.
Cochineal, 1618 lb.
* Copperas, 948 C. wt.
Fuſtick, 183 C. wt.
Indigo, 10117 lb.
* Woad, none.
Logwood, 386 C. wt.
* Madder, 121 C. wt.
Redwood, 120 C. wt.

Smelts, 4270 lb.
* Herrings, 1918 bar.
* Flax, undreſt, 6 C. wt.
* Fuſtian, ends, 163.
* Glaſs, caſes, 83.
* Drinking glaſſes, N° 13464.

Grocery.

Almonds, 135 C. wt.
Cinamon, 366 lb.
Cocoa nuts, 1840 C. wt.
Currants, 113 C. wt.
* Hull'd barley, 176 C. wt.
Nutmegs, 168 lb.
Pepper, none.
Pruens, 91 C. wt.
Raiſins, 791 C. wt.
Rice, 469 C. wt.
* Liquorice ball, 6345 lb.
* Loaf ſugar, 167 C. wt.
Muſcovy ditto, 9560 C. wt.
White ditto, 1590 C. wt.
* Hemp, undreſſed, 3509 C. wt.
* Hops, 11340 C. wt.

Ironmongers ware.

* Iron, 10879 C. wt.
* Marmites, N° 3060.
* Pots, 4000.

* Scythes,

year with another, there were near an hundred thousand bullocks, and cows, slaughtered in this city, from August to Christmas; and the chief exportations

* Scythes, 368 dozen.
Lead, none.
* Cambrick, 2324 yards.
* Lawns, 585 yards.
* Linseed, 22 hogsheads.
* Oatmeal, 25 barrels.
* Flour, 5953 barrels.
Oranges and Lemons, 5953 hundred.
* Linseed oil, 1714 gallons.
Seville oil, 3059 gallons.
Sweet oil, 1123 gallons.
* Printing paper, 2287 reams.
* Writing ditto, 739 reams.
Pitch, 86 barrels.
* Pot ashes, 1365 barrels.
Resin, 51 C. wt.
Rum, 48406 gallons.
* Salt, English, 3982 bushels.
* Foreign ditto, 80131 bush.
* Salt-petre, 7 C. wt.
Silk, manufactured, 797 lb.
* Steel, 155 C. wt.
* Cider, 66 tons.
* Tan, 222 C. wt.
Tea, 14489 lb.
Tobacco, 667793 lb.
* Vinegar, 87 tons.
Wine, French, 564 tons.
Wine, port, 61 tons.
Wine, rhenish, 2 tons.
Spanish, wine, 62 tons.
* Wood, 2100 baulks.
* Barrel staves, 4896 hundred.
* Deal boards, 286 hundred.
* Hoops, 1223 thousand.
* Timber, 9 tons.
Cotton, 65 C. wt.
Spanish ditto, 15 C. wt.
Wire, iron and latin, 32 C. wt.
* Cotton yarn, 6531 lb.
Mohair, 904 lb.

Those with an * we may raise at home, or manufacture ourselves.

The same year, the following goods were exported out of this city.

Beef, 73108 barrels.
Butter, 50917 C. wt.
Candles, 4978 C. wt.
Cheese, 584 C. wt.
Feathers, 105 C. wt.
Herrings, 873 barrels.
Salmon, 26 tons.
Hogs lard, 449 C. wt.
Hides, tann'd, N°. 6120.
Raw ditto, 11795.
Linen cloth, 138788 yards.
Pork, 10360 barrels.
Rabbits fur, 50 lb.
Calves skins, 3726 dozen.
Lambs ditto, 230 hundred.
Rabbits skins, 1000.
Soap, 317 C. wt.
Tallow, 14288 C. wt.
Tongues, 1563 dozen.
Wool, 592 stone.
Yarn, linen, 26 C. wt.
Yarn, woollen, 11463 stone.
Worsted, 22597 stone.

The

exportations consist of beef, hides, butter, and tallow.

Our

The total of the customs of the port of Cork, for the following years, stands as follows:

Years.		l.	s.	d.
1740		52404	2	8
1741		54946	1	10¾
1742		53023	16	5¼
1743		57991	3	2½
1744		54819	3	4½
1745		51764	18	5
1746		58827	18	9
1747		54490	18	10
1748		64727	11	0¾
1749	Quarter ending 24th of June,	27037	6	9

Upon enquiry, I find that the inland duties, viz. excise, licences, quit rents, and hearth money, amount to about 14000 l. per ann. in the district of Cork, besides those of the collections of Kinsale, Baltimore, and Mallow, in this county.

In the year 1698, according to captain South's account, in the Phil. Transact. N° 261, p. 591. there were in the city 58 seamen, 34 fisher-men, 91 boatmen, in all 183; whereof 111 were papists; but the number is, at present, so great, they are not easily to be reckoned.

For packing, salting and barrelling beef, this city gives place to no other in Europe. The want of bark occasions the exportation of so many raw hides, which might, in a great measure, be supplied by the use of tormentil roots. Shank bones are also exported, in considerable quantities, to Holland and other places; they are used by turners, toymen, cutlers, bead-makers, &c. Of the parings of the hides, as also of the feet and sinews, they make glew. The horns afford various manufactures, and are of use to horners, turners, lant-horn-makers, cutlers, and comb-makers, &c. Considerable quantities of soap and candles are manufactured of the tallow. The short hair is used for stuffing saddles, &c. the longer sort is curled for the same use; and that which is longest, they make into carpets and floor-cloths, at Rouen and Elbeuf, in Normandy. The bowels being prepared, are used by gold-beaters to manufacture their gold and silver. The gall is useful to scourers and clothworkers, and large quantities of bladders are exported for various uses. By an arret of the 29th

of

Our first exportation of corn and butter was to Spain, about the year 1633, as appears by lord Strafford's letters, which met with very great success, the merchants making large returns in specie. About the same time, they began to barrel up their beef and butter, with hoops bound about with twigs after the English manner; and set two letters, B. C. the mark of Bristol, upon the barrels.

In the year 1729, a proposal was made in the house of commons, to set up a ballast-office in this city, notwithstanding the goodness of the harbour, and the very little use such an office could possibly be of here, but rather a detriment, by increasing unnecessary taxes, which would prove a burthen and discouragement to the merchants of the city, and prevent foreigners from frequenting this port; upon which, and many other accounts, it was not put in practice.

City Revenue.

The revenues of the city do not exceed 1200 l. or 1300 l. a year, at most; which arise in this manner.

	l.	s.	d.
They have in fee farm rents,	343	19	8½
In leases for years, about	73	0	0
The gatage is variable, worth about	600	0	0
Rents of shambles, about	140	0	0
For standings of pedlars, &c. in the streets, about	50	0	0
Paid by the water-bailiff, about	80	0	0
	1286	19	8½

The

of June, 1688, there was a duty laid, in France, upon Irish beef, of 5 livres the hundred weight; but by a second arret of the 7th of December, the same year, and by another of the 20th of May, 1704, salt beef imported into the towns of Havre, Nants, St. Maloes, Rochelle, Bourdeaux and Brest, in order to be exported again to the French American colonies, was to be discharged from paying the said duty, observing, notwithstanding, all other injunctions in the said arret.

The corporation (28) has other ſmall incomes, ariſing from the freedom of bailiffs, canting goods on the exchange, &c.

Government and privileges.

The government of this city is by a mayor, ſheriffs, and common-council; and is incorporated by the name of the mayor, ſheriffs, and commonalty of the city of Cork. It has been endowed with large and ample privileges, granted by ſeveral kings (29) of England, from the Engliſh

(28) The ſalaries of the city officers are as follow:

	per ann. l.	s.	d.
The mayor's ſalary has been, of late years,	500	0	0
That of the recorder,	60	0	0
The chamberlain,	30	0	0
A ſword bearer,	10	0	0
The city ſurveyor,	20	0	0
Two ſerjeants at mace, to attend the mayor, each 5l.	10	0	0
Two bellmen 8l. each per ann. and for the clothing 6l. each,	28	0	0
Keeper of the exchange,	6	0	0
Keeper of the city clocks,	5	0	0
The city pays ground rent for the exchange, which is payable to the Roches, for the ſcite of a caſtle, called Golden-caſtle, that ſtood where the exchange is built; and the ſame family had another caſtle, in Shandon-caſtle-lane, called Short-caſtle,	20	0	0
For a guard room for the officers,	8	0	0
For the judges lodgings,	5	0	0
For fire and candles for the city guard,	30	0	0
To the captain of the halberdiers,	4	12	0
Total	726	12	0

The city pays on ſtate days a guinea for each ſermon.
To reduced widows of aldermen, 20 l. per ann.
To reduced widows of burgeſſes, 15 l.
Other city officers are, a common ſpeaker, a coroner, common clerk, mayor, and conſtables of the ſtaple, a ſerjeant of the ſtaple, a clerk of the crown and peace, a notary public, a water bailiff, a cuſtom-man, &c.

(29) The dates of the reſpective charters granted to this city, as they are expreſſed in the ſeveral exemplifications, are as follow:

The

Engliſh conqueſt to his preſent majeſty's reign; the principal of which are as follows. The members

The charter of king Henry III. is dated at Weſtminſter, Jan. 2, Anno regni 26, viz. 1242, and runs thus,

"Henricus Dei Gratia, Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, Dux Normand. Aquitaniæ, comes de Anjou, &c. Archiepiſcopis, Abatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Vicecom, &c. ſalutem. Sciatis, &c.

By this charter, the city of Cork is granted to the citizens, in fee farm, paying for the ſame 80 marks to his majeſty's exchequer in Dublin, at eaſter and michaelmas, by two equal payments; alſo the priſage of wines and cocquet*. No citizen to be impleaded out of the city, but within their walls, viz. at guild-hall. The citizens to be free of all laſtage, paſſage, pontage, &c. throughout the king's dominions. No citizen to be fined, except by the laws of the hundred, which court is to be held, once a week, by the provoſt. The citizens to have all reaſonable guilds, as the burgeſſes of Briſtol have, not to be hindered to build houſes on the river ſide, to enjoy all lands and waſte grounds without the city, except ſuch lands as were granted, by charters, from his royal father king John, which lands the citizens are not to diſpoſe of, but to be ſubject to ſuch cuſtoms as the lands of other citizens are. All churches, hoſpitals, and religious houſes (the priory of St. John excepted) to be under the juriſdiction of the city; and his majeſty doth forbid any perſon to moleſt the ſaid citizens contrary to the tenor of theſe his letters patent. Witneſs theſe venerable perſons, William, archbiſhop of York, primate of England, William, biſhop of Carliſle, Peter de Gabandis, John de Monem, William de Cantilupo, Galfridius de Spenſer, Berttrand. de Griault, Roger de Montealto, Robert de Muſegros, Paulino Peloce, alias de Briver, Johannes de Pleſſetis, Galfridius de L'Angell, & alii. Given under the King's hand, at Weſtminſter, the date and year above mentioned.

* An. 1610, the judges gave it as their opinion, that in Cork, by the charter and act of parliament, the king was to have the great and petty cuſtoms of all ſtrangers; but that the citizens were to be diſcharged of the great cuſtoms. All charters granting cuſtoms between the laſt year of Edward I. and the 1ſt of Henry VII. are void by the act of reſumption 1°. Henry VII. with a ſaving for Waterford only.

The above charter is confirmed by that of king Edward I. dated June 12, at Northampton, the 19th of his reign, anno 1291, which aboliſhes a cuſtom, that obliged the mayors to go

bers of the corporation consist of a mayor, two sheriffs, a recorder, and as many aldermen and bur-

to Dublin to be sworn, and allows the mayor to be sworn before the old one, or before the king's judges, if resident in Cork. Exempts the citizens from being obliged to attend on juries out of the city. Grants to the mayor and bailiffs the assize of bread, ale, weights, and measures, with the office of clerk of the market, and all other privileges mentioned in the charter of Henry III. The witnesses to this charter are, William, archbishop of Canterbury, primate of all England, John, bishop of Ely, the king's chancellor, John, bishop of Norwich, Richard, bishop of London, Adam de Valentia, Comit. de Pembroke, Humfrid. de Bohun, Comit. de Hereford and Essex, Hugon. Le Despenser, Seniore, Roger. de Mortuomari de Wigmore, Barth. de Badlesmere, & alii.

The same charter is literally repeated, with that of king Henry III. in a new charter, granted by king Edward II. the 20th of January, 1318, and the 12th of his reign; adding, that no stranger, except the king's servants, shall bear arms in the city. Witness Roger de Mortimer, lord lieutenant of Ireland, at Clonmel, the said date. The above charters were again confirmed, by a new one of king Edward III. dated at Woodstock, July 15th, the fourth year of his reign, 1330. Witnessed by H. bishop of Lincoln, the king's chancellor, John de Eltham, earl of Cornwall, the king's brother, John de Warren, earl of Surry, Roger de Mortuomari, earl of Marsh, Oliver de Ingham, John Maltravers, the seneschal of the king's house, and others. The same king granted to the city another charter, the following year, dated at Westminster, the 12th of February, reciting his having seen letters patent, which Edward late king of England, his royal father, had granted to this city, at the instance of Roger Mortimer, earl of March, then lord lieutenant of Ireland, which letters patent, &c. he now confirms to the citizens aforesaid. Witnesses the same as before.

King Edward IV. granted a new charter to the city, confirming all the former ones, dated apud Castellum suum, the 1st of December, the 2d of his reign, viz. ann. 1462. This charter takes notice of 11 parish churches having been in the city and suburbs thereof for one mile round it; for which they paid 80 marks to the crown, as long as the said suburbs remained undestroyed; and that now the aforesaid churches and suburbs, by reason of the wars of Irish enemies, and English rebels, were burned and laid waste, for the space of 15 years past,

burgesses, as with these four, shall make up the number of 24, who are all together named the common-

past, by reason whereof the citizens were become unable to pay his majesty the said sum, and did seek a pardon for the same from his majesty's noble father; upon consideration of which, he remits the aforesaid fee farm rent. And the said king grants the custom called cocquet to the city for the rebuilding of their walls, to hold the same until they could travel a mile round their city in safety.

King Henry VII. confirmed all the former grants, with the port of the city from Rew Rone on the W. to Denowdram on the E. and in regard of the poverty of the city, and the ruin and spoil of the same, he grants a release for all rents due before the date of these letters patent, and in lieu thereof accepts of 20 l. of wax, to be paid every easter into his exchequer in Dublin, during the king's pleasure; this charter also restores the city to the king's favour, it being disfranchised for aiding Perkin Warbeck.

Teste Rege apud Westmonast. 1°. die Augusti
An. Regn. 15°. A.D. 1500.

King Henry VIII. confirmed all the privileges hitherto granted to this city, by letters patent, dated at Westminster, Feb. the 4th, in the 1st year of his reign, anno 1509. Also, by another charter, in the 8th of his reign, dated at Westminster, Dec. the 10th, which makes the mayor, recorder, and four senior aldermen, justices of the peace in the said city and liberties thereof, and to be justices of gaol delivery, with power to commit felons, and to erect a gallows for their execution; all fines, waifs, strays, goods of felons, &c. to go to the use of the city. The same prince, in the 28th year of his reign, for the honour and munificence of this city, granted to William Coppenger, then mayor, and his successors, to have a sword, decently sheathed and adorned, carried before them in the said city and liberties thereof; and granted the custody of the king's castle to him and his successors, until the king should signify his pleasure to the contrary; and that, in the mean time, no sheriff of the county of Cork, shall have any thing to do with the said castle, or any matter touching the same. And that the mayor, bailiff, and commonalty, may employ an agent for them in England, to provide and buy them 40 suits of armour, with liberty to ship them from England to Cork, without molestation.

Teste Rege apud Westmon. 11. Martii. An. Regn.
Sui 28. viz. 1537.

All

common-council of the city. The number of aldermen are uncertain; for there are none of that title,

All the privileges of the city were renewed and confirmed by king Edward VI. by a new charter, dated May 9, ann. reg. 3, 1549, in which, besides the foregoing privileges, the following are added: No foreigner to buy corn, wool, leather, &c. but of the citizens in the city, nor to sell wine but in his ship, nor merchandise longer than 40 days, without licence from the mayor. No citizen to be arrested for debt out of the city. The goods of citizens, dying intestate, not to be claimed by the crown. Power to the citizens to match their children as they shall think proper, and that they shall have all reasonable guilds as in Bristol.

Queen Elizabeth, in the 13th year of her reign, gave a silver collar of S. S. to Maurice Roche, mayor of Cork, ann. 1571, for his services against the earl of Desmond, which collar, and a patent relating thereto, were left in the custody of Francis Kearny, of Garret's town, esq; and the said queen confirmed all the charters granted to this city, by letters patent, ann. 1576.

King James I. granted a new charter to this city, bearing date March the 7th, in the 6th of his reign; this charter changes the mayor and bailiffs to mayor, sheriffs and commonalty of the city of Cork, to be a corporation, to sue and be sued in all his majesty's courts, to have one common seal, to be changed at pleasure; Dominick Roche to be the first and modern mayor, David Gallway, and William Hore, the first sheriffs. The mayor, sheriffs and commonalty, to make by-laws, and punish the breakers of them by fine and imprisonment; to appoint an escheator, coroner and other officers, and remove them at pleasure; all lands (except the castle of Cork, called the king's old castle, and the street of the same, with the county gaol) for the space of 3000 paces round the city, to be a distinct county of itself, to be measured according to the statute, by commissioners appointed for that purpose, viz. sir Dominick Sarsfield, knt. sir Parr Lane, knt. sir Edward Fitzgerald, knt. &c. a copy of which admeasurement was to be returned by them into the high court of chancery, and another to the mayor, under their respective hands and seals. The mayor, sheriffs and commonalty, are to build, at their own charge, within the precinct of the said castle, a session house for the judges of assize, and to repair the same at their own expence. His majesty grants to the mayor, recorder, and four senior aldermen, the office of justice

title, but those who have first passed the chair; and if there be not a sufficient number, with the mayor, recorder,

justice of the peace and of gaol delivery, in the said city and liberties; the mayor or recorder to be always one, to hear and determine all felonies, trespasses, &c. His majesty grants a duty on fish to the corporation, for the support of Black-Rock-castle. All arrears from the 18th of queen Elizabeth were discharged, and in lieu thereof 20 l. of wax to be paid yearly into the exchequer. Two fairs granted to the city, one on the morrow after Trinity sunday, and the other on the eve of St. Matthew, each to continue three days, with courts of pye powder, &c. The mayor and corporation to have power to tax the citizens, liberty to purchase lands, &c. to the value of 40 l. The mayor may punish whores, scolds, and disorderly persons. All privileges granted by any former charter confirmed by this. The corporation may appoint a mayor, constable, and society of merchants of the staple, to be incorporated into a body politic, with the same power as those in London or Dublin. The same king granted, in the 16th year of his reign, viz. ann. 1618, to the master and company of the shoe-makers and brogue-makers of this city, power to dress and curry all manner of hides, skins, and leather; to make by-laws for the better regulation of the company, and to elect masters and wardens, and all other privileges usually granted to any guild or fraternity.

The great charter of the city was granted by king Charles I. dated at Canterbury, April the 7th, in the seventh year of his reign.

This charter recites several of the former charters, confirms all the privileges mentioned therein, and specifies, That upon advices of his commissioners for Irish affairs, and in consideration of the sum of 2000 l. paid by the citizens towards the relief of the king's army, and other faithful services, the mayor, sheriffs and commonalty, of this city, shall be henceforth incorporated by that name, and be one body politic, to sue and be sued, &c. Maurice Roche to be the first mayor, Nicholas Skiddy and Patrick Brady, to be the first and modern sheriffs. The mayor, sheriffs and citizens, to assemble in their common hall, on the monday after St. Bartholomew, to elect their mayor. All religious houses to be under the jurisdiction of the city, and liable to be rated, viz. the four dissolved abbies, Gill-abbey, St. Dominick's, St. Augustine's, and that of St. Francis, with the two parishes within the city, and all the persons resident within the

recorder, and ſheriffs, to make up 24, the deficiency is ſupplied out of the burgeſſes.

By

the ſame to be, for the future, in the liberties of the city, and all other lands within 3000 paces of the ſame, as is expreſſed in the charter of king James I. to be a diſtinct county of itſelf. The ſheriffs to hold a court, once a month, for the better government of the ſame. The king's old caſtle, the county gaol, then called the lower room of the ſaid caſtle, with the common place of execution, to continue in the county at large. The corporation covenants with his majeſty, to build the ſame ſeſſion houſe, and keep it for ever in repair. The mayor, recorder, and four ſenior aldermen, to be juſtices of the peace; and any three of them, the mayor or recorder to be always one, to hold ſeſſions of gaol delivery for all felonies, &c. committed in their liberties, and to erect a gallows for the execution of criminals. All fines, forfeitures, goods of felons, and fugitives, &c. granted to the city. When the mayor is out of his mayoralty, he is to be elected an alderman, and one of the common council is to be choſen mayor, by the mayor, ſheriffs and community, or the major part of them; the number of aldermen and common council, ſhall not exceed 24. Sheriffs to account in this city by commiſſion, or before the judges of aſſize, if there, but not to be compelled to account in Dublin. None but freemen to retail goods in the city, except at fairs. All goods to be unladen at the common key, and not elſewhere, under pain of forfeiture of the ſame, except by licence from the mayor. The mayor to be firſt named in all commiſſions; the mayor, &c. to chuſe their town clerk, clerk of the crown, and notary public, to continue for life, unleſs they are removed for miſdemeanors. James Gold appointed, by this charter, the firſt town clerk, clerk of the crown, and notary public. All ſmall duties and petty cuſtoms granted to the citizens for the ſupport of the city, to be levied by the ſheriffs, or their deputies, as in Youghal. The mayor, ſheriffs, &c. have power to elect ſix aldermen of the city for the ſeveral wards, to hear and determine all matters whatſoever, not exceeding 40 s. The conſtables, ſerjeants at mace, and all other officers in the city to be aſſiſting to put the judgment of the ſaid aldermen into execution. No perſon to practice phyſic in the city without licence from the mayor, unleſs he be educated in ſome univerſity, under the penalty of 40 s. a month, during the time he ſo practiſes. The mayor, ſheriffs, and commonalty, to have power to erect guilds and companies of artificers,

to

By the charter, the mayor and ſheriffs are to be elected the monday after St. Bartholomew the apoſtle,

to have ſuch power as thoſe in London or Dublin. The mayor, &c. to elect a mayor, and conſtables of the ſtaple, and merchants of the ſtaple, to be a body corporate, with the like power as thoſe in London or Dublin, Youghal or Kinſale. The day of their election, to be on the monday before the feaſt of all Saints. The ſaid mayor and conſtables of the ſtaple, to make ſuch freemen of the ſaid ſtaple as they ſhall think proper, to export out of the city, all ſorts of wool, flocks, hides, pelts, &c. and other ſtaple commodities, at their election, to thoſe places following, viz. London, Cheſter, Briſtol, Barnſtaple, Liverpool and Milford. The major part of the ſociety to elect and admit merchants of the ſtaple in the ſaid ſociety. And for feeding of ſheep, and their increaſe in this kingdom, no duties are to be paid to the king by any of that ſociety, but ſuch as are mentioned in the charter, viz. 12 d. in the pound for every 21 l. value. The mayor and conſtables to keep weights by the king's beam, who are to have the profits of the ſame. This city had a charter from Oliver Cromwell, which was only in force during his uſurpation.

Dec. 18, 1661, there was a proclamation iſſued for all corporations to renew their charters, upon which an order of council was made, that Henry Bathurſt, eſq; and others be appointed agents for this city to renew their charter. And a new one, confirming all their privileges, was granted, Jan. 16, 13th Carol II. The exemplification is under the great ſeal, and witneſſed by ſir Maurice Euſtace, knt. lord chancellor of Ireland, and Roger earl of Orrery, then lord juſtice.

Anno 1734, Auguſt 26, there was an order of council, that there be a petition to the king, for a new charter, or letters patent, to make every alderman of this city, after ſerving as mayor, a juſtice of peace for the city and liberties, and that the ſum of 300 l. be allowed for procuring the ſame. And May 29th, 1735, this charter was ſent from London, to their excellencies the lords juſtices, who laid it before the attorney-general. Auguſt 10th, 1735, they recommended it to his grace the duke of Dorſet, lord lieutenant of Ireland, to be laid before her majeſty queen Caroline, who was regent during his majeſty's abſence in Hanover. The queen, by letters to the lords juſtices, granted a charter, dated Jan. 2, 1735, which arrived at Cork, Jan. 11, 1735, and coſt the city 267 l.

December

apoſtle, and to enter and be ſworn into their office the monday after michaelmas day. Notwithſtanding which, they are now elected the monday after St. Peter and St. Paul's day, being the firſt monday in July, and then they are ſworn as above. For according to the new rules, made by the lord lieutenant and council, anno 1672, for the regulation of the corporations of Ireland, all elections of magiſtrates, in this and other cities, after the laſt day of December that year, ſhould be three months before the day of ſwearing, and entering upon their office, in order that they might be approved of by the government.

Courts. The mayor, recorder and ſheriffs, hold courts of record, court leet, as alſo a court of admiralty; which power was queſtioned in the year 1664, by perſons authorized by the duke of York, to act as admiral of Munſter; upon which, I find an order of council, "that a copy of the record out of the exchequer, on which the rent paid by this corporation for the admiralty of this city is grounded, be taken out, and produced to the next judge of aſſize."

Privileges of the Mayor, &c. The mayor had formerly a butt of ſack given him by the corporation, for his entertainment, in lieu of 20 nobles. By an order of council, Auguſt 25, 1634, the mayor elect was either to give up the butt of ſack, or pay the chamberlain the ſum of 10 l. at his election. The mayors had an ancient cuſtom, before going out of their office, to make a freeman at large, provided the perſon propoſed was approved of by the mayor elect, and the reſt of the common-council; but this

December 13, 1697, the chamberlain was ordered to pay ſeven guineas to Mr. Walker, on his producing the great charter of king Charles I. which was loſt and miſſing ſeveral years.

this being found inconvenient, the ſum of 5 l. was afterwards given to the mayor in lieu of this privilege, which ſum, on the augmentation of the mayor's ſalary, has been ſince taken off.

In the year 1668, letters patent were paſſed to ſir Thomas Allen, knt. for the ſealing of leather through Ireland, and the ſame was demanded to be done in this city, by one Thady Callaghan, gent. but the corporation oppoſed him, and aſſerted, that they had been in poſſeſſion of the ſame privilege for twelve years before, by a more ancient grant from his majeſty, than what the ſaid Callaghan produced; ſo that he was obliged to deſiſt. The ſame year, on the 4th of September, a patent was produced in right of ſir John Stephens, knt. to the corporation, with a docket of fees, to be craner of this port. The council ordered the mayor to give this anſwer, that this office belonged to the corporation by charter, a more ancient patent than that granted to ſir John Stephens. And to ſupport the ſuit, the mayor was deſired to take in ſubſcriptions from the merchants.

By a by-law of the corporation, made November the 8th, 1670, the ſons of a freeman, at the age of twenty-one years, are admitted to be free, without paying any fine except the officers fees.

Anno 1697, on the 22d of November, the freemen of this city petitioned the hon. houſe of commons, complaining of ſeveral unreaſonable taxes laid on them by the mayor, ſheriffs and council, ever ſince the time of the ſurrender of the city to his majeſty king William, under pretence of a by-law made by the mayor and council, who had exempted themſelves from quartering ſoldiers under the colour of another by-law. The houſe reſolved, nem. con. "That the free-

" men had fully proved the allegations of their " petition. That the cuſtom of taking the duty " of gateage, as complained of, was exorbitant, " arbitrary, and illegal. Ordered, that Mr. James " French, late mayor of the city of Cork, be ta- " ken into the cuſtody of the ſerjeant at arms, " for ſpeaking contemptuous words againſt this " houſe. Ordered, that Mr. Theophilus Morris, " one of the late ſheriffs of the ſaid city, be ſum- " moned to attend this houſe, to anſwer a com- " plaint againſt him for diſcouraging the proſecu- " tion of the ſaid petition. Signed Robert Roch- fort, Speaker."

Priſage of wines. The priſage of wines, (29) formerly belonged to this corporation, but, on the 1ſt of Auguſt 1666, they made a preſent of it to James duke of Ormond.

(30) In the year 1634, the following ſums were received for the priſage of wines, as it is found in the large council book of this city.

		l.	s.	d.
Dec.	Out of the barque to Maurice Roche, alderman, one ton of Spaniſh wine, from St. Maloes,	14	0	0
	One ton more,	14	0	0
April.	From Bourdeaux, per Robert Vernon, 2 tons of French claret	14	0	0
	From St. Maloes, 1 ton,	14	0	0
	From ditto, 1 ton,	14	0	0
	A Flemiſh ſhip to Richard Creagh of Bourdeaux, claret 2 tons,	14	0	0
May.	A ſmall barque from ditto, 1 ton,	7	0	0
June.	A barque from St. Maloes, 1 ton,	14	0	0
	Ditto from ditto,	14	0	0
	£	119	0	0

This privilege has been a long time in the houſe of Ormond, for the priſage of wine of Limerick, Cork, Roſs Kinſale, Galway, Dungarvan, and Dingle, in the year 1467, was taken from John earl of Ormond, during his life. The inſtrument, whereby the city relinquiſhed the priſage of wines, was preſented to the duke, in a ſilver box, with the city arms engraved thereon, by Noble Dunſcomb, eſq; then mayor.

Ormond. This duty was granted to the city by king Henry III. and was very considerable.

The franchises of the city I have already set down page 353; they have been sometimes perambulated by the mayor and corporation, in an handsome manner, particularly on October 20th, 1714; and the night concluded with very fine fire-works and illuminations, in honour of his majesty king George I. whose coronation was that day celebrated in the city. By an order of the court of D'oyer Hundred, the mayor was ordered to ride round the liberties and franchises of this city, May 30th, 1726, and to have the same usage continued every third year, and an allowance of 30 l. was given to Mr. Ambrose Cramer, then mayor, to defray his expence on this occasion, who rode the franchises accordingly; but this usage has been again discontinued. Franchises.

In this city, they have an odd custom of throwing bran on the new mayor, his officers and retinue, the day he enters into his office, which has prevailed time out of mind, being they say, an emblem of plenty; and notwithstanding it has been often prohibited, the custom still prevails.

This city returns two members to parliament, who had formerly wages (30) for their attendance,

(31) It was also the custom of the knights for the county, to receive pay, as appears from the following record.

Robert Rochfort, esq; and Roger Sonkeston, knt. being elected knights of the shire, to serve in parliament for the county of Cork, refused to serve, unless Garret, of Desmond, sheriff of the said county, would become security to them, to pay them for their trouble and attendance, as much as other knights of the shire received for theirs, which the said Garret did: And as it was not known what wages the said knights ought to have, because none were returned for a long time from thence; therefore, at the petition of the said Garret, it was enacted, that the said sheriff might levy and take from every carucate of land within the county of Cork, 8 d. to pay

as all others then had, concerning which there is this memorandum in a council book. "That "Dominick Roche, alderman, doth hereby ac- "knowledge to have received of George Terry, "esq; sheriff and chamberlain of Cork, towards "the allowance granted by the corporation, be- "ing employed as one of the city burgesses in "parliament, at the rate of 7 s. 6 d. a day, viz. "232 days for the 3d, 4th, and 5th sessions of the "said parliament, the sum of 87 l. sterl. as follow- "eth. For the 3d and 4th sitting, 82 days, the "sum, of 45 l. 15 s. sterl. and the 5th, and now "last sitting, 110 days the sum of 41 l. 5 s. sterl. "in all 87 l. sterl. and 12 s. for the writ; for "which sums, this shall be to the chamberlain "and corporation, a sufficient acquitance and dis- "charge. Witness my hand, the 29th of August, "1641. Dominick Roche."

This city, although destitute of walls or other fortifications, is esteemed a garrison town, and has a military governor (31) constantly appointed for it

pay the said knights, as is done in the county of Dublin and other counties. This was at a parliament held before Thomas earl of Desmond, lord deputy of Ireland, anno, 3d Edward IV, 1463.

Rotul. Canc. N°. 102.

Anno 1357, the 50th of Edward III. John Draper was chosen member for the city by writ, and served in the English parliament. Upon his complaint to the king, that he was denied to be paid his expences by the citizens, care was taken to reimburse him.

(32) Names of the late governors of Cork.

Anno 1644 Major Muschamp, governor of Cork fort.
1651 Colonel Phair, governor for Oliver Cromwell.
1678 The lord viscount Shannon.
1689 The lord Clare, and M. Boileau for king James.
1690 The earl of Tyrone, and col. Roger Mac-Elligot, governors. Lord lieut. of the county for king James, the lord Mountcashel. Deputy lieutenants, Pierce Nagle,

t; which is a poſt of more profit than danger, and is in reality a ſinecure.

I have in the 58 and 59 pages of this Volume, ſet down the number of men arrayed, at different times, in this city. In 1746, the militia of Cork, conſiſted of 3000 foot and 200 horſe, the latter of which were in uniform, and armed with broad ſwords and piſtols. There were beſides thoſe, an independent company, commanded by colonel Henry Cavendiſh, who called themſelves the True Blues, being in uniform of that colour, turned up with ſcarlet, with waiſtcoats of the ſame, gold-laced hats, &c. This company was compoſed of a hundred gentlemen, who were extremely well diſciplined, and performed the manual exerciſe and evolutions, with the greateſt exactneſs. Militia.

The arms or device of this city, is a ſhip between two caſtles, all proper, with this lemma, Statio fida bene Carinis. Arms.

Nagle, Daniel Mac-Carty Reagh, O Sullivan Bear, Charles Mac-Carty, alias Mac-Donough.
1690 Colonel Hales and colonel Haſtings, for king William, upon the ſurrender of the city.
1691 Sir Richard Cox, knt.
1692 Sir Toby Purcell, knt.
1701 Sir James Jefferies, knt.
1722 James Jefferies eſq; his ſon.
1746 General Gervais Parker.
1752 Lieut. General James St. Clair.
1764 Lord Robert Bertie.
1769 John Wynne, eſq;

A liſt

A list of the Magistrates of the city of Cork, from the earliest accounts to the present time.

A. D. PROVOSTS.

King John.

1199 John Dispenser.

Henry III.

1236 Walter Eynoff.
1249 Eliah Stackpole.
1251 John Wenchedon.
1252 Walter Wright.

MAYORS.

Edward I.

1272 Richard Morren.
1273 Richard Wine.
1274 Richard Lee.
1279 Walter Tardiff.
1281 Walter Rute.
1285 Peter Russel.
1287 William Pollard.
1290 Walter Tardiff.
1291 Walter O-Heyn.

Edward II.

1293 John Lavallen.
1310 John Walters.
1311 William Bond.
1312 Nich. de la Weily.
1313 William Hadvivre.
1314 Walter De Kerdiff.
1315 Nicholas O-Heyne.
1316 John De Ligre.
1317 Nich. de la Weily.
1318 Adam Milksbury.
1319 Stephen Coppenger.
1320 Richard Delahoid.
1321 Abra. de Stackpole.
1322 Walter Reisch.
1323 Gilbert Monk.
1324 John Le Dispenser.
1325 Richard Morraine.

Edward III.

1326 Edw. De Tailour.
1327 Roger Tryal.
1328 Roger Le Blon.

A. D. MAYORS.

Edward III.

1329 William Albus.
1330 Nicholas Morraine.
1331 Richard Postwind.
1332 Richard Leleigh.
1333 Richard Leleigh.
1334 Robert Lebolout.
1335 Bernard de Montibus.
1336 John Wedlock.
1337 John D'Espencer.
1338 John De Bristol.
1339 John Fitz-Abraham.
1340 David De Montibus.
1341 Peter Rashall.
1342 Elias De Stackpole.
1343 Walter Reisch.
1344 William Pollard.
1345 William Pollard.
1346 Walter De Kerdiff.
1347 William O-Heyne.
1348 John Wallen.
1349 Will. de Wandespar.
1350 Walter De Kerdiff.
1351 Nicholas O-Heyne.
1352 Nicholas Delahoyde.
1353 Walter De Kerdiff.
1354 Perceval Vincent.
1355 John Gallenger.
1356 Walter de Kerdiff.
1357 John Gallenger.
1358 Adam Ruth.
1359 Walter De Kerdiff.
1360 Perceval Vincent.
1361 Perceval Vincent.
1362 William Drooper.
1363 Adam Ruth.
1364 William Skiddy.
1365 William Skiddy.
1366 Perceval Vincent.

1367

A. D.	MAYORS.
	Edward III.
1367	William Skiddy.
1368	Jordan Kerdiff.
1369	William Drooper.
1370	John Leblown.
1371	John Leblown.
1372	Thomas Thiſh.
1373	William Drooper.
1374	William Downane.
1375	Thomas Thiſh.
1376	William Drooper.
	Richard II.
1377	William Downane.
1378	Thomas Thiſh.
1379	David Miagh.
1380	John Lombard.
1381	David Miagh.
1382	Robert Drooper.
1383	John Mynne.
1384	John Mynne.
1385	John Mynne.
1386	Robert Drooper.
1387	John Malby.
1388	John Malby.
1389	John Lombard.
1390	William Polent.
1391	Redm. Kerrick.
1392	Andrew Stackpole.
1393	Redm. Kerrick.
1394	Robert Flemming.
1395	John Warriner.
1396	Thomas Honybeard.
1397	Thom. Burdeys.
1398	John Warriner.
	Henry IV.
1399	John Mainen.
1400	John Knap.
1401	Richard Lavallen.
1402	William Sughin.
1403	John Benefiat.
1404	John Skiddy.
1405	John Lignce.

A. D.	MAYORS.
	Henry IV.
1406	William Sughin.
1407	John Wright.
1408	William Sughin.
1409	Thomas Morton.
1410	John Warner.
1411	Thomas Murrough.
	Henry V.
1412	Thomas Mordonton.
1413	Patrick Rice.
1414	Thomas Mollenton.
1415	Robert Gardiner.
1416	Robert Gardiner.
1417	Robert Gardiner.
1418	Robert Gardiner.
1419	Thomas Mollenton.
1420	Thomas Mollenton.
1421	Robert Borderner.
	Henry VI.
1422	Thomas Mollenton.
1423	Pierce Drooper.
1424	Robert Gardiner.
1425	David Landebrook.
1426	Geoffry White.
1427	David Landebrook.
1428	Edward Dantz.
1429	Godfry Waile.
1430	Geoff. Gallaway.
1431	William Anaſey.
1432	William Anaſey.
1433	John Menia.
1434	Geoff. White.
1435	John Murrough.
1436	Godfry Gallaway.
1437	John Murrough.
1438	John Skiddy.
1439	John Skiddy.
1440	John Meagh.
1441	John Murrough.
1442	William Gold.
1443	William Gold.
1444	John Murrough.

1445

A. D. MAYORS.

Henry VI.

1445 John Gold.
1446 Richard Skiddy.
1447 John Gold.
1448 Patrick Gallaway.
1449 John Gallaway.
1450 Richard Skiddy.
1451 John Gold.
1452 Richard Skiddy.
1453 William Gallaway.
1454 William Skiddy.
1455 Richard Lavallen.
1456 William Gallaway.
1457 Richard Skiddy.
1458 William Skiddy.
1459 Patrick Gallaway.

Edward IV.

1460 Thomas Murrough.
1461 Richard Skiddy.
1462 John Gallaway.
1463 William Gold.
1464 John Gold.
1465 John Skiddy.
1466 Richard Skiddy.
1467 John Meagh.
1468 Godfry Naiole.
1469 John Mezea.
1470 Richard Skiddy.
1471 John Gallaway.
1472 William Gallaway.
1473 Tho. Murrough.
1474 William Skiddy.
1475 Richard Lavallen.
1476 John Gallaway.
1477 William Gallaway.
1478 Richard Skiddy.
1479 William Skiddy.
1480 William Skiddy.
1481 William Gallaway.
1482 Richard Gallaway.

Edward V. Richard III.

1483 William Gallaway.
1484 William Skiddy.

A. D. MAYORS.

Henry VII.

1485 Patrick Gallaway.
1486 William Gallaway.
1487 William Skiddy.
1488 Maurice Roche.
1489 William Gallaway.
1490 John Walters.
1491 Maurice Roche.
1492 John Lavallen.
1493 William Gold.
1494 John Walters.
1495 Tho. Coppinger.
1496 John Lavallin.
1497 Maurice Roche.
1498 John Lavallin.
1499 John Walters.
1500 Maurice Roche.
1501 William Gold.
1502 William Gallaway.
1503 Edmund Gold.
1504 John Gallaway.
1505 William Terry.
1506 William Skiddy.
1507 John Skiddy,
1508 Richard Gallaway.

Henry VIII.

1509 Edmund Gallaway.
1510 Edmund Gold.
1511 Edmund Terry.
1512 John Gallaway.
1513 John Roche.
1514 Edmund Terry.
1515 Richard Skiddy.
1516 Walter Gallaway.
1517 John Skiddy.
1518 Nicholas Skiddy.
1519 Patrick Terry.
1520 Edmund Roche.
1521 David Terry.
1522 Richard Gold.
1523 Maurice Roche.
1524 Edmund Gold.
1525 William Terry.

1526

A.D.	MAYORS.
	Henry VIII.
1526	John Skiddy.
1527	Walter Gallaway.
1528	John Skiddy.
1529	Patrick Terry.
1530	Edmund Roche.
1531	Richard Gold.
1532	Patrick Gallaway.
1533	David Roche.
1534	James Gold.
1535	William Coppinger.
1536	Robert Meagh.
1537	Thomas Ronayne.
1538	William Terry.
1539	James Roche.
1540	Richard Terry.
1541	Christopher Creagh.
1542	William Sarsfield.
1543	William Skiddy.
1544	James Gold.
1545	Richard Gold.
	Edward VI.
1546	William Gold.
1547	William Gold.
1548	Patrick Meagh.
1549	Thomas Ronayne.
1550	Dominick Roche.
1551	William Terry.
1552	James Roche.
	Mary I.
1553	Patrick Gallaway.
1554	Richard Terry.
1555	Christopher Meagh.
1556	William Sarsfield.
1557	William Skiddy.
	Elizabeth.
1558	Dominick Roche.
1559	Edmund Gold.
1560	Edward Gallaway.
1561	John Gallaway.
1562	Andrew Gallaway.
1563	Maurice Roche.
1564	Stephen Coppinger.

A. D.	MAYORS.
	Elizabeth.
1565	Richard Roche.
1566	William Gallaway.
1567	Edmund Gold.
1568	John Gallaway.
1569	Andrew Gallaway.
1570	John Meagh.
1571	Maurice Roche.
1572	Stephen Coppinger.
1573	John Walters.
1574	William Terry.
1575	James Roynane.
1576	William Roche.
1577	John Gold.
1578	Walter Gallaway.
1579	Maurice Roche.
1580	Thomas Sarsfield.
1581	Christopher Walters.
1582	Patrick Gallaway.
1583	James Roche.
1584	George Gold.
1585	Stephen Walters.
1586	Stephen Terry.
1587	Robert Coppinger.
1588	Edmund Terry.
1589	John Skiddy.
1590	Dominick Roche.
1591	David Terry.
1592	Henry Walsh.
1593	Patrick Gallaway.
1594	Francis Martel.
1595	James Meagh.
1596	Patrick Gallaway
1597	George Gold.
1598	John Skiddy.
1599	James Sarsfield.
1600	William Mead.
1601	John Mead.
	James I.
1602	John Coppinger.
1603	Thomas Sarsfield.
1604	Edmund Terry.
1605	Robert Coppinger.

1606

A. D.	MAYORS.	A. D.	MAYORS.
	James I.		Charles I.
1606	William Sarsfield.	1627	William Hoare.
1607	Philip Martel.	1628	David Terry.
1608	David Terry.	1629	James Murrough.
1609	Dominick Roche.	1630	Thomas Ronayne.
1610	Edmund Gallaway.	1631	Maurice Roche.
1611	George Gold.	1632	Geoff. Gallaway.
1612	Dominick Terry.	1633	William Roche.
1613	William Skiddy.	1634	Richard Roche.
1614	David Terry.	1635	Thomas Martell.
1615	William Gold.	1636	Robert Meagh.
1616	John Coppinger.	1637	David Meagh.
1617	Patrick Terry.	1638	Patrick Lavallen.
1618	William Gold.	1639	Thomas Sarsfield.
1619	John Coppinger.	1640	Thomas Gold.
1620	William Terry.	1641	Melcher Lavallin.
1621	Andrew Skiddy.	1642	Maurice Roche.
1622	John Coppinger.	1643	John Roche.
1623	John Roche.	1644	Robert Coppinger.
1624	John Roche.	1645	James Lombard.
	Charles I.	1646	For 10 years, no civil Magiſtrates during Cromwell's uſurpation.
1625	Henry Gold.		
1626	Edmund Martell.		

Proteſtant Mayors and Sheriffs.

A. D.	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
	Charles II.	
1656	John Hodder,	William Hodder, Philip Mathews.
1657	Will. Hodder,	Richard Covett, Timothy Tucky.
1658	Philip Mathews,	Richard Baſſet, John Bayley.
1659	Jonas Morris,	Richard Lane, Noblet Dunſcomb.
1660	Chriſt. Oliver,	Thomas Farren, John Flyn.
1661	Walter Cooper,	Chriſtopher Rye, Nicholas King.
1662	Rich. Covett,	Robert Williams, Thomas Crook.
1663	James Vandeluen,	William French, Richard Purdon.
1664	Rich. Baſſet,	James Finch, Mathew Deane.
1665	No. Dunſcomb,	John Newenham, Patrick Ronayne.
1666	Tho. Farren.	John Hawkins, Timothy Tucky.
1667	Chriſt. Rye,	Thomas Mill, George Wright.
1668	Chriſt. Rye,	Thomas Kitchenman, Rob. Fletcher.
1669	Math. Deane,	William Field, Richard Harvey.
1670	James Finch,	William Wren, Thomas Walker.
1671	Jn. Newenham,	Jonathan Perry, John Bayley.

1672

A. D.	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
		Charles II.
1672	John Hawkins,	Thomas Franklin, John Terry.
1673	Thomas Mills,	James Mills, Thomas Wills,
1674	John Bayley,	Robert Rogers, William Hull.
1675	Geo. Wright,	John Wright, Edward Webber.
1676	Will. Field,	Edward Youd, John Sealy.
1677	Tim. Tucky,	William Allen, Christopher Crofts.
1678	Th. Kitchenman.	William Maleborn, Richard Terry.
1679	John Bayley,	William Ballard, William Howel.
1680	Robert Rogers,	Randal Hull, Henry Gerald.
1681	Will. Alwin,	Thomas Croneen, Stephen Cook.
1682	Rich. Covett,	William Charters, Eleaz. Lavers.
1683	John Wright,	Zach. Coke, Samuel Bayley.
		James II.
1684	Edw. Webber,	Edward Hoar, John Bayley.
1685	Christ. Crofts,	Daniel Crone, John Champion.
1686	Edward Hoar,	Thomas Brown, Edward Tucker.
1687	Will. Ballard,	William Coppinger, William White.
	Ignatius Gold,	for king James.
		William and Mary.
1688	Patrick Roche,	Bate French, Thomas Murrough.
1689	Dom. Sarsfield,	Patrick Mead, Patrick Nagle.
1690	Will. Ballard,	William Roberts, William Green.
1691	Daniel Crone,	Peter Renew, Samuel Love.
1692	Will. Charters,	John Whiting, Richard Slocomb.
1693	Will. Howell,	James French, Simon Dring.
1694	Peter Renew,	John Raynes, William Goddard.
1695	Samuel Love,	Ed. Knap, Jonath. Treffilion.
1696	James French,	Theop. Morice, Ferd. Pennington.
1697	Will. Roberts,	Richard Crab, Thomas Kinfmell.
1698	Will. Goddard,	William Andrews, Edw. Yeamans.
1699	Theo. Morris,	Barth. Taylor, John Allen.
1700	John Sealy,	Joseph Ruddock, Fr. Cotterel.
		Anne.
1701	Simon Dring,	Joseph Franklin, Bern. Poye.
1702	John Whiting,	Will. Masters, Abraham Watkins.
1703	Edm. Knap,	Mathias Smith, Edward Brown.
1704	Will. Andrews,	Dan Pardriau, Rowl. Delahoyde.
1705	Fran. Cotterel,	William Cockeril, Daniel Pierce.
1706	Bernard Poye,	Noblet Rogers, Patrick Hamilton.
1707	Jof. Franklin,	Edward Hoar, John Hawkins.
1708	Row. Delahoyde,	William Lambly, James Morifon.
1709	Noblet Rogers,	Richard Philips, Samuel Wilfon.
1710	Edward Hoar,	Thomas Barry, Samuel Ablin.
1711	Richard Philips,	John Terry, Richard Addis.
1712	Dan. Perdriau,	Philip French, Anthony Gofs.
1713	John Allen,	Abraham French, Joseph Lavite.

1714

A. M.	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
		George I.
1714	Edward Browne,	John Morison, Hugh Millard.
1715	Philip French,	John Morley, Francis Power.
1716	William Lambley,	Thomas Shears, Thomas Brown.
1717	Abrah. French,	William Hawkins, Charles Cotterel.
1718	John Morley,	Edward Brocklesby, Joseph Austin.
1719	John Terry,	John Meunsel, George Fuller.
1720	Joseph Lavite,	Samuel Croker, James Farreaut.
1721	Will. Hawkins,	William Ougan, Augustus Carre.
1722	Daniel Pierce,	Robert Atkins, George Bennet.
1723	Ed. Brocklesby.	Amb. Cramer, James Hulet.
1724	Geo. Bennet,	Fran. Rowland, Thomas Pembroke.
1725	Abm. Cramer,	William Bustead, John Franklin.
1726	Robert Atkins,	James Crook, Ambrose Jackson.
		George II.
1727	Thomas Brown,	John Atkins, William Lane.
1728	Hugh Millard,	Dan. Engane, Thomas Austin.
1729	John Atkins,	Francis Healy, Harding Parker.
1730	Joseph Austin,	Whetenhal Hignet, John Baldwin.
1731	James Hulet,	James Piercy, Robert Travers.
1732	Samuel Croker,	Will. Newenham, Ad. Newman.
1733	Tho. Pembroke,	Robert Dring, Walter Lavite.
1734	Geo. Fuller,	Thomas Farren, Will. Delahoyde.
1735	Amb. Jackson,	William Fuller, Thomas Brown.
1736	Tho. Farren,	Daniel Crone, Richard Bradshaw.
1737	John Baldwin,	Christ. Carlton, Horatio Townshend.
1738	Adam Newman,	Randle Westrop, Nath. Barry.
1739	Will. Fuller,	John Terry, Noblet Philips.
1740	Harding Parker,	George Fuller, William Clarke.
1741	Rich. Bradshaw,	William Taylor, William Winthrop.
1742	Will. Owgans,	Mathias Smith, Hugh Millard.
1743	Rand. Westrop,	Robert Wrixon, William Harding.
1744	Will. Winthrop,	Sir Rich. Cox, Bart. Usher Philpot.
1745	Will. Lavite,	Nicholas Ford, David Bruce.
1746	Will. Taylor.	Phineas Barry, William Holmes.
1747	Hugh Millard,	William Bustead, George Hodder.
1748	Daniel Crone.	James Chatterton, Hugh Reily.
1749	Will. Holmes.	John Webb, John Swete.
1750	Robert Wrixon,	Sir John Freke, Robert Newenham.
1751	Will. Busteed,	Francis Carleton, John Swayne.
1752	Mathias Smith,	John Wrixon, Stephen Denroche.
1753	Sir John Freke.	John Cassart, Kevan Izod.
1754	George Hodder,	John Smith, Joseph Witherall.
1755	John Reily.	Samuel Maylor, Godfrey Baker.
1756	Will. Harding,	Thomas Newenham, John Roe.
1757	Usher Philpott.	Boyle Travers, Palms Westrapp.
1758	John Swete,	William Parks, Christopher Collis.

1759

A. D.	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
	George II.	
1759	Phineas Bury,	Andrew Franklin, Daniel Connor.
1760	Joseph Witherall,	Henry Harding, Thomas Owgan.
	George III.	
1761	AndrewFranklin,	William Titton, James Morrison.
1762	John Wrixon,	Walter Travers, Robert Lane.
1763	John Smith,	Francis Rowland, William Coles.
1764	Boyle Travers,	Henry Wrixon, William Butler.
1765	William Parks,	SamuelRowland, WilliamWillcocks.
1766	Samuel Maylor,	John Travers, John Harding.
1767	James Chatterton,	Sampson Twogood French, Hugh Lawton.
1768	Noblet Phillips,	Seber Kent, Richard Lloyd.
1769	Godfrey Baker,	Benj. Boresfield, Richard Kellett.
1770	Christ. Collis,	Peter Coffart, Jasper Lucas.
1771	John Webb,	John Wrixon, Henry Puxley.
1772	John Roe,	Richard Harris, John Franklin.
1773	FrancisRowland,	KingsmillBerry, Fran. Carleton, jun.

END OF VOL. I.

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